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COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

DURING

THE YEARS 1882 AND 1883.

(ANNUAL REPORTS FROM THE CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE
COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, INDUSTRIES, ETC., OF THEIR
SEVERAL DISTRICTS FOR THE ABOVE YEARS.)

Vol. I.
EUROPE.



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1884.

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CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

RUSSIA.

Report by Consul-General Stanton, of St. Petersburg, on the commerce of Russia for the year 1882.

On the 3d of April, 1882, I transmitted a brief statement of Russia's imports and exports in 1881, and now submit a detailed review of Russia's foreign trade in that year. This report is compiled from the official returns of the customs department which have but just been published.

The magnitude of Russia's commerce with the United States is much greater than the amount stated by the customs report, and the rank accorded to the latter country in the classification of the nations trading with Russia is far below that which its trade entitles it to claim.

A glance at the articles imported from the different countries shows that many are credited with merchandise produced in the United States. Thus, for instance, the cotton, petroleum, leather, and in part the agricultural implements which are credited to England, Germany, and Belgium are undoubtedly American products and should be credited to the United States. The same is true of the exports. Goods destined for the United States and shipped via Germany and England are credited to those countries.

If the export to and the import from the United States were correctly stated our country would rank as third or fourth instead of ninth on the list of nations trading with Russia.

During the ten years from 1872 to 1881 Russia's exports have exceeded her imports but three times, viz, 1877, 1878, and 1879. In the remaining years of the decennium the import was largely in excess of the exports. Germany and England hold the lion's share of Russia's trade. With the former trade annually increases, whilst with the latter it is at a standstill, if not actually decreasing.

Russia receives more goods from Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Turkey than it sends them; whilst it furnishes more to England, France, Austria, Sweden, Holland, and Roumania than it receives from them.

The following figures show the result of ten years' trade:

The imports were as follows:

1. Free goods, 1872, 92,032,000 rubles; 1881, 51,402,000 rubles, being a decrease of 40,630,000 rubles.

2. Dutiable goods: *a.* Alimentary articles, 1872, 98,602,000 rubles; 1881, 96,057,000 rubles; being a decrease of 2,545,000 rubles. *b.* Raw materials and half manufactured goods, 1872, 113,163,000 rubles; 1881, 240,133,000 rubles; being an increase of 127,020,000 rubles. *c.* Manufactures, 1872, 103,860,000 rubles; 1881, 88,093,000 rubles; being a decrease of 15,767,000 rubles.

The exports were as follows :

1. Alimentary articles, 1872, 141,075,000 rubles ; 1882, 251,218,000 rubles ; being an increase of 110,133,000 rubles.
2. Raw materials and half manufactured goods, 1872, 152,706,000 rubles ; 1882, 211,533,000 rubles ; being an increase of 58,827,000 rubles.
3. Animals, 1872, 11,366,000 rubles ; 1882, 12,615,000 rubles ; being an increase of 1,249,000 rubles.
4. Manufactures, 1872, 6,046,000 rubles ; 1882, 6,001,000 rubles ; being a decrease of 45,000 rubles.

EDGAR STANTON,
Consul-General.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Petersburg, April 9, 1883.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1881.

According to the recently published official returns of the customs department, the total value of Russia's commerce across the European and Asiatic frontiers was 1,024,136,000 rubles in 1881, viz, export, 506,423,000 rubles, an increase of 1.5 per cent., and import, 517,713,000 rubles, a decrease of 16.9 per cent. The import exceeded the export by 11,290,000 rubles, or 2.2 per cent., whilst in 1880 this excess was 124,140,000 rubles, or 25 per cent.

The value of the trade in precious metals was 78,934,000 rubles, viz, export 68,988,000, and import 9,946,000 rubles. The former exceeded the latter 59,042,000, or 539 per cent.

Compared with 1880 the export increased 139 per cent., the import decreased 20 per cent.

In 1881, 12,800 vessels arrived, with a total tonnage of 2,331 lasts, and 12,880, with a tonnage of 2,340 lasts, cleared. Of the former 5,606, and of the latter 5,603, were steamers. Compared with the preceding year the arrivals decreased 16.6 per cent., the departures 15.7 per cent.

Of the foregoing vessels, 10,612, with 2,140 lasts, entered ports in European Russia, and 2,188, with 190 lasts, entered ports in Asiatic Russia.

The amount of customs fees paid in 1881 was 55,959,000 gold rubles, and 1,567,080 paper rubles.

Since the adoption of gold duties the receipts have fallen off; 516,000 rubles' worth of goods were confiscated, being 51,000 more than in the preceding year.

During the year 777,000 persons entered, and 743,000 persons left, the Russian Empire.

EXPORT.

The export of merchandise was 506,423,000 rubles, viz :

1. Across the European frontier, 481,367,000 rubles, being an increase of 1.5 per cent.
2. Across the Finland frontier, 11,989,000 rubles, being an increase of 24.81 per cent.
3. Across the Asiatic frontier, 13,067,000 rubles, being an increase of 2.85 per cent.

The export across the European frontier consists of—

1. Alimentary articles, 251,217,717 rubles, being an increase of 3.99 per cent.
2. Raw materials and half manufactured goods, 211,532,973 rubles, being a decrease of 1.12 per cent.
3. Live animals, 12,615,153 rubles, being a decrease of 16.32 per cent.
4. Manufactured articles, 6,001,095, being an increase of 21.35 per cent.

1. *Alimentary articles.*

The total grain export was 28,802,615 chetverts (an increase of 20.86 per cent. over preceding year) and 9,396 poods (a decrease of 35.54 per cent.), with a total value of 241,520,570 rubles, being an increase of 5.30 per cent.

The principal varieties exported were:

Grain, &c.	Amount.			Value.	Increase or decrease.	
	<i>Chetverts.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Wheat.....	8,220,000	+2,080,000	+33.87	119,250,000	+30,190,000	+33.89
Rye.....	4,260,000	-1,710,000	-40.44	48,050,000	-17,140,000	-26.29
Barley.....	2,580,000	+840,000	+48.27	16,670,000	+3,030,000	+22.21
Oats.....	6,510,000	-690,000	-9.58	41,280,000	+4,640,000	+12.66
Maize.....	1,360,000	-600,000	-4.22	9,420,000	-3,880,000	-37.67
Peas.....	130,000	-20,000	-13.33	1,220,000	-230,000	-15.85
Groats.....	370,000	-130,000	-25.00	5,080,000	-930,000	-15.47
Flour.....	350,000	+160,000	+40.00	3,510,000	-610,000	-14.80

The exports of the other leading articles of this category decreased greatly, viz: Spirits 57 per cent., butter 12 per cent., tobacco 55 per cent.; caviar only increased and that but $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

2. *Raw materials and half-manufactured goods.*

Of the twenty articles belonging to this class of goods, the export of nine increased and eleven decreased, viz:

Articles.	Total value of exports.		Articles.	Total value of exports.	
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Flax.....	69,783,000	25.57	Wood.....	29,635,000	10.00
Flax tow.....	6,909,000	31.50	Wool.....	12,056,000	21.47
Peltries.....	8,353,000	156.00	Oleaginous seeds.....	5,921,000	21.10
Bones.....	1,979,000	20.6	Hemp.....	17,449,000	0.47
Oil-cake.....	1,822,000	3.46	Bristles.....	4,069,000	7.84
Feathers.....	1,152,000	27.77	Hides.....	3,640,000	16.68
Rags.....	932,000	18.12	Tallow.....	1,465,000	36.86
Tar.....	416,000	10.62	Hemp yarn.....	1,294,000	14.16
Potash.....	154,000	83.50	Metals.....	817,000	92.00
Linseed.....	32,277,000	14.00	Flax yarn.....	34,000	64.22

The total export of the other articles belonging to this category decreased 5.63 per cent.

3. *Live animals.*

The total export of this class decreased 16.32 per cent. Poultry and game, with a total of 918,429 rubles, increased in value, but decreased 5 per cent. in number; 23,812 head of cattle were exported (with a

total value of 1,067,640 rubles), being a decrease of 30 per cent. in number; 530,440 swine, a decrease of 25 per cent., valued at 7,415,184 rubles, were exported; also 120,226 sheep, a decrease of 70 per cent., valued at 1,543,141 rubles.

The export of horses increased about 5½ per cent., being 23,577, with a total value of 1,670,709 rubles.

4. Manufactured goods.

There are but two leading articles in this category, viz, rope cordage and bagging. The export of the former increased 13.3 per cent., being valued at 946,000 rubles; that of the latter decreased 1 per cent., being valued at 602,000. The total export of the other articles belonging to this class increased 27½ per cent. in value.

IMPORT.

The import was:

Direction.	Imports.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Across the European frontier.....	476, 134, 233	17. 67
Across the Finnish frontier.....	10, 388, 956	9. 20
Across the Asiatic frontier.....	31, 189, 781	6
Total import.....	517, 712, 970	

The import across the European frontier was:

Description.	Imports.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Free goods.....	51, 401, 539	24, 632, 560
Dutiable:		
<i>a.</i> Alimentary articles.....	96, 056, 994	38, 890, 677
<i>b.</i> Raw materials and half manufactures.....	240, 132, 577	1, 965, 416
<i>c.</i> Manufactures.....	88, 093, 123	36, 710, 815

Including the free goods the decrease in these three categories is: *a*, 28 per cent.; *b*, 4 per cent.; and *c*, 32.7 per cent.

Of the first the leading articles were:

Articles.	Total im- ports.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Fruit.....	10, 525, 000	1	
Fish.....	8, 660, 000	10	
Salt.....	7, 129, 000	16	
Tea.....	37, 410, 000		41. 4
Liquors, &c.....	12, 498, 000		37. 8
Tobacco.....	4, 985, 000		48. 2
Coffee.....	6, 107, 000		14. 3
Cheese.....	891, 000		13
Other articles.....	5, 501, 000		6. 8

Of the second the leading articles were:

Articles.	Total im- ports.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Cotton	84,499,000	62.6	.....
Dyes	16,807,000	1.6	.....
India rubber	2,507,000	8.6	.....
Various articles	9,756,000	19	.....
Metals	36,945,000	.....	40
Palm oil	10,152,000	.....	30
Coal	14,385,000	.....	18.9
Cotton yarn	14,276,000	.....	31
Leather	1,431,000	.....	42
Wool	24,052,000	.....	1½
Silk	10,857,000	.....	1½
Chemicals	18,043,000	.....	2.6
Peltries	3,909,000	.....	3.8
Petroleum	3,826,000	.....	6
Leather curried	3,211,000	.....	17.6

Of the third the leading articles were:

Articles.	Total im- ports.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Metal wares	25,208,000	33½	.....
Agricultural machines, &c.	9,948,000	44½	.....
Watch and clock works	6,440,000	37.7	.....
Cabinet and joiners' work	2,595,000	15	.....
Machinery, &c.	15,134,000	.....	67
Woolen stuffs	7,711,000	.....	36
Cotton goods	4,712,000	.....	22
Silk	2,252,000	.....	35
Linen	5,673,000	.....	23

The import decreased in a similar manner, though in a less degrees, of fayence, glass, paper, leather, tulle, and lace goods, ready-made clothing, notions, musical instruments, books, &c.

Russia's foreign export and import trade was carried on through the following channels:

EXPORTS.

Channels.	Amount.	Increase or decrease.	Total export.	Value.	Increase or decrease.	Total value.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
White Sea ports	11,609,000	— 4.3	1.9	10,019,000	— 1.9	3
Baltic ports	147,180,000	—16.8	39	185,140,000	— 7.6	38
Southern	114,075,000	+ 5.1	31.4	141,785,000	+ 4.7	29
Land frontier	104,347,000	+ 3.2	27.7	144,423,000	+106	30

IMPORTS.

Channels.	Amount.	Increase or decrease.	Total import.	Value.	Increase or decrease.	Total value.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
White Sea ports	1,403,000	+23	0.7	1,133,000	+ 45.3	0.2
Baltic ports	116,852,000	—10.3	50.9	185,879,000	— 10.4	38.8
Southern	26,482,000	—15.3	12.4	62,866,000	+ 0.9	13.2
Land frontier	66,818,000	—10.1	36	226,255,000	— 24	47.8

Russia's trade with Finland: There was an increase of 6 per cent. in the total trade, which is due solely to an increased export from Russia.

The export from Finland to Russia decreased 1,060,000 rubles, or 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Comestibles are the leading articles of export. Their value was 7,924,361 rubles; that of raw materials and half manufactures, 1,966,387 rubles; animals, 24,586 rubles; manufactures, 2,073,622 rubles.

In the first category flour and tobacco are the most important articles. The export of the former was 208,687 chetverts (an increase of 40,837 chetverts), valued at 3,182,105 rubles; and of the latter, 1,931,161 rubles, an increase of 1,115,017 rubles. Besides the foregoing, considerable rye, buckwheat, butter, meat, fruit, wheat, and oats were exported to Finland.

Of the second class, raw materials and half manufactured goods, the export was as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Woolen yarn.....	337,560	.....	68,575
Rags.....	265,622	.....	56,847
Drugs.....	203,666	63,811	.....
Iron.....	153,746	.....	116,878
Wooden wares.....	105,434	.....	958
Plants and seeds.....	103,088	.....	21,622

Of the third class, manufactured goods, the export was:

	<i>Rubles.</i>
Leather goods.....	333,916
India-rubber goods.....	144,905
Rope cordage.....	332,068
Stearine candles.....	136,640
Earthenware.....	231,936
Metal goods.....	126,145
Linen goods.....	173,740
Soap.....	120,791

The principal imports from Finland are:

1. ALIMENTARY ARTICLES:

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Articles.	Total value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Butter.....	864,026	.....	424,330
Fish.....	227,623	.....	90,974

2. RAW MATERIALS AND HALF MANUFACTURED GOODS*:

Articles.	Total value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Iron.....	1,144,585	.....	426,855
Fire-wood.....	548,434	92,723	.....
Stone.....	215,020	133,733	.....
Leather.....	149,910	84,084	.....
Wooden wares.....	103,710	10,135	.....

* The total import of this class of goods was 3,152,257 rubles, being an increase over the preceding year of 127,343 rubles.

3. MANUFACTURES:

Articles.	Total value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Cotton goods	2,731,693	92,400	.....
Wall paper	1,390,760	182,860	.....
Carriages	308,366	158,804	.....
Metal goods	207,255	34,414	.....
Glass wares	108,185	12,222	.....
Linen goods	343,905	.....	225,495
Total import was	5,451,067	.....	.....

RUSSIA'S ASIATIC TRADE.

The import was 31,190,000 rubles, being a decrease of 1,850,000 rubles. The export was 13,070,000 rubles, being an increase of 360,000 rubles. The former exceeds the latter by 139 per cent.

EXPORTS.

	<i>Rubles.</i>
1. Alimentary articles	1,872,617
2. Raw materials and half manufactures	5,957,909
3. Animals	66,480
4. Manufactured goods	5,169,929

Among the four classes were:

FIRST CLASS.

Articles.	Total value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Grain	1,380,000	1,080,000	.....

SECOND CLASS.

Articles.	Total value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Raw silk	2,180,000	140,000	.....
Wool	1,280,000	130,000	.....
Leather	710,000	30,000	.....
Metals	510,000	220,000	.....
Peltries	440,000	.....	310,000

THIRD CLASS.

Articles.	Total value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Neat cattle	60,000	28,000	.....
Other animals	7,000	.....	5,000

FOURTH CLASS.

Articles.	Total value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Cotton wares	2,150,000	250,000	.....
Woollen	1,490,000	100,000	.....
Metal	320,000	60,000	.....
Linen	20,000	.....	20,000

IMPORTS.

1. Free goods for 1,290,000 rubles, a decrease of 26,000 rubles.

2. Dutiable goods for 29,890,000 rubles, viz, alimentary articles, 23,540,000 rubles, a decrease of 2,130,000 rubles; raw materials and half manufactured, 2,750,000 rubles, a decrease of 80,000 rubles.

Manufactures for 3,600,000 rubles, an increase of 500,000 rubles. Of comestibles, tea and fruit are the most important articles, the import of the former being 19,670,000 rubles, a decrease of 2,740,000 rubles; of the latter, 2,160,000 rubles, an increase of 620,000 rubles.

Of raw materials, cotton is the most important, the value of the import being 1,390,000 rubles, a decrease of 10,000 rubles.

On the whole, the import of raw materials decreased 660,000 rubles; that of manufactured goods, 500,000 rubles.

RUSSIA'S TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

Classified according to the total amount of trade done, Russia's foreign commerce was greatest with—

	Rubles.
1. Germany	368,783,000
2. England	264,236,000
3. France	73,029,000
4. Belgium	51,549,000
5. Austria and Hungary	51,412,000
6. Holland	33,126,000
7. Turkey	31,841,000
8. Sweden and Norway	19,505,000
9. United States	18,696,000
10. South America	14,681,000
11. Italy	14,254,000
12. Roumania	9,105,000
13. Greece	4,150,000
14. Denmark	2,383,000
15. Otherlands	23,885,000

Classified according to Russia's export these nations rank as follows:

	Rubles.
1. England	155,795,000
2. Germany	148,881,000
3. France	53,483,000
4. Holland	28,389,000
5. Austria	28,105,000
6. Belgium	23,837,000
7. Sweden and Norway	13,288,000
8. Turkey	9,534,000
9. Roumania	8,160,000
10. Italy	4,179,000
11. Denmark	2,383,000
12. Greece	1,209,000
13. United States	381,000
14. Other countries	2,829,000

Classified according to Russia's imports these nations rank as follows:

	Rubles.
1. Germany	219,902,000
2. England	108,441,000
3. Belgium	27,692,000
4. Austria	23,307,000
5. Turkey	22,307,000
6. France	19,546,000
7. United States	18,315,000
8. South America	14,681,000

	Rubles.
9. Italy.....	9,535,000
10. Sweden and Norway	6,217,000
11. Holland	4,737,000
12. Greece	2,567,000
13. Roumania.....	945,000
14. Other countries	21,056,000

Russia exported to—

England.—Butter, cheese, wheat, barley, maize, oil-cake, flax, wood, hemp, linseed, wool, bristles, &c.

Germany.—Caviar, butter, spirits, vegetables, seeds, wheat, rye, peas, clover, eggs, oil-cake, hides, flax, wood, peltries, hemp, linseed, bags, horsehair, bristles, swine, horses.

France.—Wheat, oats, flax, wood, linseed, hemp seed, lubricating oil, &c.

Holland.—Rye, oats, wheat, groats, barley, wood, linseed.

Austria.—Wheat, rye, eggs, flax, wool, swine, cattle.

Belgium.—Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, &c.

Sweden and Norway.—Rye, flour, oil-cake, wood, hemp, &c.

Turkey.—Spirits, wheat, flour, tallow, raw silk, cattle, sheep.

Roumania.—Caviar, oats, wheat, barley, horses, arms.

Italy.—Wheat, flour, walnut and boxwood.

Denmark.—Rye, oats, wheat, oil-cake, wood, hemp, linseed, &c.

Greece.—Wheat, caviar.

United States.—Flax, hemp.

Russia imported from—

Germany.—Coal, tallow, agricultural implements, books, salt, herrings, tobacco, wine, tea, cotton, wool, woolen yarn, iron, petroleum, chemicals, dyes, mirrors, cast-iron, iron wares, locomotives, steam engines, linen wares, clothing, notions, woolen and silk goods, clocks, &c.

England.—Coal, tallow, agricultural machines, rice, salt, tea, wool, woolen-yarn, cotton-yarn, cast-iron, copper, steel rails, lead, india-rubber, dyes, chemicals, iron wares, steam-engines, and locomotives.

Belgium.—Cotton, iron, sheet iron.

Austria.—Wooden wares, yeast, salt, cotton, spun silk, iron, dyes, scythes, locomotives, clothing.

Turkey.—Fruit, nuts, oranges, tobacco, cotton, olive oil.

France.—Pickled fish, wine, champagne, spun silk, olive oil.

United States.—Cotton, cast iron, petroleum, rosin.

South America.—Cotton.

Italy.—Oranges and other fruit, olive oil.

Sweden and Norway.—Ships, codfish, herring, iron.

Holland.—Wine, iron, tin, india-rubber.

Greece.—Fruit, wine, olive oil.

Roumania.—Wooden wares, grain, fruit.

Other countries.—Corkwood, wine, tea, tobacco, cattle, indigo.

The export to Germany, England, France, Holland, Belgium, and Sweden increased, and decreased to all others.

The import from Sweden, Belgium, and the United States increased largely, in a lesser degree from Italy, Austria, and Turkey, and decreased from all others.

EDGAR STANTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, April 9, 1883.

RUSSIA.

Report by Consul-General Stanton on the trade and commerce of Russia for the year 1883.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The following table gives the latest official information concerning the area and population of the Russian Empire :

Divisions.	Square kilo- meters.	Total popula- tion.	Population per kilometer.
European Russia.....	4, 888, 713. 7	74, 493, 809	15. 0
Poland.....	127, 310. 6	7, 104, 760	56. 0
Finland.....	373, 603. 8	2, 060, 782	6. 0
Caucasia.....	472, 666. 0	5, 546, 554	12. 0
Transcaspian district.....	327, 068. 7	203, 000	0. 6
Siberia.....	12, 495, 109. 5	3, 911, 200	0. 3
Central Asia.....	3, 017, 760. 0	5, 036, 000	1. 7
Russian Empire.....	21, 702, 230. 0	98, 356, 100	4. 5

There are in European Russia but nine cities whose population exceeds 100,000, viz, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Riga, Kerson, Kief, Kichineff, and Karkoff; fourteen have a population ranging from 50,000 to 100,000, and fifty-eight from 20,000 to 50,000.

In Asiatic Russia two cities, Tiflis and Tashkent, have 100,000 inhabitants and over, and seventeen cities range between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.

ARMY.

The Russian army consists of—

(1.) Regular troops, composed of men between twenty and forty years, recruited annually throughout the Empire.

(2.) The reserve, which is composed of men on leave, who are called in when the army is to be placed on a war-footing.

(3.) The Cossacks, who are irregular troops.

(4.) Troops formed from foreign elements.

The regular army consists of 19 corps, viz, 1 of guards, 2 of grenadiers, 15 of the line, and 1 Caucasian.

Each corps consists of 2 or 3 divisions of infantry, 1 division of cavalry, 2 or 3 unmounted and 2 batteries of mounted artillery.

The 19 corps comprise, in time of war, 48 divisions of infantry, 21 divisions of cavalry, 51 brigades, and 1 battery of unmounted and 35 batteries of mounted artillery.

Effective regular army.

Arm.	Peace.		War.	
	Men.	Horses.	Men.	Horses.
Infantry.....	625, 617	11, 149	1, 915, 703	32, 296
Cavalry.....	85, 860	61, 727	94, 466	93, 440
Artillery.....	108, 610	21, 252	210, 772	118, 300
Engineers.....	20, 624	661	43, 352	14, 020
Total.....	840, 711	94, 789	2, 264, 293	258, 056

Adding to the foregoing all other available forces, the total number of effective men is, in peace, 974,771; in war, 2,733,305.

Of 231,677 men recruited in 1880, 20 per cent. were able to read; 6,234 measured 1.53 meters in height; 197,734 measured 1.53 to 1.69 meters; 27,649 measured over 1.69 meters.

NAVY.

The navy is composed of the active fleet and a reserve. The time of service is ten years—seven in active service and three in the reserve.

There were, in 1881, 136 admirals and generals, 1,521 officers, 468 pilot officers, 189 artillery officers, 128 construction officers, 485 mechanical officers, 39 architectural officers, 230 admiralty officials, 222 physicians, 538 civil functionaries, 147 ———; in all, 4,100 officers and 26,317 men.

Fleet in 1881.

Stations.	No.	Cannon.	Tonnage.	Nominal horse-power.
1. <i>Baltic Sea.</i>	27	272	84,729	11,610
Steamers, armed.....	33	275	46,831	7,227
Steamers, transports.....	59	.....	17,415	4,355
Sailing vessels.....	9	.....	2,610	.....
Torpedo-boats.....	95	.....	2,316	3,860
2. <i>Black Sea.</i>	4	14	7,139	1,000
Steamers, armed.....	27	105	25,732	3,440
Steamers, unarmed.....	59	.....	6,520	2,100
Torpedo-boats.....	11	.....	288	480
3. <i>Caspian Sea.</i>	12	26	4,215	845
Steamers, armed.....	4	.....	720	.....
Steamers, unarmed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. <i>Sea of Aral.</i>	6	13	759	227
Steamers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. <i>Siberian coast.</i>	8	42	3,783	860
Steamers, armed.....	13	.....	537	247
Steamers, unarmed.....	6	.....	144	240
Torpedo-boats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	373	747	203,738	36,491

RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPH, AND POST-OFFICE.

Exclusive of Finland there were, in 1883, 21,457 versts of railways, whose receipts for the transport of 6,270,535 passengers and 40,896,124 tons of freight, were, in the first quarter of this year, \$24,173,903.

In 1880 there were 94,625.3 kilometers of telegraph lines and 2,838 officers; 7,298,429 messages were transmitted and \$6,113,809 received.

The post-office in the same year maintained 4,458 officers and 15,235 employés.

They forwarded 128,817,612 letters and postal cards, 9,960,727 samples and packages and 88,168,700 newspapers.

The total receipts were \$7,066,469; the total expenses were \$7,649,590.

RAILWAYS.

The Russian railway system dates from the year 1847, at which time the line between St. Petersburg and Tsarskoe-Selo, 25 versts, was the

only one in existence. Now, 1883, including Finland, there are about 24,000 versts. In 1855 there were 979 versts opened, which, excepting the Tsarskoe-Selo line, were built by the Government. They were the Warsaw-Ninna line, with 308 versts; St. Petersburg-Moscow, 604 versts; St. Petersburg-Galischina, 42 versts.

Only in 1857 did private enterprise come into play, and even then the development of the system was slow, as is shown in the following figures: 1855, 959 versts; 1860, 1,250 versts; 1865, 3,358 versts; 1870, 7,652 versts; 1875, 16,964 versts; 1880, 22,299 versts.

From 1861 to 1872 the Government constructed 2,441 versts. Excepting 512 versts, all the lines were transferred to companies in 1871.

From 1865, when the system of concessions was inaugurated, the Government guaranteed the bonds and shares of the railways. The bonded capital was sufficient for the construction of the line, the shares remaining as pure profit to the concessionaires.

The system was then altered, the Government making the surveys and arranging all the preliminaries for a line when a subscription was opened. But as capitalists got possession of the shares through them of the railway, the system was abandoned. Four railways were built on this system, viz, Orenburg, Viatka, Oural, and Fastovo.

The next system tried was that by Studer, the most favorable offer being accepted. The Donely coal line was built this way. After this the Government decided to intrust the construction of railways to companies already owning a line.

The Turkish war stopped the construction of railways, especially with Government guarantees. An exception was made in favor of the Bender-Galatiz Railway, which was built for military purposes. With regard to gauge, Russian railways are divided into four groups, viz:

- I. Narrow gauge, 3 feet 6 inches, 409 versts in all, three lines.
- II. Medium gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches, 524 versts in all, three lines.
- III. Medium gauge, 5 feet, all other roads excepting
- IV. Broad, Tsarskoe-Selo, 25 versts in all, one line.

Thus 5 feet has been adopted as the standard gauge in Russia, excepting on two lines connecting with Austrian and Prussian railways. Of the narrow-gauge lines, one was built as an experiment and two for economy.

At the time of their construction double tracks were put down on three roads only, the rest of the railways being constructed as single lines, with room for second track if necessary.

The iron rails are being gradually changed for steel ones. The first steel rails were laid as an experiment in 1866, and in 1869 it was decided to gradually change all the rails of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway.

The rails were at first imported, but in 1874 the Government determined to encourage the production of steel rails in Russia, and with this view paid a premium of 35 kopecks per pood on all rails made to order.

Up to 1880, Russian mills had made for the Government 15,300,000 poods, and for private order over 8,000,000 poods, on which 1,500,000 rubles premium was paid.

Of 8 rolling-mills, 2 utilize local pig-iron, 2 local pig-iron mixed with old rails; 2 Russian and foreign pig-iron mixed with old rails, and 2 foreign pig-iron mixed with old rails. The proportion of old rails varies from 7 per cent. to 50 per cent.

In 1880, the railways had the following rolling stock:

Locomotives:	
Passenger-engines	99
Passenger and freight engines	1,233
Freight engines	3,894
Switch engines	131
Total	<u>5,337</u>
Cars:	
Passenger	8,090
Freight	104,292

The railways seldom lay the second track or increase their rolling stock at their own expense, depending on a Government grant for that purpose. To keep up the rolling stock the Government ordered 550 locomotives, 550 passenger cars, and 20,500 freight cars.

In consequence of the awful destruction of the forests as fuel, the Government proposes to introduce coal.

With one or two exceptions, the railroads are transferred to companies for about eighty-five years, at the end of which time they revert to the Government, the capital having meanwhile been paid off by semi-annual drawings.

As the Government is largely interested in the railways, it is represented by one or two directors on each line.

More than half of the freight carried is country produce, and about one-seventh consists of timber, salt, coal, &c., which all demand low rates. Most of the freight is towards the sea and western frontier, and as there is no return freights the cars come back empty. The rates charged have consequently to cover both trips of the rolling stock. Grain forms more than half of the long distance freights, and pays half a kopeck per pood per verst, so that the railways receive but one kopeck per pood per 100 versts.

The average cost of Russian railways per verst, as compared with Western Europe, is as follows:

	Metallic rubles per verst.
Germany	85,000
France	123,000
England	163,000
Russia	60,000

The Western European lines are more complete than Russian ones, but it is estimated that if Russian lines had been built as perfectly as the foreign ones, only two-thirds of the existing roads could have been constructed with the capital expended.

During the blockade of the ports in the Crimean war, when only 979 versts existed, the freight carried to the western frontier was but 2,368,000 poods, whilst in 1877, when the finances of the country were in bad condition, 96,000,000 poods were sent, besides 165,000,000 poods which went by sea.

Most of the railways are guaranteed by the Government 5 per cent. with $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. sinking fund.

In order to educate technical workmen, the companies support about 40 schools, where boys are educated for the nominal payment of 10 rubles per annum. The schools are maintained by an assessment of 15 rubles per verst of line, which produces about 302,000 rubles annually. In 1880 the number of pupils was 2,200.

AGRICULTURE.

There are in Russia 98,238,000 desyatines of cultivated and 54,632,000 desyatines of meadow land, being respectively 21.5 per cent. and 11.9 per cent. of the entire area of European Russia.

The largest percentage of cultivated land is found in the central black soil and in the western governments. The proportion of cultivated and meadow land to the total area of the various provinces ranges from 0.2 per cent. in the government of Archangel to 86.7 per cent. in the Don territory, whilst that of meadow land, beginning with Kunska, with 8.5 desyatines per 100 cultivated, rises to 424 desyatines in the government of Astrachan.

The proportion of area of cultivation of different cereals is as follows :

	Desyatines.
Winter wheat.....	2,269,000
Spring wheat.....	7,690,000
Rye.....	24,060,000
Oats.....	11,993,000
Barley.....	4,519,000
Buckwheat.....	4,192,000
Other spring cereals.....	3,900,000
Beet-roots.....	1,825,000

About 29,709,000 desyatines are lying fallow, and 36,856,000 are planted with tobacco.

As compared to the area of European Russia, the proportion of various kinds of land are as follows:

	Per cent.
Area under bread cereals.....	18.4
Area under cattle-fodder.....	25.2
Area lying fallow.....	11.5
Area under marketable plants.....	1.2
Area under forest.....	43.7

The grain or bread cereal area is as follows :

	Per cent.
Wheat.....	23.1
Rye.....	51.2
Barley.....	11.3
Buckwheat.....	8.3
Potatoes.....	2.4
Other cereals.....	3.6

The area under cattle-fodder is: Oats, 16.3 per cent.; pasturage, 83.7 per cent.

The average amount of seed sown is;

Description.	Tchetverts.	Hectoliters.
Wheat.....	9,395,450	19,730,000
Rye.....	25,129,340	52,771,000
Barley.....	5,638,980	11,941,000
Buckwheat.....	4,218,680	8,858,000
Other cereals.....	3,453,570	7,257,000
Potatoes.....	11,900,830	24,990,000

Which gives 47,837,000 tchetverts, or 100,457,000 hectoliters, or 0.67 tchetverts (1.4 hectoliters) of grain, and 0.16 tchetverts (0.33 hectoliters) of potatoes per head of population.

It will be seen that rye is the principal grain produced in Russia, forming, as it does, 52.5 per cent. of all grain cultivated. The percent-

age of the different varieties sown is: Rye, 52.5 per cent.; wheat, 19.6 per cent.; barley, 11.8 per cent.; buckwheat, 8 per cent.; other cereals, 7.3 per cent.

Wheat, which, for Russia, is next in importance to rye, predominates in the western black-soil district and in the southwestern provinces. In black-soil provinces rye predominates only in those districts where the peasants are large land-owners.

The percentage of wheat cultivated ranges from 77 per cent. in the eastern black-soil districts to 1 per cent. in and about St. Petersburg.

The average yield of the harvest in Russia is 180,830,000 tchetverts of grain and 57,786,000 tchetverts of potatoes. Deducting the seed, the net yield is respectively 133,656,000 and 45,468,000 tchetverts, or 3.9 grain and 1.3 potatoes per head of population.

During the seven years, 1870-1876, the yield fluctuated from 16.8 per cent. above to 11.2 per cent. below the average for grain, and from 14.1 per cent. above to 21.9 per cent. below for potatoes. Compared with France (29.4 per cent.), Austria (39.4 per cent.), Hungary (55.6 per cent.), these fluctuations are very favorable, and their slightness is due to the extent of territory, which admits of the good harvests of one part compensating for the bad crops of the others.

The yield of rye is much more regular than that of wheat. Thus during the above-named seven years the yield of rye ranged from 19.3 per cent. above to 9.9 per cent. below the average, while wheat fluctuated from 36.3 per cent. above to 20.2 per cent. below.

During the five years, 1870-1874, the annual harvest results, including Finland, were:

Description.	Tchetverts.	Hectoliters.
Wheat.....	35,184,000	75,886,484
Rye.....	109,814,600	230,610,660
Barley.....	21,683,480	45,535,308
Buckwheat.....	13,857,700	29,101,170
Other cereals.....	13,886,400	20,161,440
Making a total.....	194,426,020	408,295,062
Of grain, &c.....	61,351,100	128,837,310

Comparing these figures with the average yield of Western Europe, we find that they form for wheat, 25 per cent.; rye, 117.5 per cent.; barley, 30.9 per cent.; buckwheat, 158.4 per cent.; other cereals, 19.1 per cent.; and potatoes, 19 per cent.

The average yield in Russia of wheat and rye per desyatine, in tchetverts, as compared with other countries, is:

Countries.	Wheat.	Rye.
Russia.....	4.5	4.5
France.....	11.4	10.3
Prussia.....	11.4	11.1
Austria.....	9.5	9.7
Great Britain.....	33.9	.....

The greatest yield of wheat is in the southern parts of the western provinces, where it occupies 10 per cent. of the area cultivated. Here the yield is 8.6 hectoliters per hectare, rising in some portions to 9.6 hectoliters.

The grain export for these seven years were :

	Tche tverts.
1870	16, 083, 000
1871	18, 909, 000
1872	14, 486, 000
1873	17, 193, 000
1874	21, 350, 000
1875	17, 493, 000
1876	20, 176, 000

Taking the export of 1870 as 100, we have the following proportions

Years.	Net yield.	Export.
1870	100	100
1871	80	118
1872	80	87
1873	86	106
1874	105	131
1875	71	106
1876	79	125

Which tends to show that the export was increasing up to 1876, at the cost of the grain which should have remained for home consumption.

As to the harvests of the last five years, it is difficult to obtain exact information.

The year 1880, from an agricultural point of view, was very bad. It was characterized by a long and severe winter, spring frosts, a hot, dry summer, with long-continued rains during the autumn. The consequence was a bad harvest, and grain generally, rye especially, rose to an unheard of price. The absence of any stock of grain, in consequence of excessive export, lent a stability to the prevailing high prices. The export of 1880 decreased, as compared with the preceding year, two-fifths.

During the year the grain suffered considerably from hail-storms, the total loss thereby amounting to 6,500,000 rubles. Insects also, particularly the *Anisoplia austriaca*, caused great damage.

For winter cereals the harvest was satisfactory in twenty governments, the others being middling or bad crops. For spring grain the harvest was satisfactory in thirty-one governments. In general, autumn cereals gave less satisfactory results than spring ones, as is shown below :

Degree of harvest.	Winter cereals.	Spring cereals.
	Number of gov- ernments.	Number of gov- ernments.
Satisfactory	20	31
Partly satisfactory	17	14
Middling	13	12
Partly middling	5	.....
Unsatisfactory	4	2

The hay crop was generally satisfactory, so that the cattle were better provided for in the winter of 1880-'81 than in the preceding one.

Labor was at about the normal price in most parts of the country, except in the black-soil districts, where, in the southwestern provinces,

men with horses were very expensive in consequence of the cattle-plague.

The prices of agricultural products were higher than the average, and rye was unprecedented, being per pood in October—

Markets.	1877.	1879.	1880.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
St. Petersburg	1. 05	1. 10-1. 15	1. 50-1. 75
Inland markets	. 30-50	50-70	1. 10-1. 50
Odessa	. 60	1. 05	1. 30-1. 35

At times rye exceeded wheat in price.

In December the average price all over Russia was 1.32 rubles, ranging from 0.75 to 2.11 for rye. Wheat, 1.57, ranging from 0.75 to 4. Oats, 0.74, ranging from 0.36 to 2.80.

The causes of these high prices were several, viz, unsatisfactory harvests; great demand for export; bad condition of roads in autumn, which made it difficult to get the grain to the railways and docks; the short duration of navigation on inland waters.

Compared with preceding years, the exports from St. Petersburg were small, viz :

Description.	1879.	1880.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>
Wheat.....	226, 782	273, 046
Rye.....	186, 618	614, 814
Rye flour.....	2, 414, 490	2, 821, 104
Wheat flour.....	787, 399	973, 721
Oats.....	1, 094, 629	935, 928

The total exports for the year were :

Description.	1879.	1880.	Decrease.
	<i>Tchetverts.</i>	<i>Tchetverts.</i>	<i>Tchetverts.</i>
Wheat.....	13, 921, 880	6, 139, 467	7, 782, 413
Rye.....	12, 020, 956	5, 969, 387	6, 050, 969
Barley.....	2, 881, 587	1, 744, 019	1, 137, 568
Maize.....	1, 558, 392	1, 416, 098	141, 424
Peas.....	195, 745	154, 375	41, 370
Oats.....	7, 795, 140	7, 196, 391	598, 757
Buckwheat.....	581, 876	316, 884	264, 392
Flour.....	347, 482	255, 845	91, 637
Other cereals.....	417, 201	601, 972	.....
Total.....	39, 720, 267	23, 795, 908	15, 924, 359

It will be seen that the grain exports decreased as compared with 1879 nearly 16,000,000 tchetverts, or 40 per cent.

The price of rye in the autumn was higher in St. Petersburg than in any place in Northern Europe, Berlin and Strasburg excepted. That of wheat was inferior only to that of Paris and Strasburg.

For 1881 the details of the harvest are lacking.

In 1882 the spring presented a great contrast in the western and eastern portions of Russia. In the west, after a mild winter, the spring opened early and farm work began earlier than usual. About the middle of March the temperature changed and snow fell in many places

with disastrous effects on vegetation. In April the temperature rose greatly, and most places suffered from drought.

The summer was much the same all over the country. Rain fell in good quantities until June, when the weather became intensely hot, rising in July to 145° Fahrenheit in the sun, and 117° in the shade.

Being without rain, the grain was either parched or matured too soon. In general, grain ripened from two to four weeks earlier than usual.

The average yield per desyatine in tchetverts was:

	Tchetverts.
Winter rye.....	2 to 11
Winter wheat.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 11
Spring wheat.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$
Spring rye.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$
Barley.....	3 to 11

The grain trade in 1882 was characterized by instability and low prices, though the summer prices were good; but the large quantities of grain thrown on the European markets by the United States depressed prices and put a stop to export.

In general, prices were from 10 to 30 per cent. lower than in 1881.

Full returns for 1883 have not yet been published, but from the partial reports issued it is evident that the crops have been good.

The crops of winter cereals have not been below the average, except in the governments of Viatka, Perm Kazan, Lamara, Limborsk, and Saratoff.

Spring crops have been nowhere below the average, except in a small tract beyond the Oural, but in most all governments have equaled or exceeded the average.

FORESTS.

The total extent of the forests under the control of the Government on the 1st of January, 1881, was 123,314,836 desyatines, which were divided into 12,130 different estates. This gives, as compared with 1880, a decrease of 70,991 desyatines. But 80.2 per cent. of the area above stated is actually covered with timber.

The proportion of Government forest to the entire empire and to the population is as follows:

To each square verst of European Russia, excepting lakes, rivers, Finland, Poland, and the Don, Orenburg, and Oural provinces, where the forests are not under the control of the minister of domains, there are 24.5 desyatines of forest; to each 100 of the population, male and female, there are 135.1 desyatines, and to each 100 males, 274.4 desyatines of forest.

Of these 123,314,836 desyatines of Government forest 60,749,373, or 49.2 per cent., belong exclusively to the crown, whilst from the remaining 62,565,463 the peasants receive their allotments.

The forests are managed by 1,168 officers and 26,860 foresters and watchmen, the average to each watchman being 4,672 desyatines.

The Government supports two schools of forestry, viz, one at St. Petersburg and one at Lissino. The former, with a staff of 29 professors, embraces a four years' course of study, and costs \$63,000 annually. In 1881 there were 129 students. The latter has a staff of 36 teachers, and, in 1881, 200 pupils, of whom 150 are educated free. The annual expenses were \$50,000.

During the year 1880, 3,784 desyatines were planted, viz, 864 desyatines with seeds and the balance with plants. The average area planted

during the preceding ten years was 2,016 desyatines. To secure a supply of young trees 422 desyatines were planted as nurseries and a large quantity of seeds and acorns collected. Sixty-four miles of road were built, and 60 bridges, and other work performed, at a total cost of \$105,000.

There were 77,124 offenses against the forest laws, representing \$263,000 damages. In 115 cases foresters were convicted of participation. The aggregate fines imposed amounted to \$258,000.

During the year 727,792,000 cubic feet of timber of all kinds were taken out, the percentage of the different varieties being as follows: Fir, 22 per cent.; pine, 24 per cent.; birch, aspen, lime, &c., 21.4 per cent.; oak, ash, and other hard woods, 7.2 per cent.; other varieties, 25.4 per cent. The average yield per desyatine was 7.35 cubic feet, and the average price was 1,465 copecks per cubic foot. The total value of all forest products was \$5,334,547, and there was a loss from fire, storms, &c., of \$96,570.

The gross revenue from the forests was \$6,825,636, being per desyatine 13.4 copecks (6.7 cents). The total expenditure was \$3,280,438, or 48 per cent. of the gross receipts. Of this amount 53.8 per cent. was for the management, 11 per cent. for improvements, and 34.8 per cent. for local taxes. The net revenue was \$3,545,250, or 7.1 copecks (3.55 cents) per desyatine.

Comparing the present area of forest land with that existing at the close of the past century, it is found to have decreased in the various governments as follows: Novgorod, 11 per cent.; Pskoff, 11 per cent.; Tver, 46 per cent.; Vladimir, 5 per cent.; Mohileff, 36 per cent.; Riagan, 33 per cent.; St. Petersburg, 34 per cent.; Moscow, 13 per cent.; Taroslaff, 50 per cent.; Smolensk, 29 per cent.; Orel, 22 per cent.

The necessities of the fifty governments of European Russia are at present met by the annual destruction of 1,200,000 desyatines of forest, or 31,000,000 cubic sages of wood.

Steam vessels consume 1,000,000 cubic sages annually; railways 500,000 cubic sages of fire-wood, and at least 1,000,000 large trees for ties and repairs, whilst fires throughout the empire destroy at least \$50,000,000 worth of forests annually. Even in septentrional regions the destruction is very great. In 1875, in the government of Olonets, a company acquired the right of cutting off 1,000 desyatines of forests annually for twenty years for the pittance of \$16 to \$18 per desyatine.

A century ago the government of Taroslaff possessed 1,500,000 desyatines of forest, which in 1860 was reduced to 800,000 desyatines. The district of Mourom possessed, one hundred years ago, 100,000 desyatines, which are now diminished to 46,000. The same conditions prevail in Nischni-Novgorod, and in the governments of Kajan, Viatka, and Perm the destruction is immense. In the latter government a company has acquired the right to cut off 12,000 desyatines annually for forty years, and it is estimated that the whole forest will disappear in from 12 to 15 years.

In 1867 there were 13,400 desyatines of forest in Orel belonging to private individuals, and in 1872 but 5,000 were left. Six years ago wood was sold in the government of Yelets for from 4 to 6 cents per pood (36 pounds), in consequence of which the inhabitants were obliged to burn straw.

The forests of Kaluga extended over 1,227,992 desyatines, but were reduced to 469,539 desyatines in 1880; 17,638 desyatines are annually cut down in this district.

In many portions of the government of Smolensk not a vestige of a forest remains, and where still existing they are sold for a bagatelle.

In Poland only is any care taken of the forests. In 1827 there were 6,407,504 acres; in 1878, 5,706,550, so that the decrease in half a century was not more than 11 per cent.

Formerly the governments of the east and southeast, especially the right banks of the Volga and Don, were covered with dense forests, and of all this wealth nothing now remains.

At Orenburg and Oofa 50 per cent. of the forests have been destroyed, 1,300,000 desyatines having been cut down at the latter place in forty years.

In the governments of Podolia and Kief 120 sugar refineries consume daily from 2,000 to 3,000 sagues of wood.

Siberia is no better off. In no city throughout this immense region can fire-wood be cut within a radius of from 30 to 40 versts. Twenty years ago the forest of Bergamansk, covering 50,000 desyatines, was the pride of Tobolsk, and to-day nothing remains of it.

MINES.

During 1881 the yield of the principal metals was as follows:

Gold, 2,244 poods 5 pounds, being less than the average of the preceding five years, which was 2,480 poods 15 pounds. The average quantity of gold washed out in 1880 was 77 dolyas (9,216 to the Russian pound) per 100 poods of sand washed. In 1881 it was under 73 dolyas.

Platina, 182 poods 10 pounds, being an increase of 53 poods 1 pound on the average of the five years.

Silver, 576 poods, being 99½ poods less than the average of the five years, and due to the stoppage of some government mine. The above-mentioned gold and silver are not pure, the net yield being 1,908 poods 3 pounds, 54 soldnicks 46 dolyas of gold and, 706 poods 23 pounds 21 soldnicks of silver.

Lead, 60,218 poods, being 16,355 poods less than the average.

Copper, 211,465 poods, being 1,174 poods more than the average.

Zinc, 277,641 poods, being 1,699 poods more than the average.

Tin, 604 poods. This is obtained in the government of Weborg, in Finland.

Pig iron, 28,661,720 poods. Of this quantity but 2,215,277 poods were produced by coal, the remainder being charcoal iron. The largest quantity was produced in the government of Perm, viz, 14,250,000 poods. Next came Oofa with 2,750,000 poods; then Radom, Poland, with 1,750,000 poods; then Nichni, with 1,500,000 poods; Ekaterinoslaff with 1,400,000 poods; Kaluga with 1,260,000 poods; then Viatka and Petrokoff with 1,000,000 poods each.

The production of iron was 17,839,200 poods, or 100,000 poods more than the average.

In iron Perm ranks first, St. Petersburg, Radom, Viatka, and Nichni following.

The steel production was 17,907,380 poods, being nearly double the average. In steel St. Petersburg ranks first, with 7,146,000 poods; Orel, Warsaw, Ekaterinoslaff, Perm, and Petrokoff following in the order named.

The production of soft and anthracite coal was 213,250,000 poods, being an increase over the average of 62,330,000, and 12,310,000 poods over the preceding year.

The principal coal-fields are Moscow, yielding 23,400,000 poods; Donetz, 91,290,000 poods; Poland, 85,770,000 poods; Oural, 10,000,000 poods.

The yield of naphtha was 40,470,000 poods, being an increase over the average of 24,000,000 poods, or 19,000,000 poods over the preceding year. Excepting 474,000 poods, it was all produced at Baku.

The salt production was 50,734,355 poods, which exceeded the average by 7,146,499 poods, and the preceding year by 3,162,439 poods. Of this quantity 4,200,750 poods were rock salt, 16,820,300 poods evaporated, and 29,713,296 poods precipitated. Astrachan yielded 22,590,000 poods; Perm, 13,744,000 poods; Taurida, 4,138,000 poods.

The mint at St. Petersburg coined 24,931,560 roubles, being a decrease on 1880 of 13,805,786 roubles. Of the amount coined 22,735,072 roubles were gold coins; 435,021 roubles silver coins; 1,112,516 roubles silver small coins; 648,950 roubles copper coins.

The total number of persons employed during the year in mines and gold washings was 280,371, being 3,043 less than in the preceding year.

IRON INDUSTRY.

The "Austria" publishes the following interesting remarks on the Russian iron industry.

The manufacture of iron began in Russia in 1650. The founders and managers of this new industry were foreigners, on whom all possible privileges were conferred, and who were assisted in every conceivable manner.

The definite development of metallurgical industries, however, dates from the reign of Peter the Great. This genial monarch inspected personally foreign works, instructed himself in the prevailing systems, and sent a number of Russians abroad to learn metallurgical processes.

A German, Geunin by name, who founded the iron works at Olonetz, in the Oural, deserves great credit for his share in developing the Russian iron trade. Peter's attention being called to the skillfulness of the smith Aikita Demidoff, he assigned him a mine in Toola, and induced him to erect a blast furnace. Later on the Emperor gave him the Neviyamski works on the Oural, and thus gave an impetus to the movement which resulted in the great Oural iron industry.

During Peter's reign Demidoff erected ten mills for the production of steel, sheet metal, wire, castings, as well as cannons, bombs, and balls. In 1818 the production was 868,884 poods of cast iron in the Imperial works, and 5,772,238 poods in private works.

The industry developed rapidly, and at the time of Catherine II, in 1767, there were 140 mills in Russia whose annual production was 4,500,000 poods of pig iron, 2,800,000 poods of bar iron, 200,000 poods of sheet iron, 350,000 poods of steel, and 600,000 poods of castings.

At the beginning of the preceding century Russia was one of the countries of Europe producing most iron, and exported the, for that time, enormous amount of 2,500,000 poods of iron. In 1806 twenty Government works produced 2,900,000 poods, and private works 10,300,000 poods of iron.

A great revolution in the system of producing iron took place about this time. England, which heretofore had been compelled to import iron from Russia, introduced the system of melting iron with coal, the result of which was a crisis in the Russian industry, from the evil effects of which it still suffers.

The export decreased from year to year, until in 1829 it amounted to only 820,000 poods. In consequence hereof and the absence of metal factories in Russia, and difficulties attending transportation, the production of iron in the Oural decreased greatly.

The Russian and English iron trades soon presented very different pictures, the former increasing gradually 1 per cent., whilst the latter rose quickly 15 per cent.

From 1822 to 1827 Russia produced 9,000,000 poods of iron annually. From 1827 to 1850 the annual production was 11,000,000 poods only, and this notwithstanding that the import of foreign iron was forbidden, machinery only being free.

Under these circumstances a development of the machine trade was impossible, and the iron trade must necessarily come to a standstill.

Only when the Crimean war seemed inevitable were large orders given, and when, with the termination of the war, trade and industry began to prosper, the iron trade also flourished, and the number of works was doubled within ten years.

Then came the crop failures of 1859 and 1860, the emancipation of the serfs, the repeal of statute labor, socage, &c., and for the metallurgical industries of Russia another crisis.

The high price of the necessities of life, the loss of cheap labor, the lack of skilled laborers, all contributed to a retrogression of the iron trade. Many works ceased altogether, others limited their production, so that the price rose, and other production declined 30 per cent.

In 1862 the Government became convinced of the necessity of a railway system. The iron trade began shortly to improve, and after nine years arrived at the level it had attained prior to the crisis.

In order to show the relation of the Russian iron trade to the import and total consumption, the statistics of the years 1860, 1870, and 1880 are appended, and serve, so to speak, as milestones of Russian progress:

Date.	Production.	Import.	Total consumption.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>
1860	20,467,566	547,374	21,009,464
1870	21,949,417	1,834,612	23,539,871
1880	27,375,370	15,036,912	42,225,608

In twenty years the iron production increased only 7,000,000 poods, whilst the import of foreign iron has increased 15,000,000 poods. The main causes of this condition of the Russian iron trade are that the center of the trade lies in the Oural; that the ore is melted with wood instead of coal; that the experiences of the last forty years are but just being introduced, and that the largest part of the Russian iron trade is not in the hands of specialists.

A development of the industry proportionate to the necessities of the land is not conceivable as long as new iron districts in central Russia are unimproved, and the cost of transportation not cheapened.

A flourishing iron industry might be developed in the Donetz basin, for this district abounds in excellent iron ore, coal, and cheap laborers.

How much Russia must do, in order to develop its iron industry in a manner consistent with its size, need, and greatness, is seen from the following figures, wherein the fact is demonstrated that the great Rus-

sian Empire produces about as much iron as the small Kingdom of Sweden:

Production of iron.

Countries.	1870.	1880.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>
England	375,500,000	448,000,000
North America	189,000,000	241,000,000
Germany	86,000,000	170,000,000
France	75,000,000	106,000,000
Belgium	35,000,000	37,000,000
Austria and Hungary	25,000,000	27,500,000
Russia	22,000,000	27,000,000
Sweden	18,000,000	25,000,000

REVENUE.

The revenue receipts from January 1 (13) to September 1 (13) were as follows:

Description.	1883.	1882.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Taxes	35,095,352	42,274,008
Trading licenses	9,751,363	9,710,402
Excise dues:		
Liquors	150,789,738	154,304,692
Tobacco	10,007,679	8,011,785
Sugar	8,731,731	7,934,013
Customs dues	60,712,093	62,418,155
Stamp dues	10,138,944	9,865,446
Railway taxes	4,640,560	5,350,281
Insurance taxes	1,965,386	2,107,691
Various dues	9,839,814	9,815,752
Mining dues	1,244,877	469,426
Coinage	1,198,641	857,507
Post-office and telegraph	15,345,494	15,234,349
Imperial domains	21,879,135	20,492,722
Receipts from railroad bonds	5,575,344	9,276,360
Repaid loans	8,419,373	4,048,565
Various cash receipts	7,124,816	6,633,105
Other receipts	15,423,459	12,613,700
Receipts from trans-Caucasia	3,169,838	3,515,098
Total	381,053,137	384,933,057
Receipts on account of preceding year	10,558,420	12,279,070
Receipts on account of coming year	22,759	79,257
Total	391,634,316	397,291,384

Of the nineteen sources of income, seven show a total decrease of 17,297,974 rubles, and twelve a total increase of 13,418,054 rubles, giving a total decrease of 5,657,068 rubles, as compared with 1882.

The Government expenditures to the 1 (13) September, 1883, were, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund payments on foreign loans, which can only be ascertained at the close of the year, 419,518,420 rubles, 22,990,205 rubles more than in the same period of the preceding year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Statement showing imports and exports into and from Russia for the first nine months of 1883.

IMPORTS.

I.—ALIMENTARY ARTICLES.

Articles.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salt poods..	6, 413, 035	.....	272, 639
Salt herrings..... do....	2, 542, 247	.....	667, 815
Pickled fish and caviar..... do....	21, 251	.....	6, 192
Salt and smoked fish other than herrings..... do....	1, 164	.....	337
Rice.....	518, 496	.....	96, 231
Fruit and berries, conserves and vegetables, dried fruit excepted..... poods..	1, 160, 481	4, 732	.....
Nuts..... do....	287, 957	.....	13, 675
Dried fruits..... do....	99, 869	.....	108, 164
Tea..... do....	619, 844	43, 538	.....
Coffee..... do....	243, 841	.....	181, 338
Sugar:			
Raw..... do....	46, 079	15, 460	.....
Refined..... do....	14	.....	30
Tobacco:			
Leaf.....	57, 370	.....	4, 595
Smoking, cut and snuff..... poods..	101	.....	42
Cigars, &c..... do....	1, 531	.....	395
Wine:			
In casks..... do....	547, 931	.....	6, 094
In bottles..... bottles..	182, 513	.....	15, 412
Sparkling..... do....	403, 263	48, 210	.....

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND HALF-MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Plants, dried and living..... poods..	516, 567	.....	139, 298
Coal..... do....	69, 210, 929	8, 105, 888	.....
Coal and coke via Poland..... do....	21, 606, 626	6, 353, 982	.....
Cement..... do....	2, 143, 662	690, 659	.....
Manure, compost, &c..... do....	1, 706, 744	476, 763	.....
Tallow..... do....	82, 182	.....	312, 380
Leather:			
Uncurried..... do....	198, 660	.....	58, 287
Curried, sole..... do....	18, 313	.....	1, 128
Curried, leg..... do....	62, 255	.....	1, 593
Cotton:			
Raw..... do....	5, 403, 831	1, 218, 615	.....
Spun to No. 45..... do....	16, 413	}	126, 880
Spun other numbers..... do....	133, 180		
Wool:			
Raw, not dyed..... do....	163, 598	.....	100, 683
Unspun, dyed, artificial, &c..... do....	72, 926	.....	70, 155
Carded..... do....	30, 563	}	64, 312
Spun, all kinds..... do....	147, 427		
Silk:			
Raw..... do....	926	705	.....
Twisted..... do....	14, 955	1, 570	.....
Pig iron..... do....	8, 559, 250	595, 406	.....
Iron in bars, &c..... do....	2, 252, 026	.....	849, 530
Boiler metal and sheet iron..... do....	1, 915, 607	453, 311	.....
Scrap iron..... do....	4, 137	3, 520	.....
Iron rails..... do....	32, 402	70	.....
Iron plates..... do....	16, 000	.....	4, 549
Steel:			
In bars, &c..... do....	128, 828	.....	11, 185
Sheet..... do....	21, 966	14, 916	.....
Scrap..... do....	2, 357	.....	52, 054
Rails..... do....	7, 374	.....	204, 167
Copper and brass in ingots, bars, &c..... do....	59, 157	} 18, 927	.....
Copper, sheet and wire..... do....	99, 336		.....
Metal alloys:			
Ingots, bars, &c..... do....	1, 503	}	8, 184
Sheets and wire..... do....	367		
Tin:			
Ingots, wire, &c..... do....	73, 198	} 71, 719	.....
Sheets, &c..... do....	718		.....
Lead:			
Bars and scrap..... do....	660, 856	} 6, 579	.....
Rolls, piping, &c..... do....	108, 275		.....

Statement showing imports and exports into and from Russia for the first nine months of 1883—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND HALF-MANUFACTURED GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Zinc:			
Blocks poods..	76, 247	.....	38, 764
Sheets do.....	9, 156	1, 206	.....
Oils:			
Illuminating do....	253, 460	.....	311, 298
Vegetable do.....	960, 441	120, 132	.....
Cocoanut and palm do....	143, 378	.....	10, 125
Indigo do.....	34, 376	.....	6, 312
Aniline dyes do.....	20, 426	.....	14, 088
Soda:			
Crystals do.....	177, 818	.....	36, 276
Calcined do.....	604, 354	.....	7, 365
Oxide of do.....	381, 004	.....	201, 527
Nitric acid, chlorlydic acid, chlorate of potash, &c. do....	404, 275	23, 519	.....
Sulphuric acid and sulphate of potash do.....	73, 484	6, 035	.....
Chemical and pharmaceutical goods do.....	59, 619	.....	30, 065

III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Iron castings poods..	230, 334	35, 803	.....
Wrought iron and steel do....	986, 753	.....	208, 609
Iron and steel wire do.....	64, 705	.....	11, 394
Copper and brass wire do.....	27, 746	7, 054	.....
Machines and apparatus (agricultural excepted) do....	2, 958	.....	1, 147
Engines do.....	156, 330	.....	16, 975
Tenders and fire hose do.....	1, 004, 820	.....	18, 365
Locomotives do.....	5, 731	.....	64, 008
Agricultural machinery and instruments do....	770, 506	.....	342
Cotton, bleached and unbleached do.....	22, 316	.....	2, 517
Tissues, dyed and printed do.....	7, 833	.....	692
Cotton velvets, ribbons, &c do.....	2, 071	.....	8, 483
Cotton trimmings, braids, and binding do.....	11, 947	.....	.....
Linen:			
Bleached and unbleached do.....	3, 258	2, 775	.....
Dyed and printed do.....	22	11	.....
Handkerchiefs, &c do.....	1, 617	1, 450	.....
Cotton and jute sacks do.....	117, 897	58, 436	.....
Jute bagging do.....	981	.....	62
Woolen cloths and baize do.....	385	.....	17, 258
Woolen stuffs do.....	24, 103	.....	2, 242
Cloth for factories do.....	8, 168	.....	896
Woolen braids, bindings, and trimmings do....	3, 610	124	.....
Silk stuffs, ribbons, and handkerchiefs do.....	1, 392	.....	103
Half-silk stuffs, handkerchiefs, and ribbons do....	650	.....	33
Silk and half-silk trimmings do.....	1, 314	.....	.....
Linen goods, made up do.....	600	400	.....
Linen and batiste, made up do.....	4, 652	4, 519	.....
Men's clothing, velvet excepted do.....	477	397	.....
Ladies' outer garments do.....	392	260	.....
Clothing and toilet articles embroidered in velvet do....	165	132	.....
Ladies' clothing and toilet articles do.....	175	117	.....
Ladies' clothing, trimmed with ribbons, &c do....	144	111	.....
Ladies' hats and bonnets do.....	13	10	.....
Watch movements number..	4, 260	.....	10, 846
Watches:			
Gold and gilded do.....	24, 051	4, 248	.....
Silver, &c do.....	73, 565	11, 423	.....
Clocks, copper or wooden works do.....	21, 033	.....	385
Watchmaker's materials, &c poods..	1, 531	55	.....

EXPORTS.

I.—ALIMENTARY ARTICLES.

Articles.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat tchetverts..	8,914,852	71,823	.....
Rye do.....	4,453,552	601,102	.....
Barley do.....	1,844,177	.....	395,534
Maize do.....	498,879	.....	1,034,900
Pease do.....	208,412	.....	324,740
Oats do.....	5,421,727	.....	1,027,794
Groats do.....	180,722	28,548	.....
Flour do.....	167,707	.....	34,485
Other cereals do.....	435,938	137,114	.....
Total cereals	22,125,966	.....	1,978,866
Caviar poods..	65,988	.....	5,518
Butter do.....	110,231	41,644	.....
Sugar:			
Raw do.....	30	.....	4
Refined do.....	8,077	.....	1,810
Tobacco:			
Leaf do.....	53,365	.....	18,243
Cut do.....	2,210	2,127	.....
Spirits of wine and grain distillation..... do.....	1,994,672	767,214	.....
Do degrees..	259,570,647	100,289,151	.....

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND HALF-MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Wood rubles..	25,980,430	727,392	.....
Flaxseed tchetverts..	1,124,128	.....	462,548
Hempseed do.....	25,555	.....	45,509
Poppy, rape, and sunflower seed do.....	149,203	.....	242,906
Oilcake poods..	2,507,759	835,345	.....
Flax do.....	7,303,858	.....	2,445,966
Flax, tow do.....	937,879	.....	115,163
Flax, spun do.....	5,105	1,624	.....
Hemp do.....	2,380,900	.....	319,276
Hemp, tow do.....	96,184	.....	14,127
Hemp, spun do.....	172,241	48,936	.....
Rags do.....	399,201	.....	183,970
Potash do.....	1,261,544	16,319	.....
Tallow do.....	81,729	.....	27,020
Leather:			
Uncurried do.....	307,080	.....	2,907
Curried do.....	18,685	8,075	.....
Bones:			
Carbonized do.....	470,476	}	294,198
Pulverized do.....	578,993		
Ordinary do.....	306,445		
Wool:			
Washed do.....	105,309	.....	66,540
Unwashed do.....	876,770	87,663	.....
Silk, raw do.....	9,521	849	.....
Bristles do.....	101,400	206	.....
Hair do.....	56,832	14,425	.....
Feathers do.....	64,982	3,932	.....
Rabbit and hare skins do.....	11,232	4,075	.....
Wolf, fox, and other skins do.....	56,242	6,085	.....
Beaver skins do.....	3	.....	107
Furs, made up do.....	16,293	10,689	.....
Sheet iron do.....	10,234	.....	58,447
Other iron do.....	92,424	7,544	.....
Crude naphtha do.....	79,665	68,995	.....
Illuminating oil do.....	39,873	.....	122,378
Lubricating oil do.....	736,016	456,495	.....
Naphtha residue do.....	20,595	.....	35,106

III.—ANIMALS.

Cattle number..	9,183	.....	925
Swine do.....	322,096	.....	113,493
Calves, sheep, &c. do.....	204,927	.....	21,854
Horses do.....	35,290	6,361	.....
Poultry and game do.....	1,357,171	745,297	.....

IV.—MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Rope and cordage poods..	158,592	.....	41,650
Crash, duck, &c. Arsheens ..	4,969,219	1,097,576	.....

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

1.—*Value of exports and imports from 1872 to 1881.*

[In thousands of rubles.]

Date.	Exports.	Imports.	Increase or decrease.	Transit trade.
1872	327,041	435,226	—108,185	3,580
1873	364,440	442,970	— 78,530	5,086
1874	431,812	471,381	— 39,569	5,854
1875	381,952	531,056	—149,104	5,148
1876	400,700	477,582	— 76,882	5,597
1877	527,936	321,037	+206,899	3,288
1878	618,166	595,582	+ 22,584	3,900
1879	627,763	587,713	+ 40,055	6,506
1880	498,672	622,812	—124,140	7,472
1881	506,423	517,713	— 11,290	11,283

2.—*Export and import of precious metals.*

[In thousands of rubles.]

Date.	Exports.	Imports.	Increase.	Decrease.
1872	7,905	13,039	5,134	.....
1873	14,664	20,552	5,888	.....
1874	17,496	16,630	.....	866
1875	28,035	6,441	.....	21,594
1876	103,254	5,425	.....	97,829
1877	19,251	10,950	.....	8,301
1878	14,156	16,523	2,367	.....
1879	10,188	14,770	4,582	.....
1880	28,779	12,390	.....	16,389
1881	68,988	9,946	.....	59,042

3.—*Value of the imports into European Russia, and the countries whence imported.*

[In thousands of rubles.]

Countries.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Sweden and Norway	4,423	2,989	3,002	3,191	2,791	2,020	3,037	3,520	2,925	6,217
Germany	171,328	167,013	179,730	221,442	197,713	148,472	263,132	266,864	274,268	219,902
Holland	5,388	5,310	9,660	12,300	6,863	6,367	8,251	8,573	7,519	4,737
Belgium	5,251	4,678	5,337	5,057	5,149	4,799	5,776	7,213	7,423	27,692
Great Britain	120,067	128,581	128,364	133,704	104,134	92,811	161,567	146,291	150,485	108,491
France	18,890	25,123	19,729	33,281	17,982	10,154	20,273	20,226	20,822	19,546
Italy	12,773	11,258	10,984	11,100	7,868	6,501	9,594	11,933	6,308	9,535
Austria	23,786	19,862	20,707	25,819	23,641	19,956	26,895	19,936	23,062	23,091
Greece	2,411	2,488	321	2,355	1,418	972	2,569	3,161	2,219	2,567
Turkey	18,709	15,016	12,723	15,392	22,000	4,449	8,153	14,207	19,058	22,307
Roumania	4,092	3,880	2,843	1,901	3,124	1,137	790	1,882	1,786	945
United States	12,295	16,445	10,528	8,113	11,484	6,859	11,445	6,423	10,204	18,315
South America	845	687	16,184	19,919	563	10,082	36,798	32,615	15,973	14,681
Other lands	13,470	12,636	16,566	18,577	15,482	2,946	7,034	8,478	17,965	21,056
Total	413,678	415,968	437,318	512,150	420,514	317,525	565,314	551,329	560,018	499,032

4.—*Value of the exports from European Russia, and countries whither exported.*

[In thousands of rubles.]

Countries.	1872.	1872.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Sweden and Norway.....	5,442	6,457	11,921	8,764	9,032	20,010	14,083	12,198	12,125	13,288
Germany.....	77,318	109,992	136,466	109,898	120,498	196,731	175,363	186,656	138,122	148,881
Denmark.....	6,802	4,654	6,601	3,578	5,477	6,648	5,743	5,206	5,766	2,383
Holland.....	7,487	18,465	18,827	18,408	24,811	38,746	32,337	32,745	28,205	28,389
Belgium.....	6,907	9,174	9,802	11,592	11,602	13,169	15,072	26,801	18,899	23,857
Great Britain.....	143,306	129,176	136,462	130,759	132,297	149,453	191,107	184,362	148,290	155,795
France.....	22,331	26,528	33,056	37,559	29,993	24,034	82,735	82,660	53,246	53,483
Italy.....	8,980	7,046	8,697	6,595	6,148	2,049	14,802	12,218	5,814	4,719
Austria.....	19,559	25,464	33,415	16,634	26,105	49,820	40,289	32,865	32,547	28,105
Greece.....	1,235	508	1,418	1,534	1,440	5,100	2,623	2,150	2,211	1,943
Turkey.....	6,028	4,480	10,817	10,494	7,019	3,449	15,766	12,290	13,584	9,534
Roumania.....	2,867	1,411	1,824	1,600	1,916	3,432	4,585	9,050	9,956	8,160
Other lands.....	3,289	2,503	1,905	3,188	2,416	1,234	2,038	1,215	7,602	2,829
Total.....	311,553	345,859	411,212	360,601	379,258	508,282	596,414	606,414	476,365	481,367

5.—*Value of the imports into Asiatic Russia, and the countries whence imported.*

[In thousands of rubles.]

Countries.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
China.....	8,015	11,569	10,775	10,783	14,100	14,843	17,889	19,003	22,783	20,247
Persia.....	4,925	4,294	4,875	5,246	5,077	4,940	7,025	7,191	6,870	7,636
Turkey.....	6,275	5,063	4,862	4,775	4,806	461	677	1,213	1,317	827
France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376	104	2,689	2,559	1,591	1,494
England.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	612	269	350	911
Other lands.....	20	32	38	35	106	302	213	71	126	75
Total.....	19,235	20,958	20,580	20,839	24,464	20,546	28,105	30,306	33,036	31,190

6.—*Value of the export from Asiatic Russia, and the countries whither exported.*

[In thousands of rubles.]

Turkey.....	3,552	2,521	2,082	2,320	2,075	129	975	1,579	1,759	3,310
Persia.....	1,693	1,820	1,846	1,874	1,677	3,164	2,650	3,422	3,937	3,869
China.....	2,825	3,561	3,125	2,554	2,524	3,044	2,059	1,982	2,520	2,631
France.....	1,004	1,575	3,058	2,505	2,706	564	3,504	3,384	4,354	3,005
Other lands.....	257	280	193	329	433	.....	120	139	135	253
Total.....	9,332	9,757	10,304	9,581	9,415	6,902	9,290	10,506	12,705	13,067

Ports.	Flag.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.					
		No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.				
Ports of White Sea . .	Russian	274	9,799	8	2,267	282	12,046	305	10,617	8	2,267	313	12,884
	Swedish and Norwegian . .	190	20,248	19	4,820	209	35,068	190	30,248	19	4,821	209	35,069
	Danish	45	6,960	4	1,328	49	8,288	45	6,961	4	1,327	49	8,288
	German	134	19,998	12	4,144	146	24,142	135	20,263	12	4,144	147	24,407
	Dutch	8	786	—	—	8	786	8	786	—	—	8	786
	English	53	6,275	31	10,251	84	16,526	53	6,242	31	10,283	84	16,525
Ports of Baltic Sea . . .	French	2	223	—	—	2	223	2	223	—	—	2	223
	American	1	366	—	—	1	336	1	366	—	—	1	366
	Total	707	74,635	74	22,810	781	97,445	739	75,706	74	22,872	813	98,548
	Russian	580	69,448	265	39,590	845	109,038	623	73,364	256	43,285	879	116,649
	Swedish and Norwegian . .	1,124	125,819	679	100,724	1,803	226,543	1,118	129,296	672	99,760	1,790	229,056
	Danish	843	60,322	206	98,225	1,049	148,547	844	60,929	207	88,613	1,051	149,542
Ports of Black Sea and Sea of Azof.	German	1,360	116,743	772	147,277	2,132	264,020	1,360	133,304	766	132,526	2,126	264,830
	Dutch	484	48,693	54	18,019	538	66,712	469	45,345	67	21,021	536	66,366
	Belgian	2	321	1	392	3	713	2	319	1	392	3	711
	English	444	43,974	1,182	484,699	1,626	538,673	446	55,282	1,175	483,400	1,621	538,682
	French	81	8,841	13	4,675	94	13,516	82	9,319	12	4,535	94	13,854
	Italian	9	1,354	—	—	9	1,354	11	1,365	—	—	11	1,365
	Austrian	14	3,281	—	—	14	3,281	14	3,339	—	—	14	3,339
	American	18	7,654	—	—	18	7,654	18	7,735	—	—	18	7,735
	Grecian	—	—	1	415	1	415	—	—	1	415	1	415
	Portuguese	1	70	—	—	1	70	—	—	—	—	1	48
Ports of Black Sea and Sea of Azof.	Total	4,960	496,520	3,173	884,016	8,133	1,380,536	4,988	519,645	3,157	872,947	8,145	1,392,592
	Russian	74	6,800	454	290,776	528	297,576	71	7,823	455	244,666	526	252,489
	Swedish and Norwegian . .	28	5,850	32	16,472	60	22,322	27	4,970	34	17,544	61	22,515
	Danish	—	—	11	6,067	11	6,067	—	—	10	5,301	10	5,301
	German	16	3,261	31	15,059	47	18,320	16	3,295	30	14,761	46	18,056
	Dutch	—	—	20	11,022	20	11,022	—	—	18	9,728	18	9,728
Ports of Black Sea and Sea of Azof.	Belgian	—	—	39	23,317	39	23,317	—	—	38	24,145	38	24,145
	English	66	11,556	1,549	851,850	1,615	863,406	70	13,281	1,541	854,464	1,611	867,745
	French	—	—	101	86,567	101	86,567	1	157	1	399	2	556
	Italian	738	156,786	54	55,136	822	211,922	723	163,565	77	53,216	800	216,781

Navigation of the Russian Empire during the year ending December 31, 1879.

Ports.	Flag.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.					
		No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.				
Ports of White Sea...	Russian	305	10, 652	10	2, 330	315	12, 982	305	10, 424	8	2, 272	313	12, 696
	Swedish and Norwegian...	211	31, 612	7	1, 914	218	33, 526	209	31, 182	10	2, 475	219	33, 657
	Danish	31	4, 263	4	1, 290	35	5, 553	30	4, 047	5	1, 506	35	5, 553
	German	131	19, 627	14	4, 512	145	24, 139	129	19, 227	16	4, 906	145	24, 133
	Dutch	7	659	.....	.....	7	659	7	661	.....	.....	7	661
	English	63	8, 279	53	16, 395	116	25, 674	63	8, 280	53	16, 396	116	24, 676
	French	3	419	.....	.....	3	419	3	420	.....	.....	3	420
	American	1	363	.....	.....	1	363	1	336	.....	.....	1	336
	Total	752	75, 874	88	26, 441	840	102, 315	747	74, 577	92	27, 555	839	102, 132
	Ports of Baltic Sea...	Russian	559	64, 502	280	48, 766	836	113, 268	600	69, 024	295	50, 451	895	119, 475
Swedish and Norwegian...		1, 036	110, 404	802	120, 280	1, 836	230, 744	1, 019	108, 541	816	122, 499	1, 835	231, 040
Danish		736	49, 869	227	81, 644	963	131, 513	734	51, 590	220	79, 881	954	131, 471
German		1, 470	105, 501	919	178, 619	2, 389	284, 120	1, 459	105, 071	929	171, 479	2, 388	276, 550
Dutch		464	47, 784	50	18, 354	514	66, 138	460	55, 345	30	10, 162	490	65, 507
Belgian .....		.....	.....	9	5, 120	9	5, 120	2	131	9	4, 964	11	5, 095
English		342	40, 828	1, 395	596, 638	1, 737	637, 466	334	41, 157	1, 390	596, 813	1, 724	637, 970
French		44	4, 323	17	6, 869	61	11, 192	43	4, 988	10	2, 600	53	7, 588
Italian		6	882	.....	.....	6	882	12	1, 143	21	8, 295	33	9, 438
Austrian		5	1, 792	.....	.....	5	1, 792	5	1, 343	.....	.....	5	1, 343
American	20	11, 433	.....	.....	20	11, 433	6	2, 062	8	3, 346	14	5, 408	
Grecian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Portuguese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	4, 679	437, 378	3, 699	1, 056, 290	8, 378	1, 493, 668	4, 674	340, 395	3, 728	1, 050, 490	8, 402	1, 490, 885	
Ports of Black Sea and Sea of Azof.	Russian	155	10, 084	360	286, 037	515	296, 121	132	8, 632	356	286, 314	488	294, 946
	Swedish and Norwegian...	4	1, 102	18	9, 250	22	10, 352	8	1, 839	19	10, 661	27	12, 500
	Danish	4	643	5	2, 421	9	3, 064	1	77	4	1, 854	5	1, 931
	German	5	1, 370	24	11, 597	29	12, 967	5	1, 370	23	11, 248	28	12, 618
	Dutch .....	.....	.....	7	4, 595	7	4, 595	.....	.....	8	5, 312	8	5, 312
	Belgian .....	.....	.....	25	16, 956	25	16, 956	.....	.....	29	19, 541	29	19, 541
	English	35	5, 425	1, 234	726, 074	1, 269	731, 499	37	5, 719	1, 233	718, 064	1, 270	723, 783
	French .....	.....	.....	47	52, 615	47	52, 615	.....	.....	46	50, 173	46	50, 173
	Italian	463	116, 366	54	37, 732	617	154, 098	559	118, 774	56	38, 197	615	156, 971

Navigation of the Russian Empire during the year ending December 31, 1880.

From or to—	Flag.	CLEARED.						CLEARED.					
		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
		No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	N.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.
Ports of White Sea..	Russian	227	13,932	8	1,845	335	15,777	320	13,868	7	1,769	327	15,637
	Swedish and Norwegian ..	207	29,694	10	1,937	217	31,631	207	29,694	8	1,917	215	31,611
	Danish	35	4,754	6	1,782	41	6,536	35	4,754	6	1,782	41	6,536
	German	131	18,779	23	6,598	155	25,377	132	18,779	23	6,597	155	25,376
	Dutch	7	703	.....	.....	7	703	7	703	.....	.....	7	703
	English	56	6,193	66	19,114	122	25,307	55	6,091	66	19,114	121	25,205
	French	5	707	.....	.....	5	707	5	707	.....	.....	5	707
	American .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	769	74,762	113	31,276	882	106,038	761	74,596	110	31,179	871	105,775
Ports of Baltic Sea..	Russian	603	77,093	223	38,548	826	115,641	594	72,816	232	39,789	826	112,605
	Swedish and Norwegian ..	1,142	139,632	659	91,852	1,801	231,484	1,122	136,242	652	92,675	1,774	228,917
	Danish	617	41,465	225	69,492	842	110,957	618	44,129	228	68,197	846	112,326
	German	1,535	116,051	872	171,362	2,405	287,413	1,480	113,536	864	169,622	2,344	283,158
	Dutch	509	62,237	55	16,423	564	78,660	500	60,263	61	16,337	561	76,600
	Belgian .....	.....	.....	10	4,419	10	4,419	.....	.....	10	4,674	10	4,674
	English	353	30,835	1,378	639,949	1,731	579,784	349	39,955	1,381	537,701	1,730	577,656
	French	35	4,081	12	3,851	47	7,932	30	3,256	14	4,069	44	7,325
	Italian	3	487	.....	.....	3	487	3	487	.....	.....	3	487
	Austrian	5	1,857	.....	.....	5	1,857	5	1,860	.....	.....	5	1,860
Ports of Black Sea and Sea of Azof.	American	6	3,164	.....	.....	6	3,164	6	3,165	.....	.....	6	3,165
	Grecian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portuguese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	4,806	485,902	3,434	935,896	8,240	1,421,798	4,707	475,709	3,442	933,064	8,149	1,408,773
	Russian	138	7,471	242	149,313	380	156,784	108	6,530	228	144,483	336	151,013
	Swedish and Norwegian ..	5	935	24	12,696	29	13,631	6	1,225	23	12,059	29	13,284
	Danish .....	.....	.....	9	4,673	9	4,673	.....	.....	10	5,180	10	5,180
	German .....	.....	.....	13	5,211	13	5,211	.....	.....	14	5,270	14	5,270
	Dutch .....	.....	.....	5	2,650	5	2,650	.....	.....	5	2,650	5	2,650
	Belgian .....	.....	.....	29	15,696	29	15,696	.....	.....	29	16,961	29	16,961
Ports of Black Sea and Sea of Azof.	English	22	4,355	785	387,521	807	391,856	22	3,839	784	381,710	806	385,549
	French .....	.....	.....	55	45,822	55	45,822	.....	.....	54	45,655	54	45,655
	Italian	255	37,824	48	32,538	303	80,362	257	48,205	48	31,179	305	79,384
	Austrian	122	14,901	541	100,739	663	115,640	120	14,627	542	102,220	662	116,847
	Spanish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grecian	1,056	215,864	32	12,747	1,088	128,611	1,008	108,085	28	13,055	1,036	121,140
	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Swedish and Norwegian ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Danish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Navigation of the Russian Empire during the year ending December 31, 1880—Continued.

From or to—	Flag.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
		No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.
Ports of Black Sea and Sea of Azof— Continued.	Turkish.....	483	18,484	.....	.....	483	18,484	484	18,018	.....	.....	484	18,018
	Roumanian.....	38	1,010	.....	.....	38	1,010	40	915	.....	.....	40	915
	Bulgarian.....	6	227	.....	.....	6	227	6	227	.....	.....	6	227
	Servian.....	.....	.....	2	951	2	951	.....	.....	2	1,121	2	1,121
	American.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		2,125	211,051	1,785	770,557	3,910	981,608	2,051	201,671	1,768	762,003	3,819	963,674
Total European Russia...		7,700	771,715	5,332	1,737,729	13,032	2,509,444	7,519	751,976	5,320	1,726,246	12,839	2,478,222
Total Asiatic Russia.....		1,710	40,559	716	159,901	2,326	200,460	1,490	24,303	579	163,403	2,069	187,706
Grand total.....		9,410	812,274	5,948	1,897,630	15,358	2,709,904	9,009	776,279	5,899	1,889,649	14,908	2,665,928
Coasters.....		24,434	1,009,422	15,581	2,706,189	40,015	3,715,611	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

From or to—	Flag.	CLEARED.				CLEARED.							
		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.					
		No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.				
Ports of White Sea...	Russian	298	9,343	9	1,821	307	11,164	298	9,097	8	1,709	306	10,806
	Swedish and Norwegian...	164	24,341	3	1,007	167	25,348	164	24,341	3	1,007	167	25,348
	Danish	49	4,827	3	736	52	5,563	50	5,127	2	438	52	5,565
	German	114	16,026	32	8,114	146	24,240	120	17,215	26	7,025	146	24,240
	Dutch	3	394	...	...	3	394	3	394	...	...	3	394
	English	28	3,027	57	17,360	85	20,387	28	3,026	57	17,360	85	20,386
	French	3	369	...	...	3	369	3	369	...	...	3	369
	American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	659	58,327	104	29,138	763	87,465	666	59,569	96	27,539	762	87,108
	Ports of Baltic Sea...	Russian	527	63,997	201	29,897	728	93,894	551	65,665	211	34,176	762	99,841
Swedish and Norwegian...		789	98,024	494	67,292	1,283	165,316	805	97,996	487	66,439	1,292	164,431
Danish		312	20,478	220	66,355	532	86,833	302	20,282	210	62,561	522	82,843
German		911	74,508	808	155,932	1,719	230,440	955	77,656	803	155,287	1,758	232,943
Dutch		330	40,279	53	13,677	383	53,956	339	41,222	52	13,267	391	54,489
Belgian		...	...	9	3,403	9	3,403	...	...	9	3,304	9	3,304
English		177	19,648	1,297	476,757	1,474	496,305	182	19,949	1,295	475,715	1,477	495,664
French		58	5,972	...	...	58	5,972	59	5,967	...	...	59	5,967
Italian		4	561	1	516	5	1,077	4	562	1	516	5	1,078
Austrian		11	2,847	...	...	11	2,847	11	2,846	...	...	11	2,846
American	6	3,028	...	...	6	3,028	6	3,028	...	...	6	3,028	
Grecian	...	...	1	499	1	499	...	...	...	...	1	499	
Portuguese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3,125	329,242	3,084	814,328	6,209	1,143,570	3,224	335,173	3,069	811,760	6,293	1,146,933	
Ports of Black Sea and Sea of Azof.	Russian	149	8,374	228	111,648	377	120,022	142	8,191	231	110,411	373	118,602
	Swedish and Norwegian...	2	322	31	15,428	33	15,750	2	321	33	16,263	35	16,584
	Danish	...	...	2	963	2	963	...	...	2	964	2	964
	German	1	171	17	6,789	18	6,960	1	170	19	8,005	20	8,175
	Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgian	...	...	25	12,778	25	12,778	...	...	29	14,951	29	14,951
	English	22	3,065	586	399,271	908	402,336	21	3,056	858	391,172	879	394,228
	French	...	...	62	45,305	62	45,305	...	...	62	46,241	62	46,241
	Italian	203	36,881	50	30,655	253	67,536	193	38,076	51	31,257	254	69,333
	Austrian	127	15,267	498	113,538	625	128,805	123	14,295	500	113,120	623	127,415
Spanish	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Navigation of the Russian Empire during the year ending December 31, 1881—Continued.

From or to—	Flag.	CLEARED.						CLEARED.					
		Sailing vessels.			Steamers.			Sailing vessels.			Steamers.		
		No.	Lasts.	Total.	No.	Lasts.	Total.	No.	Lasts.	Total.	No.	Lasts.	Total.
Ports of Black Sea and Sea of Azof— Continued.	Grecian	519	78,373	859	40	16,450	94,823	862	81,422	42	16,147	904	97,569
	Turkish	342	12,698	342	.....	.....	12,698	322	12,123	.....	.....	322	12,123
	Roumanian	133	2,073	134	1	21	2,094	131	2,079	1	21	132	2,100
	Bulgarian	3	87	3	.....	.....	87	1	96	.....	.....	1	26
	Servian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	American .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,801	157,311	3,641	1,840	752,846	910,157	1,808	159,759	1,828	748,552	3,636	908,311
	Total European Russia	5,584	544,520	10,612	5,028	1,596,312	2,140,832	5,698	554,501	4,993	1,587,851	10,691	2,142,352
	Total Asiatic Russia	1,610	34,968	2,188	578	155,453	190,421	1,579	31,074	610	167,064	2,189	198,138
	Grand total	7,194	579,488	12,800	5,606	1,751,765	2,331,253	7,277	585,575	5,603	1,754,915	12,880	2,340,490
Coasters		28,650	942,003	46,604	17,954	2,919,538	3,861,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Arrivals at and departures from ports of European Russia during the first nine months of the years 1882 and 1883.

Ports.	1882.				1883.			
	Arrived.		Cleared.		Arrived.		Cleared.	
	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.
I.—WHITE SEA PORTS.								
Mezen	2	14	25	.....	2	14	19	.....
Archangel	258	328	572	1	132	309	494	2
Onega	15	32	90	.....	19	37	97	.....
Soroki	3	33	48	.....	2	27	42	.....
Other ports	1		12	.....	1	.....	16	.....
Total White Sea ports.....	279	407	747	1	156	381	668	2
II.—BAL TIC PORTS.								
Cronstadt and St. Petersburg	1,785	38	1,271	407	1,338	888	1,221	186
Narva	93	13	81	24	80	22	87	13
Revel	348	51	285	124	397	57	233	133
Baltic port.....	16	2	5	13	18	4	22	6
Pernau	47	59	108	8	42	65	101	8
Riga	1,024	755	1,735	13	789	671	1,414	7
Windau.....	28	88	122	8	23	92	120	1
Libau.....	343	621	922	50	357	647	988	38
Other ports	31	5	9	26	35	28	32	24
Total Baltic ports	3,715	1,632	4,538	668	2,989	1,774	4,218	416
St. Petersburg	650	35	595	23	499	48	499	13
III.—PORTS OF BLACK SEA AND SEA OF AZOF.								
Reni	88	370	98	357	67	386	137	314
Ismailia.....	175	166	149	198	159	93	106	151
Kilia.....	27	40	33	33	30	37	23	42
Odessa.....	622	233	693	153	450	214	533	85
Nikolaief	22	137	150	4	14	71	78	3
Eupatoria.....	31	10	13	128	20	7	11	15
Sevastopol.....	74	44	107	23	60	26	60	25
Feodosia.....	2	11	12	1	5	2	5	1
Kertch.....	72	47	39	65	31	52	25	44
Berdiansk.....	35	168	167	30	34	81	77	33
Mariapol	3	58	57	2	3	47	46	1
Taganrog	171	595	672	39	139	460	545	23
Rostoff.....	15	14	25	1	25	8	30	.....
Eisk.....	4	43	45	.....	4	29	33	.....
Other ports	10	43	50	2	6	58	60	5
Total in ports of Black Sea and sea of Azof	1,348	1,947	2,310	936	1,047	1,571	1,769	742
Total in ports of European Russia.....	5,342	4,018	7,595	1,605	3,192	3,726	6,655	1,160

SCHOOLS, ETC.

The following data respecting the condition of schools in Russia were taken from the last published report of the minister of instruction, and may not be without interest:

The schools and educational institutions under the control of the minister of instruction are divided into three categories, according to the character of the education imparted, viz, high, medium, and elementary institutions.

To the first class belong—

1. The universities, eight in number, with 604 professors and 6,901 students. They are situated at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Dorpat, Kief, Kazan, Warsaw, Charkoff, and Odessa.

2. Institutes and lyceums, four in number, with 639 students, viz: The Historical-Philological Institute at St. Petersburg, 112 students; the Historical-Philological Institute of Prince Besborodko, 47 students; the Lasareff Institute for Oriental Languages, 305 students; and Demidoff Legal Lyceum, 175 students.

3. Veterinary institutes, three in number, with 559 students, viz, 276 at Charkoff, 216 at Kazan, and 67 at Dorpat.

4. Institute of agriculture and forestry at Novaia Alexandria, with 144 students.

Graduates of foregoing institutions have but six weeks' military duty to perform.

To the second class belong—

1. Gymnasiums and progymnasiums, 206 in number, with 1,945 teachers and 53,072 scholars. It cost \$3,362,841 to maintain these institutions, \$2,163,500 being contributed by the Government.

These are schools where much attention is paid to the dead languages, and students are prepared for the universities.

2. Grammar schools, a class of schools of a practical character, the classics playing a secondary rôle or being omitted. There are 67 of them with 12,762 scholars. It cost \$758,910 to maintain them, of which sum the Government contributed 71.3 per cent.

3. Technical schools, eleven in number, with 1,019 students.

Graduates of this category of institutions have six months' military duty to perform.

To the third class belong—

1. District and town schools, 337 in number, with 26,670 pupils.

2. Normal seminaries, 62 in number, with 4,423 pupils. These seminaries are scattered over a district with 60,000,000 of inhabitants, so that there is one seminary to every 968,000 inhabitants.

3. Elementary schools, 24,853 in number, with 1,065,859 pupils. Since the preceding year they have decreased 0.8 per cent. in the number of schools, and increased 2.8 per cent. in that of scholars.

The disproportion of schools to the whole empire is shown in the following figures:

For the empire there is 1 school to every 735 square versts; St. Petersburg school district, 1 to 848; Moscow, 1 to 101; Charkoff, 1 to 157; Kazan, 1 to 267; Vilna, 1 to 72; Kief, 1 to 90; Odessa, 1 to 102; Orenburg, 1 to 961; Dorpat, 1 to 161; Warsaw, 1 to 34; West Siberia, 1 to 5,120; East Siberia, 1 to 43,467; and Turkestan, 1 to 28,380 square versts.

Assuming the population of the foregoing districts to be 82,000,000, there is one school to every 3,299 inhabitants, and one scholar to every 77 inhabitants.

The relation of all schools to the population was 1.2 per cent., varying in the different districts as follows: St. Petersburg, 1.4 per cent.; Moscow, 1.6 per cent.; Charkoff, 1.5 per cent.; Kazan, 1 per cent.; Vilna, 1.5 per cent.; West Siberia, 0.3 per cent.; Turkestan, 0.05 per cent.; Kief, 0.7 per cent.; Odessa, 1.6 per cent.; Orenburg, 1 per cent.; Dorpat, 1 per cent.; Warsaw, 2.8 per cent.; East Siberia, 0.8 per cent.

Of 12,000,000 children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, but 8.6 per cent. attended school.

The maintenance of the elementary schools cost \$3,614,799.

Graduates of schools of this category have one and a half years' military duty to perform.

4. Gymnasiums and progymnasiums for girls, in number 234, with 37,972 pupils, which are maintained at an outlay of \$975,720.

5. Private schools, 1,223 in number, with 25,988 scholars.

Besides the educational institutions detailed above, there are many which are not under the control of the minister of instruction, whose number and condition are unknown to me.

RUSSIAN CURRENCY.

The present value of the Russian paper ruble, which, under the title "silver ruble," is the universal currency of the empire, is a trifle over 47 cents. Its par value is 65.8 cents.

In 1876 the ruble fluctuated in the Berlin market between 248 and 270 marks per 100 rubles. In 1877 it fell to 198; rose in 1878 to 222; oscillated in 1882 between 197 and 212, and during 1883 stood at 200, falling in the last few weeks to 196, at which price it now stands.

The foreign debt of the Russian Empire demands from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 gold as annual interest; the foreign office requires \$100,250,000 for the salaries of consuls and diplomats; and Russian subjects in their yearly exodus consume large sums in gold, added to which are the sums necessary for the authorization of railways, so that the total gold consumption may be estimated at about \$140,000,000.

During the last twenty-five years Russia has imported \$136,225,000, and exported \$300,000,000; and from 1840 to 1882 Russia has exported \$370,000,000.

The average annual production of the empire is from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, which is by no means sufficient to meet the gold payments which the Government has annually to make.

Frequent attempts have been made, thus far unsuccessfully, to improve the value of the currency by the withdrawal of notes from circulation, and by the establishment of a redemption fund.

The fund has now reached dimensions sufficiently large to favorably affect the ruble value. The greatest amount accumulated was in 1875, \$116,000,000, and it now stands at \$85,000,000 against a circulation of \$500,000,000 paper.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR PRODUCTION.

During the season of 1882-'83, 235 beet-root sugar factories were in operation, whose consumption of beet roots was 23,320,526 berkovetz, 276,131 desyat ines being under cultivation.

Of the above quantity 98 per cent. was worked up, producing 12,876,469 poods of crude sugar, 2,082,211 poods of refined sugar, 103,138 poods of yellow sugar, and 10,482 poods of sirup.

The factories gave employment to 91,664 laborers, vis, 70,983 men, 13,116 women, and 7,535 children.

DISTILLERIES.

During the season of 1882-'83 there were in European Russia 2,033 distilleries in operation, 23 less than in the preceding year, which produced 28,208,416 vedro of spirits, as against 28,120,979 vedro the previous season.

The consumption of raw materials was—

	Tons.
Wheat, 363,796 poods	6,062
Maize, 2,824,815 poods	50,840
Sirup, 3,583,993 poods	64,312
Rye, 33,649,078 poods	600,683
Potatoes, 49,478,176 poods	890,607

The following tables give the number and production of distilleries in 1877-'78:

DISTILLERIES AND THEIR PRODUCTION IN 1877-'78 IN RUSSIA, FINLAND EXCEPTED.

Distilleries:

No. of distilleries	4,311
No. of fermenting vats	21,268
Capacity in vedro	16,649,766

In operation:

No. of distilleries	2,586
Capacity of vats in vedro	9,625,539
Capacity in vedro	1,073,631
No. of days in operation	469,108
No. of days idle	12,706
Actual No. of days	456,412

Quantity of spirits produced in vedro of 100 degrees:

Estimated production	25,272,607
Actual production	27,778,100
Excess	2,505,493
Percentage of excess	9.91

MATERIALS CONSUMED BY RUSSIAN DISTILLERIES, IN POODS, FINLAND EXCEPTED

Rye	42,849,160
Barley	258,140
Oats	273,379
Wheat	253,256
Buckwheat	6,618
Lentils	271,274
Maize	2,296,964
Various	880
Dry malt	6,312,600
Total grain	52,532,271
Green malt	2,673,398
Potatoes	36,016,696
Molasses	1,093,230
Root waste	2,065,139

INDUSTRIES OF THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

The Baltic provinces take the first place in manufacturing industries after the governments of Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Vladimir.

In 1882 the production of 1,329 factories existing in those provinces was valued at \$40,750,000, whilst in 1873 it was but \$21,850,000. Compared with the preceding year the production increased \$2,750,000.

The provinces rank as follows:

		Production.
Liefland, 758 mills	18,306 hands	\$18,000,000
Esthonia, 181 mills	7,312 "	17,250,000
Courland, 390 mills	3,187 "	5,500,000

The largest works are the Narva cotton mills in Esthonia, whose annual production is valued at \$5,311,110. They furnish employment to 5,000 hands, and maintain 28 schools and one hospital.

The distilleries of the Baltic provinces, 360 in number, turn out \$15,000,000 worth of liquors.

Liefland possesses the next most important mills.

	Annual production.
Saw-mills	\$2,191,298
Breweries	1,780,034
Liqueurs	1,688,939
Cloth-mills	963,250
Tobacco-mills	662,000
Paper-mills	514,390
Wagon	500,000
Oil-mills	1,101,015
Nail-mills	1,041,498
Cork-mills	662,500
Wooden-mills	549,122
Machine shop	512,500

Of Courland manufacturing industries the production of the distilleries is estimated at 3,000,000, leaving as the value of the production of all other industries but \$2,500,000.

With the exception of a few branches of manufactures and one or two articles of export, business in general has been unsatisfactory during the past year.

The commercial world has been full of complaint during the last three years, and there seems to be no prospect of a permanent improvement.

Failures are numerous, credits long, and collections most difficult to make.

The habit of anticipating income by circulating coupons not yet due is in Russian mercantile circles a widespread and injurious one. I am informed that coupons having twelve and eighteen months to run are frequently tendered and accepted in payment of accounts.

Russia's great mainstay, the grain trade, has been decreasing for some years, and notwithstanding the proximity of European markets, Russia has not been able to hold its own against American competition.

A declining trade, when possessing a fertile soil, excellent grain, and convenient markets, must be accepted as evidence of a defective system, and people are beginning to inquire into the matter.

Various causes are alleged, the chief of which is doubtless the lack of means of transportation. Those now existing are wholly unequal to the demands made upon them.

The railroads manifest but little desire to accommodate the public, and few if any facilities are afforded trade in the way of through rates.

Another cause is, it is said, the variation in the quality of the grain. Samples and deliveries do not correspond, and there is a disposition to sell chaff and dirt as grain.

These are evils of long standing, difficult to eradicate, and will, I think, long prevent Russia from occupying that position in the grain trade which her natural advantages entitle her to claim.

It is proposed, with a view to correcting these faults, to introduce the system prevailing in America. For months past the Russian press has been teeming with articles for and against the system.

A number of capitalists have applied for, and it is asserted have obtained, the Government's consent to the erection of elevators at the chief grain centers. There can be no doubt but that such a system is needed in Russia, but I question, nevertheless, the success of the enterprise.

The Russians are very conservative, are opposed to foreigners, and foreigners are the moving spirits in this scheme, whilst the supervision which the Government exercises in all such matters is generally fatal to all commercial undertakings.

The future of the petroleum trade seems less problematical. The quantity produced is fabulous, the wells apparently inexhaustible. Heretofore the main difficulty has been the transportation of the oil to the Black Sea. Pipe lines, which are being established, will soon remove this obstacle to the development of trade, and a large portion of Central and Southern Europe will eventually be supplied from the Baku district.

As a market for American productions, Russia offers but few advantages. With the exception of agricultural machines, there is little demand for anything we manufacture. The vast majority of the population is too ignorant and too poor either to appreciate or purchase our manufactures, and the proximity of England and Germany gives those countries such advantages in this market as to render successful competition on our part almost impossible. There is already in Russia quite

a flourishing industry in agricultural machines, and no reason why it should not ultimately control this market. Three hundred and forty manufactories are now in operation, whose annual production is valued at about \$2,000,000.

The following tables show the amount of the exports from the various consular districts in this empire during the last five years—the export from the agencies at Rostoff, Taganrog, and Tiflis excepted, it being impossible to obtain any statement from the agents at those places.

In 1883 the exports increased at Moscow and Warsaw, and decreased at St. Petersburg, Riga, and Odessa, whilst there has been no export from Cronstadt, Reval, or Helsingfors during the last two years.

Exports to the United States.—The total amount exported from Russia to the United States in 1883 was a trifle over \$3,000,000.

The aggregate exports to the United States for the last five years is as follows:

St. Petersburg	\$3, 832, 360 78
Cronstadt	618, 216 30
Revel	97, 307 50
Riga	444, 323 59
Moscow	1, 304, 573 78
Helsingfors	61, 581 22
Odessa	2, 323, 431 32
Rostoff (since April, 1882)	1, 574, 474 43
Total in five years	10, 258, 461 42

IMPORTS.

Comparative statement of St. Petersburg's imports and exports during the first nine months of 1882 and 1883.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>
Wheat.....	23, 113, 036	7, 196, 601	4, 290	17, 036
Rye.....	15, 501, 389	9, 101, 872	143, 844	223, 989
Oats.....	25, 582, 879	28, 261, 462	542, 259	414, 018
Barley.....	1, 062, 324	1, 326, 031	45, 713	99, 920
Buckwheat groats.....	2, 651, 747	3, 493, 418	130, 860	156, 929
Lentils.....	474, 998	334, 851	89, 715	77, 177
Wheat flour.....	4, 667, 029	4, 010, 798	836, 402	801, 272
Rye flour.....	12, 377, 257	9, 310, 120	1, 484, 724	2, 595, 136
Pease.....	308, 043	456, 135	28, 111	52, 244
Spirits.....	1, 236, 402	1, 235, 761	188, 908	192, 940
Leaf tobacco.....	202, 887	262, 371	70, 012	161, 237
Tea.....	93, 302	131, 874	53, 014	107, 223
Raw sugar.....	715, 456	586, 586	26, 979	24, 229
Refined sugar.....	173, 092	104, 530	217, 268	233, 615
Meat.....	811, 958	735, 865	60, 625	55, 932
Butter.....	240, 191	236, 809	39, 685	41, 751
Fish.....	350, 482	417, 038	157, 633	127, 092
Herrings.....	176, 785	239, 580	166, 668	216, 298
Salt.....	725, 534	828, 177	287, 528	304, 318
Linseed.....	4, 746, 408	7, 250, 349	30, 445	13, 329
Flax.....	2, 303, 817	2, 442, 495	177, 053	239, 963
Hemp.....	814, 046	537, 072	28, 765	19, 090
Rags.....	488, 566	608, 466	262, 447	278, 310
Cotton.....	345, 153	372, 100	41, 479	55, 146
Wool.....	202, 560	188, 999	43, 154	40, 412
Hides.....	133, 487	75, 793	51, 304	47, 008
Leather.....	211, 887	197, 869	146, 861	127, 470
Tallow.....	365, 034	300, 774	57, 813	82, 522
Cast iron.....	254, 274	119, 335	671, 460	1, 024, 543
Wrought iron.....	1, 349, 557	1, 395, 926	759, 430	925, 539
Steel.....	15, 980	31, 158	13, 542	17, 271
Iron manufactures.....	411, 775	628, 891	821, 751	987, 652
Rails.....	830, 696	767, 430	467, 992	651, 767
Naphtha.....	128, 857	27, 836	363	15, 572
Petroleum.....	516, 479	760, 515	227, 443	171, 359

Comparative statement of St. Petersburg's imports and exports during the first nine months of 1882 and 1883—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>
Naphtha residue.....	122, 950	83, 208	3, 609	1, 346
Coal	159, 354	214, 317	8, 858, 398	7, 301, 903
Fire-wood	68, 509, 221	76, 324, 423	327, 772	400, 301
Timber	27, 450, 574	32, 076, 660	931, 648	1, 733, 289
Building materials.....	36, 779, 123	48, 643, 850	833, 647	944, 289
Hay and straw.....	2, 474, 651	2, 188, 220	13, 520	50, 520
Various merchandise	17, 587, 087	15, 367, 488	11 084, 242	10, 596, 315
Total	256, 726, 327	258, 873, 103	30, 431, 306	31, 729, 272
Cattle	119, 141	112, 160	399	273
Calves, sheep, goats, &c	74, 738	75, 573	276	320

The following table gives the amount of St. Petersburg's imports and exports during the first six months of the last five years:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>
1883.....	217, 459, 296	27, 164, 411
1882.....	226, 341, 570	27, 709, 429
1881.....	192, 418, 725	25, 199, 812
1880.....	201, 429, 054	24, 471, 906
1879.....	201, 839, 142	21, 570, 702

Danish	In ballast For orders	47	33,	18	2, 993	65	36, 967	12	4, 296	119	15, 072	131	19, 368
	Total	106	90, 337	156	20, 765	262	111, 102	106	90, 337	156	20, 765	262	111, 102
Norwegian	Germany	2	594	5	1, 024	7	1, 618	5	1, 858	3	672	8	2, 530
	Great Britain	5	2, 106	113	37, 945	118	40, 051	12	4, 876	91	28, 258	103	33, 134
	France and Italy	5	1, 982	6	1, 352	11	3, 334	1	416	15	5, 378	16	5, 794
	Holland	1	348	2	210	3	558	6	2, 490	11	4, 375	17	6, 865
	Norway and Sweden	7	1, 630	6	1, 092	13	2, 722						
	In ballast	20	7, 334	10	3, 958	30	10, 302	8	1, 972	38	15, 330	46	17, 302
	For orders							8	2, 382	10	1, 884	18	4, 266
	America			22	10, 194	22	10, 194						
	Spain			4	1, 022	4	1, 022						
	Total	40	13, 994	168	55, 897	208	69, 891	40	13, 994	168	55, 897	208	69, 891
Swedish	Germany	6	1, 732	2	320	8	2, 052	17	5, 898			17	5, 898
	Great Britain	3	2, 096	5	720	8	2, 816	6	2, 428	4	870	10	3, 298
	France	9	3, 804	5	1, 200	14	5, 004			3	508	3	508
	Holland			1	132	1	132	5	5, 928	3	656	8	6, 584
	Norway and Sweden	38	10, 168	10	1, 540	48	11, 708	58	12, 906	12	2, 470	70	15, 176
	In ballast	44	14, 168	3	1, 304	47	15, 672						
	America			4	1, 668	4	1, 668	12	4, 330	8	2, 380	20	6, 710
	For orders							2	878			2	878
	Belgium												
	Total	100	32, 168	30	6, 884	130	39, 052	100	32, 168	30	6, 884	130	39, 052
Russian	Great Britain	1	888	57	16, 000	58	16, 888	1	814	21	5, 180	22	5, 994
	France and Italy	4	1, 574	6	1, 860	10	3, 434	1	856	3	566	4	1, 422
	Sweden	1	590	5	590	6	1, 180						
	America			1	384	1	384						
	Germany			8	580	8	580	2	276	7	1, 360	9	1, 636
	White Sea	1	402	7	1, 056	8	1, 458						
	Holland			2	1, 000	2	1, 000						
	In ballast	7	2, 931	4	1, 258	11	4, 189	3	1, 374	31	8, 988	34	10, 362
	In port							7	3, 065	21	4, 996	28	8, 061
	Total	14	6, 385	90	22, 344	104	29, 113	14	6, 385	90	22, 344	104	29, 113
Italian	Holland			1	384	1	384						
	Italy and Spain			3	658	3	658			4	1, 042	4	1, 042
	Total			4	1, 042	4	1, 042			4	1, 042	4	1, 042
Austrian	France			2	602	2	602			1	506	1	506
	Italy			1	306	1	306						

Statement of the navigation at the ports of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	America .....	.....	.....	3	2,580	3	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	In ballast .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,982	5	2,982
	Total .....	.....	.....	6	3,488	6	3,488	.....	.....	6	3,488	6	3,488
French	France .....	.....	.....	7	1,254	7	1,254	.....	.....	1	136	1	136
	Great Britain .....	.....	.....	1	124	1	124	.....	.....	2	388	2	388
	Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	140	1	140
Dutch	In ballast .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	724	4	724
	Total .....	.....	.....	8	1,378	8	1,378	.....	.....	8	1,378	8	1,378
Dutch	Holland	15	9,220	10	2,270	25	11,490	20	13,216	24	5,256	44	18,472
	Great Britain	3	2,746	10	1,588	13	4,334	2	2,016	2	392	4	2,408
	In ballast	7	5,576	4	1,838	11	7,414	3	2,310	12	2,379	15	4,689
Dutch	Germany .....	.....	.....	7	1,128	7	1,128	.....	.....	1	222	1	222
	Belgium .....	.....	.....	1	158	1	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	America .....	.....	.....	1	379	1	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	France .....	.....	.....	6	888	6	888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	25	17,542	39	8,249	64	25,791	25	17,542	39	8,249	64	25,791

St. Petersburg grain export in 1883.

Shippers.	Wheat.	Rye.	Lin-seed.	Oats.	Barley.	Buck-wheat.	Rye flour.	Wheat flour.	Total.
	<i>Tchet.</i>	<i>Tchet.</i>	<i>Tchet.</i>	<i>Tchet.</i>	<i>Tchet.</i>	<i>Tchet.</i>	<i>Kools.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	
E. H. Brandt & Co	931, 901	227, 695	96, 177	545, 410	.....	35, 781	1, 680	.....	1, 838, 644
Egerton Hubbardt & Co	383, 500	.....	74, 100	371, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	829, 000
Leon & Co	126, 667	10, 401	5, 015	433, 145	.....	14, 926	.....	100	590, 254
Blessig & Co	240, 318	34, 554	51, 465	159, 675	1, 208	55, 852	.....	.....	543, 072
Scaramanga & Co	497, 991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497, 991
F. Ovsianicoff	90, 231	47, 933	5, 874	290, 365	.....	32, 838	7, 592	6	474, 839
A. H. Whischaw & Co	126, 792	.....	127, 155	166, 050	.....	2, 725	.....	.....	422, 722
Clarke & Co	191, 300	9, 500	7, 900	83, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	291, 700
Paul Neumann	94, 243	1, 000	.....	170, 832	.....	.....	.....	.....	266, 075
Herman Holst & Co	85, 102	80, 648	.....	55, 553	.....	1, 685	5, 767	.....	228, 755
Tiedemann & Co	89, 944	16, 595	14, 162	88, 258	.....	5, 000	.....	.....	213, 959
Albert Neuhaus	45, 608	55, 182	.....	71, 662	4, 147	3, 018	.....	.....	179, 617
Cattley Bennet & Co	82, 545	5, 470	44, 800	4, 915	.....	28, 755	.....	.....	166, 485
T. Gromme	23, 758	.....	15, 471	58, 445	.....	.....	.....	26	97, 700
Semenoff & Co	2, 874	.....	15, 612	62, 621	.....	.....	.....	.....	81, 107
Schreiber & Frohne	27, 683	2, 000	13, 772	7, 678	.....	22, 674	.....	.....	73, 807
Goldberg & Co	49, 182	.....	1, 338	22, 954	.....	.....	.....	.....	73, 474
Wassily Jacunchikoff	71, 167	.....	.....	2, 205	.....	.....	.....	.....	73, 372
J. Prosoroff & Son . . . . .	.....	.....	6, 438	66, 694	.....	.....	.....	.....	73, 132
Lange & Co	23, 390	3, 125	3, 123	30, 750	.....	80	.....	.....	60, 468
Parviainen & Co . . . . .	.....	9, 890	.....	200	200	250	30, 991	6, 715	48, 246
Ludwig Güchow	10, 910	.....	9, 224	24, 757	.....	.....	400	205	45, 496
C. Alfred Brandt	18, 172	.....	2, 706	21, 744	.....	.....	.....	.....	42, 622
Otto Dittborn	11, 000	.....	.....	29, 276	.....	.....	.....	.....	40, 276
Gustav Steiner	23, 171	.....	.....	9, 363	3, 010	.....	.....	.....	35, 544
A. Henley & Co	14, 196	.....	19, 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33, 296
C Neander	3, 939	15, 670	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 768	3, 282	25, 659
H. J. Pallisen . . . . .	.....	1, 440	.....	.....	.....	203	23, 869	71	25, 583
J. Alafusoff . . . . .	.....	.....	2, 250	21, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 650
P. Fetissoff & Co . . . . .	.....	2, 661	9, 688	3, 020	.....	4, 069	1, 511	.....	20, 949
A. Corgolin	4, 065	6, 547	.....	.....	.....	111	7, 679	1, 049	19, 451
Witt & Co . . . . .	.....	.....	1, 000	.....	.....	17, 300	.....	.....	18, 300
J. Gribanoff's Sons . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	10, 160	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 160
Kekin & Co	5, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 000
J. Tarassoff	4, 882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 882
Sundries	66, 566	172, 144	.....	115, 771	.....	.....	17, 235	.....	371, 716
Total	3, 346, 097	702, 455	526, 370	2, 927, 303	8, 565	210, 032	114, 727	11, 454	7, 847, 003
In 1882	1, 397, 994	210, 597	687, 154	2, 920, 120	7, 510	261, 425	66, 038	9, 172	5, 560, 010
In 1881	246, 460	876, 745	620, 139	2, 754, 515	5, 350	182, 508	86, 563	7, 720	4, 774, 650
In 1880	199, 075	2, 091, 402	683, 744	3, 447, 460	6, 805	244, 404	143, 060	16, 120	6, 832, 074
In 1879	1, 802, 004	3, 017, 265	809, 466	2, 721, 588	37, 696	341, 721	207, 193	13, 088	8, 950, 021
In 1878	1, 619, 400	1, 150, 080	473, 266	1, 666, 260	27, 889	142, 870	176, 400	44, 409	5, 300, 574
In 1877	2, 575, 338	3, 436, 278	705, 433	2, 323, 002	29, 807	373, 121	632, 058	109, 834	10, 184, 868
In 1876	1, 318, 406	2, 960, 465	774, 927	2, 006, 866	2, 973	261, 493	326, 702	7, 198	7, 654, 030

ST. PETERSBURG,
December 22, 1883.

C. PREVOST,
Grain Broker.

Deals, battens, and boards, shipped from St. Petersburg, 1883.

[Standard dozens.]

Shippers.	Redwood.	Whitewood.	Dealends.	Total.
T. Gromme	146, 756	156, 110	16, 259	319, 125
Carl Craap	107, 843	124, 096	12, 053	243, 992
E. H. Brandt & Co	47, 925	71, 793	8, 936	128, 654
C. Neander	16, 394	60, 386	3, 354	80, 134
Max Lieder	500	30, 601	1, 679	32, 780
Clarke & Co	7, 407	15, 751	1, 477	24, 635
Belaieff Bros	9, 508	188	649	10, 345
Witt & Co . . . . .	.....	7, 085	.....	7, 085
Captains and sundry shippers	22, 770	28, 734	2, 711	54, 215
Total in 1883	359, 103	494, 744	47, 118	900, 965
Total in 1882	408, 658	500, 460	48, 763	957, 881
Total in 1881	327, 483	350, 585	33, 468	711, 536
Total in 1880	251, 061	386, 126	33, 992	671, 179
Total in 1879	194, 916	350, 006	29, 988	574, 910
Total in 1878	262, 665	416, 347	36, 239	715, 251

The above 900,965 standard dozen shipped in 1883 were distributed as follows :

Great Britain :	Standard dozen.
London	283,505
Hull	130,032
Leith	65,295
Grangemouth	39,847
Montrose	27,875
Grimsby	13,739
Yarmouth	12,842
Barrow	12,428
Hartlepool	12,573
Dundee	10,394
Sharpness	10,354
Other ports	107,093
	725,977
Holland :	
Amsterdam	22,925
Schiedam	31,239
Rotterdam	7,492
Purmerend	7,772
Other ports	10,538
	79,966
France :	
Honfleur	24,128
Bordeaux	12,336
Dieppe	11,461
Other ports	15,332
	63,257
Germany :	
Lubeck	14,294
Other ports	8,400
	22,694
Sundry European ports	3,246
Sound, for orders	5,825
Total	900,965

EDGAR STANTON.
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Petersburg, 1884.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Comparative statement of the imports and exports of St. Petersburg during the years 1881 and 1882.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Wheat.....poods..	7,553,581	368,288	24,246	114,671
Rye.....do....	9,796,104	11,526,438	291,966	565,635
Oats.....do....	31,526,311	26,221,755	1,038,118	880,525
Barley.....do....	2,084,082	1,305,283	142,140	129,692
Buckwheat.....do....	3,828,157	3,025,318	236,843	266,008
Millet.....do....	526,877	451,831	94,608	63,755
Wheat flour.....do....	5,707,142	4,127,975	1,097,811	983,605
Rye flour.....do....	11,318,231	11,013,091	3,078,358	2,343,004
Pease.....do....	576,011	543,083	62,243	49,602
Spirits.....do....	1,586,079	1,671,788	247,192	279,380
Leaf tobacco.....do....	318,517	306,559	188,648	130,648
Tea.....do....	169,085	164,479	131,888	116,640
Brown sugar.....do....	1,780,240	1,764,725	32,852	24,346
Refined sugar.....do....	138,303	136,238	326,135	364,713
Meat.....do....	1,610,763	1,416,370	70,395	71,480
Butter.....do....	298,263	229,643	55,328	56,250

Comparative statement of the imports and exports of St. Petersburg, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Fish poods..	627, 015	633, 294	227, 114	200, 423
Herrings do..	288, 081	399, 413	268, 526	275, 456
Salt do..	881, 693	762, 344	345, 403	351, 450
Linseed do..	7, 710, 587	6, 975, 317	18, 567	42, 997
Flax do..	2, 808, 845	2, 531, 608	343, 545	364, 034
Hemp do..	703, 116	580, 366	27, 270	36, 772
Rags do..	719, 230	691, 057	371, 310	367, 726
Cotton do..	553, 356	636, 362	76, 674	88, 967
Wool do..	242, 668	181, 406	49, 033	69, 148
Hides do..	111, 199	70, 383	57, 704	95, 852
Leather do..	251, 289	200, 235	164, 901	193, 646
Tallow do..	343, 106	450, 206	102, 248	92, 131
Cast iron do..	169, 607	123, 541	1, 282, 229	1, 014, 054
Wrought iron do..	1, 642, 482	1, 518, 637	1, 140, 391	1, 296, 437
Steel do..	38, 376	83, 188	32, 023	49, 210
Iron wares do..	753, 801	690, 125	1, 241, 807	1, 375, 894
Rails do..	897, 665	945, 316	657, 811	1, 558, 677
Naphtha do..	35, 189	67, 520	15, 572	2, 718
Petroleum do..	897, 699	623, 906	279, 407	259, 686
Naphtha residue do..	83, 208	336, 665	1, 942	1, 505
Coal do..	234, 072	146, 632	9, 998, 367	6, 296, 761
Fire wood do..	80, 016, 889	79, 381, 511	580, 348	79, 370
Building timber do..	35, 346, 305	10, 683, 810	1, 973, 480	1, 702, 250
Building materials do..	51, 716, 622	61, 481, 265	1, 206, 445	1, 209, 168
Hay and straw do..	2, 445, 302	2, 445, 804	63, 795	73, 553
Various wares do..	18, 647, 019	18, 349, 841	14, 220, 960	15, 190, 665
Total	287, 187, 967	255, 263, 531	41, 870, 643	38, 721, 504
Cattle and horses number..	143 818	139, 612	369	292
Sheep, swine, &c..... do..	94, 997	65, 526	342	373
Total animals	238, 815	205, 138	711	665

Transportation routes through which the above trade was carried on.

Routes.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
River Neva poods..	200, 982, 006	172, 648, 205	3, 141, 641	2, 314, 634
Nicholas Railway do..	69, 380, 013	58, 511, 441	24, 951, 392	23, 936, 894
Warsaw Railway do..	5, 285, 537	10, 220, 853	4, 782, 695	4, 993, 642
Baltic Railway do..	6, 426, 184	9, 354, 491	4, 439, 822	4, 080, 435
Finnish Railway do..	5, 114, 227	4, 528, 741	4, 555, 093	3, 395, 899
Total	287, 187, 967	255, 263, 531	41, 870, 643	38, 721, 504

CRONSTADT AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Statement showing imports at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg during the season of 1882.

Great Britain (registered tonnage, 776,054):

Coal	tons, dead weight.	991, 182
Iron	do..	64, 576
Iron	bundles.	48, 480
Coke	tons, dead weight.	20, 298
Patent fuel	do..	7, 256
Clay	do..	3, 300
Salt	do..	7, 476
Cement	barrels.	5, 473

Manganese.....	barrels.	1,595
Resin.....	do..	1,983
Herring.....	do..	25,647
Lead.....	tons, dead weight.	3,000
Bricks.....		2,692,767
Cotton.....	bales.	6,574
China clay.....	tons, dead weight.	1,205
Jute.....	bales.	496
Machinery, chemicals, and general cargo: Unknown.		

Germany (registered tonnage, 51,397):

Gypsum.....	tons, dead weight.	14,536
Cement.....	barrels.	3,850
Lead.....	tons, dead weight.	940
Asphalt.....	do..	862
Clay.....	do..	4,000
Coke.....	do..	1,450
Math.....	do..	600
Dyewood.....	do..	2,000
Sulphur.....	do..	405
Chalk.....	barrels.	6,828
Wood.....	pieces.	16,434
Iron plates.....	number.	2,040
Rice.....	bales.	16,094
Saltpeter.....	barrels.	3,759
Marble.....	pieces.	1,805
Naphtha.....	barrels.	484
Bricks.....		62,200
General cargo: Unknown.		

France (registered tonnage, 11,194):

Ocher.....	barrels.	1,900
Wine.....	cases.	11,270
Dyewood.....	pieces.	55,386
General cargo: Unknown.		

Netherlands (registered tonnage, 22,108):

Coal.....	tons.	700
Coke.....	do..	3,185
Clay.....	do..	5,000
Lead.....	do..	2,680
Seltzer water.....	bottles.	50,000
General cargo: Unknown.		

Sweden (registered tonnage, 8,103):

Fire-brick.....	pieces.	907,330
Bricks.....	do..	455,820
Iron.....	tons.	1,380
Herring.....	barrels.	7,689

Italy and Spain (registered tonnage, 26,052):

Olive oil.....	barrels.	19,506
Wine.....	cases.	3,700
Fruit.....	do..	60,350
Sulphur.....	do..	125,500
Sumac.....	do..	1,000
Corkwood.....	bales.	1,850
Balance general cargo.		

Norway (registered tonnage, 4,577):

Herrings.....	barrels.	6,700
Balance paper pulp and ballast.		

Belgium (registered tonnage 9,846):

Pig iron.....	tons..	8,300
Chicory.....	do..	1,100
Balance in general cargo.		

United States (registered tonnage, 13,022):

Cotton.....	bales.	20, 219
Petroleum.....	barrels.	29, 295
Resin.....	do ..	20, 607
Balance in tallow and general cargo.		

Egypt (registered tonnage, 3,200):

Cotton.....	bales.	10, 040
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Denmark (registered tonnage, 3,390):

.....	tons.	20, 000
Sandstone.....	do..	800
Bricks		82, 000

Russia White Sea (registered tonnage, 2,856):

Salted fish.

Exports by water from the ports of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg during the year 1882.

Articles.	Quantities.	America.	Australia.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Holland.	Norway.	Sweden.	Total.	Total in American measures	Poll and various ports.	Total ships.
Iron and chrome ore	Poods	102,357										201,781	3,632.0 tons		
Hemp	do				8,210	90	17,555	246,821	12,797			273,991	4,931.8 tons		
Flax	do					510,836	119,578	661,621	2,231		1,515	1,374,819	29,246.7 tons		
Flax tow	do				6,457	177,344	159,999	356,940			8,515	884,914	15,378.5 tons		
Rope and cordage	do				6,277		47,750	37,053		699	2,623	94,402	1,699.2 tons		
Rope and cordage, old	do						18,746	1,044				29,822	536.8 tons		
Potash	do				477	5,517	22,603		3,865			35,442	637.9 tons		
Mineral oil	do					73,222	75,403	122,099	28,425	1,385	3,712	335,496	6,038.9 tons		
Tallow	do				600	72	37,669	96,292	6,146		85	140,864	2,535.5 tons		
Butter	do				1,739		37,816	53,868		60	1,010	94,493	1,700.8 tons		
Oleine	do						8,904	37	121			9,111	164.0 tons		
Glycerine	do						39,128	837	72,199			52,164	938.9 tons		
Oil cake	do				121,639		14,010	586,320			118,417	840,436	15,126.2 tons		
Sunn-seed cake	do				24,167		12,340				79,341	115,848	2,085.2 tons		
Cocoanut cake	do						5,020					5,020	90.3 tons		
Whale bladder	do				3	127	791	1,952	92			2,971	53.4 tons		
Lycopodium	do				15	561	628	125	305			3,634	65.4 tons		
Calcined bones	do					597	101,909	260				102,766	1,849.7 tons		
Bone waste	do						14,676					14,676	264.1 tons		
Bone dust	do				6,900		251,794	492,020			191,596	942,310	16,966.5 tons		
Russian leather	do						4,780	836	2			5,618	101.1 tons		
Entrails	do						9,561					9,561	172.1 tons		
Bristles	do						13,676	27,293				43,667	781.0 tons		
Bed feathers	do				312	740	9,173	2,037	1,260	28	210	13,842	249.1 tons		
Down	do				42		574	532				1,148	20.6 tons		
Anise	do				90	8,070	1,016		270		53	9,499	170.9 tons		
Licorice	do				182		8,683	307	758			9,830	176.9 tons		
Semen cynæ	do				123	1,150	31,502	3,450	23,895			60,404	1,057.2 tons		
Linseed	Tchetverts				14,145	2,160	1,957	438,261	179,302	7,479	36,293	679,601	97,086.0 tons		
Rye	do				4,968		60,726		61,033		41,227	167,954	26,850.4 tons		
Buckwheat groats	do				301		5,532		231,150			249,985	35,712.2 tons		
Oats	do					556,319	42,207	1,823,450	175,229			2,860,267	272,406.2 tons		
Wheat	do				18,539	2,500	68,103	762,188	508,735	2,308	5,232	1,375,024	217,109.0 tons		
Mats	Number				20,900	32,680	29,270	624,140	159,155	850	11,800	894,955	894,955		
Lath wood	do							1,448,741	1,278			1,467,873	1,467,873		
Aspen wood	Cubic feet										4,850	4,850	4,850 cubic feet		
Deals	Std. dozen				448	59,484	38,934	746,563	116,278			964,149	96,414.9 std. doz.		
Dried blood	Poods						18,425					18,425	326.6 tons		
Ships	Number	1	1	38	47	132	183	949	256	11	83	1,702	1,702	397	2,079

ODESSA.

Report, by Consul Paul, on the trade and commerce of Odessa for the year 1882.

I have the honor to transmit herewith tables showing the commerce and navigation of this and Azof ports for the year 1882, which have been procured with great difficulty, as statistics are not easily obtained.

Although the exportations of grain were larger than in 1881, the result of operations in all cereals was attended with heavy losses to exporters and speculators. Wheat advanced for a short time in July, but only the landed proprietors were benefited by the good prices, as the abundant crops in the United States were offered to the European markets at a low rate, compelling our merchants who had purchased at the high prices ruling in the early part of the season to sustain heavy losses in disposing of their stock.

In all South Russia the yield of grain was unusually large, excepting in the districts contiguous to Odessa, where the crops were a total failure on account of the prolonged drought, causing much distress—want, bordering on famine, prevailing, and it was only by the assistance received from the authorities that life was preserved.

In many of the villages cattle and horses wasted away for want of food, and were finally sold for the mere value of their hides, and it is to be feared that the loss not only in the value, but in the diminution of the number of cattle and horses, will be felt for many years.

A fine harvest in South Russia is of great general value to this city, and it is especially important that the crops should be good in the districts above referred to, for whatever is produced in those localities above home requirements is sent here, and the money received for it is almost entirely expended in our shops and stores, amounting in all to several millions of rubles, so that the failure of the crops has proved a very serious shock to local trade, and, in addition, the port was blockaded with ice for the unusual period of six weeks in January and February. Sixty-nine steamers being ice-bound at one time, the hundreds of men and women who gain a livelihood from loading the steamers were out of employment, and many bold robberies were committed to obtain the means of sustaining life. A perfect stagnation in business existed, entailing great losses, as the prosperity of this place depends almost entirely on the success of the grain trade.

EMIGRATION.

This Government is endeavoring to settle its provinces bordering on the Pacific, and during the month of March, two steamers belonging to the Russian volunteer navy were chartered by the Government and left this port for Oussouri land (near Vladovstock) via the Suez Canal, with two hundred and fifty families, chiefly peasants from the Tchernagoff province, in Central Russia. They were provided with all kinds of cereals for seed and food for the first year, also agricultural implements, blacksmith's and carpenter's tools, iron, steel, &c. Each family is to have 200 acres of good land at a low rate, to be paid for in installments on moderate and long terms. The people were in good spirits, and as it was during Lent they offered to subsist on what is here known as fast diet for the entire voyage of seventy days, as a manifestation of their gratitude for the liberal manner in which they had been treated by the Government in their outfit, ac-

commodations on shipboard, &c., but their offer was not accepted, as the naval authorities considered it undesirable for the long journey and especially through the hot climates. Great religious services conducted by the archbishop were held on board the steamers the day of departure.

In the early part of last year it was reported that the United States Government would furnish each married male immigrant with money to engage in business, or land that could easily be converted into cash, and in consequence a large number left South Russia, but finding on arrival in the States the untruthfulness of the rumor, many of them, especially Jews, being unaccustomed to manual labor and otherwise unsuited to the demands of the country, returned here, reporting that one had to work too hard in the United States, and that there were but few *prasnicks* (holidays), which are here very frequent; so that emigration has almost entirely ceased, although early in April it was rumored who the United States Government would pay the passages of all those that would consent to become citizens, and numerous applications were made at the consulate, both in person and by letter.

WOOL.

Early in 1882 large purchases were made on *contracts* for France, England, and the United States of dirty merino wool, at the price of 11½ rubles per pood (of 36 pounds English), but as great drought prevailed during the spring months, scarcely any rain falling, the wool when delivered to the buyers was extremely dirty, as many sheep-owners took advantage of the confidence reposed in them by commercial firms and rendered the clip in a very miserable condition, the like of which had not before been seen except happily in a few instances.

The result is that all confidence has been lost in sheep-owners and the quality of South Russian wool by buyers from abroad, and they now refuse to make any purchases on contracts, and by personal inspection only, causing much additional expense and delay to the producer.

Washed Spanish wool was in small demand, and sold for about 28½ rubles per pood, the sales growing less every year. Donskoi wool sold up to 12½ rubles per pood, with very large transactions, which were very profitable to all concerned. Crimean white wool sold from 10 to 11 rubles per pood. Crimean black gray wool sold from 5 to 8.60 rubles per pood, all the transactions being for American account.

The declared exports of wool to the United States was in 1882 valued at \$1,628,099.77; in 1881, at \$985,301.41.

IMPORTS.

The entire imports at this place during 1882 were valued at \$31,650,484, of which there was received from the United States—

	Value.
Reapers	\$250,000
Horse-rakes	30,000
Pumps	10,000
Seeders	5,000
Grass-mowers	90,000
Various agricultural implements	10,000
Sundry articles	5,000
Petroleum	3,000
Total	403,000

There was also landed at Sebastopol, *en route* for Moscow, 25,591,356 pounds of cotton, on which \$159,946.27 duty was paid. Most of the cargoes came direct from Southern United States ports in English vessels.

The falling off in the amount of petroleum imported from the United States is caused by the improved facilities now existing for bringing

the Russian oil into market; and although the quality is much inferior the cost is only about one-half of that brought from the United States, and I am informed that it is not probable that there will be any imported this year, as there are several thousand cases now in store here.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH SOUTH RUSSIA.

I regret to state that the trade of the United States with South Russia is not increasing, from a variety of causes.

1st. The fact is, our manufacturers are, as a class, indifferent to foreign trade and altogether too independent, in some instances refusing to send catalogues until the standing of the house applying was known to them; that furnished, the list arrives with no prices, or, if stated, cash is demanded before the shipments are made. On arrival here they are found to be contained in flimsy packages, so that only a small portion of the goods are merchantable. My attention has been called to several instances, and I have advised further trials, but in almost every case the packing was the same, and in the case of a lot of stoves parts were missing. A most careful description, illustrated as well as written, of what was required was sent, and later on quite different and useless pieces were furnished, so that a second winter will pass before they can be sold, a heavy duty having been paid on them some fifteen months since on their arrival here, so that it is impossible to obtain quick returns for capital invested.

2d. The duties on canned goods and various other food products has been raised to a rate that amounts to prohibition for American productions.

3d. The cheap German and Austrian imitations of sewing-machines and all classes of American machinery is another great drawback.

But I do believe that many of our small wares can be sold here, but not until a different style of doing business at home is adopted, for it is a great mistake to think that because the goods are going to a distant land care is not to be taken, for these people are critical and quick to realize between care and indifference, and I have become tired of apologizing for the shortcomings of well-known firms at home whose peculiar methods have had much to do with the apathy that now exists about dealing in American goods, thus helping the sale of Austrian and German wares.

Some of our American agricultural firms have their own agents here, and therefore succeed, and some of them have written home about the requirements of the trade in goods outside of their line, but little or no good has resulted from it. Our manufacturers must learn to prepare their goods so as to compete successfully with foreign makers—in fact, use the same weapons as the Austrians and Germans, *i. e.*, copy such of the requirements as to style, finish, packings, &c., as the markets require.

Many years ago the English firm of Ransom & Simms sent to this country for one of the rude wooden plows used for breaking the land, and which requires ten yoke of oxen to draw it. Later on they sent out a lighter one of iron that requires but three to four yoke of oxen to pull it through the hardest soil. In consequence, they have the lead in the plow line.

Our agricultural machinery is appreciated, and its success is largely due to having live men from home to follow it up and insist on all shipments being carefully attended to.

In consequence of the failure of the crops last season, but few machines were sold, but the abundant harvest has enabled them to dispose of all that were carried over.

Horse-powers could be used to advantage here, and I called the attention of a prominent and responsible firm to the fact, and mentioned the names of parties engaged in their manufacture. On writing them for terms, &c., the reply was made that they sold for net cash on delivery alongside of the steamer only; consequently no business was done. It is possible to multiply instances of a similar character were it desirable.

COST OF LIVING.

This was formerly one of the cheapest places in Europe, but since the Crimean war prices have gradually advanced until it has become one of the dearest. Rents are paid three to six months in advance, the tenant being expected to make most of the repairs, so that the sum named in a lease rarely represents the actual cost of the premises.

Meat of all kinds is very high, and, although in the midst of a grain region, breadstuffs are very dear, and the class of bread in general use by the masses is of much finer quality than that usually found in the States.

TELEPHONES.

During the past year an American-Russian company have been introducing their instruments with fair success, but their rates, \$90 per year, have prevented their general use, as, with the present stagnation in trade, great economy is practiced.

FULTON PAUL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Odessa, June 16, 1883.

Imports at Odessa, Russia, for year 1882.

[Pood=36 pounds. Ruble=68.5 cents.]

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
		<i>Rubles.</i>
Vegetables.....poods..	235, 156	705, 480
Provisions.....do....	7, 071	28, 284
Cement.....do....	280, 387	195, 874
Coals.....do....	19, 041, 968	3, 950, 391
Fire clay.....do....	293, 769	117, 506
Tar.....do....	60, 388	23, 100
Dye woods.....do....	310, 495	82, 484
Various woods.....do....	220, 036	44, 005
Various plants.....do....	80, 532	322, 128
Cork wood.....do....	16, 564	34, 315
Cotton thread.....do....	774, 367	6, 969, 231
Hides.....do....	48, 681	120, 092
Wax.....do....	5, 030	75, 188
Bricks, tiles.....do....	237, 034	81, 664
Agricultural implements.....do....	180, 948	542, 845
Books and music.....do....	5, 090	127, 432
Potato starch.....do....	41, 160	203, 014
Rice.....do....	282, 591	1, 044, 298
Fresh fruits and berries.....do....	7, 816	31, 267
Oranges and lemons.....do....	508, 222	1, 524, 662
Grapes.....do....	19, 295	154, 366
Capers and olives.....do....	71, 414	500, 292
Locust beans.....do....	212, 075	424, 151
Nuts.....do....	219, 485	1, 097, 430
Almonds.....do....	21, 417	342, 672
Raisins, dates, figs.....do....	166, 118	1, 252, 895
Cheese.....do....	7, 235	128, 269
Confectionery.....do....	1, 327	50, 560
Mustard and sauces.....do....	3, 227	67, 095
Sardines and oil fish.....do....	21, 439	643, 178
Salt herrings and preserved fish.....do....	16, 763	188, 159
Bay leaves.....do....	5, 423	33, 315
Coffee.....do....	93, 751	1, 762, 788
Vanilla.....do....	121	86, 934
Cardamom.....do....	2, 757	33, 742
Pepper.....do....	36, 373	413, 225
Cloves and cinnamon.....do....	13, 275	153, 480

Imports at Odessa, Russia, for year 1882—Continued.

[Pood=36 pounds. Ruble=68.5 cents.]

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
		<i>Rubles.</i>
Leaf tobacco poods..	66,361	2,183,460
Cigarettes do..	130	40,924
Bohea tea do..	34,842	2,086,492
Tea flower do..	82	9,825
Rum, arrack, and French brandy bottles..	850	49,866
Drinkable spirits do..	19,968	39,936
Wines:		
Casks do..	41,777	499,904
Bottles do..	25,280	30,244
Champagne bottles..	25,637	114,316
Porter do..	25,892	25,892
Mineral waters do..	109,951	32,985
Leather poods..	3,314	45,520
Furs do..	233	56,116
Linen thread do..	1,346	44,662
Cotton thread do..	11,952	368,365
Cast iron do..	212,630	139,349
Iron do..	1,254,794	2,664,406
Sheet tin do..	7,570	41,044
Steel do..	35,213	187,124
Copper do..	21,968	280,510
Lead do..	10,532	136,524
Solder do..	44,613	133,839
India rubber and gutta-percha do..	31,044	95,606
Frankincense do..	13,803	115,190
Rosin do..	98,233	150,082
Petroleum do..	40,741	100,638
Potters' clay do..	54,797	67,590
Indigo do..	980	68,581
Cochineal do..	1,518	60,532
Madder do..	7,412	51,925
Chalk and whiting do..	15,449	79,828
Verdigris do..	4,876	100,297
Liquid glass do..	72,803	97,377
Potash do..	160,384	352,422
Chemicals do..	7,754	77,270
Olive oil do..	286,528	2,480,225
Castor oil do..	32,132	309,684
Beaver oil do..	15,022	141,601
Cocoa nut oil do..	82,456	494,738
Emery and pumice stone do..	31,271	93,808
Medicines do..	1,104	38,895
Alabaster marble, slates do..	15,784	89,132
Earthenware do..	24,840	146,789
Porcelain do..	1,090	33,932
Window glass do..	57,973	624,356
Gold and silver ware do..		66,174
Hardware do..	58,841	334,758
Iron and steel ware do..	35,513	461,692
Wire do..	23,334	236,428
Cutlery do..	391	38,273
Tools do..	20,333	158,154
Machinery do..	117,099	466,736
Woodenware do..	15,450	167,361
Letter paper do..	11,534	245,024
Linen manufactures do..	1,758	62,805
Bags do..	61,926	457,123
Manufactured silk do..	322	229,783
Woolen goods do..	4,294	514,806
Cotton goods do..	3,058	209,381
Ready-made clothing do..	501	278,237
Buttons and trimmings do..		60,426
Articles of virtu do..	793	57,468
Pianos pieces..	233	72,800
Gold watches do..	5,352	214,080
Silver watches do..	10,027	15,405
Stearine candles poods..	25,754	272,958
Wax matches do..	20,187	242,240
Sundry articles do..		2,699,347
		46,205,087
Moneys, 1882:		
Gold rubles..	1,229,949	
Silver do..	118,035	
Paper do..	4,962,357	
		6,310,341
Total do..		52,515,428

RESUMÉ.

1881. Imports, 50,000,000 rubles	\$33,900,000
1882. Imports, 46,205,087 rubles	31,650,484
Decrease in 1882, 3,794,913 rubles	2,249,516
1881. Moneys	rubles.. 10,889,955.90
1882. Moneys	do.... 6,310,361.00
Decrease in 1882	do.... 4,579,614.90
Duties paid in 1882	do ... 5,841,319
Duties paid in 1881	do.... 5,114,525
Increase in 1882, in rubles	726,794
Increase in 1882, in dollars	\$497,851

Exports from Odessa, Russia, for year 1882.

[Pood = 36 pounds. Tchetvert = 6 bushels. Ruble = 68.5 cents.]

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
		<i>Rubles.</i>
Wheat	tchetverts.. 3,185,920	31,859,205
Rye	do.... 480,495	2,882,970
Peas	do.... 45,773	366,184
Maize	do.... 925,764	3,703,056
Oats	do.... 18,272	548,182
Millet	do.... 29,284	87,853
Barley	do.... 835,417	3,341,670
Linseed and hemp	do.... 147,494	1,474,940
Colza	do.... 165,642	1,325,140
Beans	do.... 63,021	630,210
Pearl barley	do.... 4,727	94,550
Wheat flour	do.... 153,550	3,071,010
Medicines	poods.. 140.34	7,042
Manufactured goods	do.... 4,491.38	44,919
Writing paper	do.... 319.05	3,191
Wax	do.... 539.17	10,788
Brandy	do.... 491	1,964
Wine	do.... 371	1,855
Biscuits	do.... 413.05	1,239
Russian mustard	do.... 37,370	298,960
Glycerine	do.... 508	10,160
Various tools	do.... 3,897.14	11,692
Deal planks	pieces.. 1,078,595	1,078,595
Domestic animals	head.. 62,473	1,266,365
Iron and old rails	poods.. 68,423.21	34,211
Iron goods	do.... 2,876.01	14,380
Church ornaments and images	do.... 1,515.39	151,597
Caviar	do.... 57,834.29	1,735,041
Wheels and felloes	pieces.. 8,296	16,592
Various woods	do.... 33,114	132,456
Staves	do.... 348,128	34,813
Leather	poods.. 2,018	20,181
Hides	do.... 36,036.05	108,108
Leather goods	do.... 598.16	11,968
Cordage	do.... 60,030.05	120,060
Books and music	do.... 1,267.19	25,349
Pictures	do.... 505.35	50,587
Gut for violin strings	do.... 1,582	31,640
Hoofs and horns	do.... 10,138	20,276
Blood	do.... 5,115	5,115
Glue	do.... 1,204	4,816
Burned bones	do.... 5,150	10,300
Building stone	do.... 26,205	2,620
Bones	do.... 47,596	9,519
Manufactured goods	do.... 1,971	39,420
Agricultural machinery	do.... 3,228	12,915
Furniture	do.... 2,284	6,754
Musical instruments	do.... 162	16,200
Salt butter	do.... 18,217	145,740
Olive oil	do.... 3,423	27,390
Macaroni	do.... 5,004	15,012
Fresh and salt meat	do.... 1,705	6,822
Sacks	do.... 898	10,782
Copper ware	do.... 1,658	23,534
Linseed cake	do.... 218,817	218,817
Beans	do.... 17,806	53,418
Official ornaments	do.... 345	17,293
Bran	do.... 540,910	270,455
Canvas	do.... 1,213	14,570
Oakum and hemp	do.... 27,335	27,335
Furs	do.... 529	26,465
Feathers	do.... 250	7,500

Exports from Odessa, Russia, for year 1882—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
		<i>Rubles.</i>
Beer.....bottles..	3,696	3,696
Guns.....pieces..	2,959	177,547
Salt, dried, and smoked fish.....poods..	40,514	162,559
Cloth.....do.....	2,779	8,339
Tallow.....do.....	59,240	296,204
Turpentine.....do.....	7,773	31,092
Cheese.....do.....	11,300	56,502
Alcohol.....do.....	418,648	1,331,407
Refined sugar.....do.....	9,578	67,048
Stearine candles.....do.....	1,005	8,040
Rags.....do.....	8,169	8,169
Cigarettes.....do.....	186	7,165
Phosphorus.....do.....	600	60,000
Tea.....do.....	251	10,075
Cast-iron ware.....do.....	5,457	21,832
Washed wool.....do.....	75,730	757,304
Unwashed wool.....do.....	376,318	2,257,913
Combed silk.....do.....	9,313	931,395
Cocoon silk.....do.....	2,310	23,105
Carriages.....poods..	102	20,400
Eggs.....poods..	2,383	7,149
Various articles.....		23,050
Gold coin.....	83,005 00	61,871,282
Paper money.....	1,561,825 17	1,644,830. 17
		63,516,112. 17
Bonded goods.....		6,393. 55

RÉSUMÉ.

1881, merchandise, 45,552,792 rubles.....	\$29,973,737
1882, merchandise, 61,871,282 rubles.....	42,381,928
Gain in 1882.....	12,408,191
	<i>Rubles.</i>
1881, money.....	2,291,709. 50
1882, money.....	1,644,830. 17
Decrease in 1882.....	646,879. 43
1882, cereals exported, poods.....	57,000,000
1881, cereals exported, poods.....	49,494,897
Increase in 1882, in poods.....	7,505,113
Increase in 1882, in bushels.....	4,503,067
1882, wool exported, poods.....	407,500
1881, wool exported, poods.....	310,445
Increase in 1882, in poods.....	97,055
Increase in 1882, in bushels.....	3,493,980
Freights during 1882 to United Kingdom from 20 to 30 shillings, average rate 25 shillings per ton ; to France, from 1½ to 2½ francs per charge, average 2 francs.	

Export of grain from the port of Odessa, Russia, from January to July, 1881.

Grain.	January, 1881.	February, 1881.	March, 1881.	April, 1881.	May, 1881.	June, 1881.
Wheat.....	253,100	475,000	169,000	122,000	291,500	288,500
Corn.....	5,000	48,000	10,000	81,000	96,000	12,000
Maize.....	34,600	70,000	83,000	111,000	195,500	156,000
Barley.....	55,100	75,000	53,500	111,500	134,000	112,500
Oats.....	20,000	8,000	10,500	.....	7,000	5,500
Linseed.....	20,200	29,500	27,600	28,500	32,000	34,700
Millet.....	1,500	1,500	.....	4,500	9,700	2,800
Sweepings.....	.....	.....	1,900	.....	1,900	.....
Total tchetverts.....	389,500	707,000	355,500	458,500	767,600	612,000

Wool in 1881, same period, 40,355 poods, equal to 1,452,780 pounds ; none reported in 1882.

Export of grain from the port of Odessa, Russia, from January to July, 1882.

Grain.	January, 1882.	February, 1882.	March, 1882.	April, 1882.	May, 1882.	June, 1882.
Wheat.....	105, 100	150, 200	148, 000	156, 000	174, 500	124, 000
Corn.....	17, 600	5, 600	5, 500	14, 000	44, 000	13, 200
Maize.....	20, 500	52, 050	53, 500	23, 000	27, 500	76, 500
Barley.....	10, 200	16, 400	1, 900	7, 600	45, 500	34, 500
Oats.....	15, 800	17, 800	14, 500	11, 000	10, 100	1, 400
Linseed.....	8, 500	12, 500	12, 500	14, 400	15, 500	86, 000
Millet.....	1, 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total tchetverts.....	178, 900	254, 550	235, 900	226, 000	317, 100	335, 600

RECAPITULATION.

Total 1882,	3,290,100 tchetverts	Bushels. 19,740,600
Total 1881,	1,548,050 tchetverts	9,288,300
Surplus in 1882,	1,742,050 tchetverts.....	10,452,300

Prices of cereals at Odessa, Russia, during 1882.

[Ruble = 65.8 cents. Kopecks, 100 to the ruble. Quantities, poods of 36 pounds.]

Class.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Wheat:	<i>Rub. Kop.</i>	<i>Rub. Kop.</i>	<i>Rub. Kop.</i>
Polish and Bessarabian.....	1 15	1 60	1 37½
Sandominca.....	1 25	1 62	1 43½
Ghirca.....	1 08	1 45	1 26½
Rye.....	82½	1 05	93¾
Oats.....	68	84	76
Barley.....	67	1 84	75½
Linseed.....	1 42	1 60	1 51
Turnip seed.....	86	1 00	93
Indian corn.....	75	1 01	88
Millet.....	53	64	58½
Rape seed.....	1 45	1 95	1 70
Arnaout wheat.....	1 36	1 48	1 42

Prices of wool at Odessa, Russia, during 1882.

[Ruble = 65.8 cents. Kopecks, 100 to the ruble. Quantities, poods of 36 pounds.]

Class.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Merino:	<i>Rub. Kop.</i>	<i>Rub. Kop.</i>	<i>Rub. Kop.</i>
Washed.....	25	28 50	26 75
Unwashed.....	9 50	11 50	10 50
Metis.....	20	21	20 50
Metis, coarse.....	17	18	17 50
Zigay, washed.....	15	16	15 50
Metis, coarse, unwashed.....	6 50	7	6 75
Zigay, unwashed.....	6	6 50	6 25
Domkir, white, washed.....	10 25	13	11 63
Domkir, unwashed.....	4	5	4 50
Crimean, white first and second clip.....	10	10 50	10 25
Black gry, first cut.....	7 50	8	8 75
Black gry, second cut.....	8	8 50	8 25

Statement showing the navigation of the port of Odessa for the year 1882.

ARRIVALS.

STEAMERS.

Flag.	Loaded.				In ballast.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.		No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	
			Russian.	Foreign.			Russian.	Foreign.
Russian	171	185,880	7,826	14	3	872	68	.....
English	298	320,000	.....	6,630	233	241,534	.....	4,894
Belgian	12	13,730	.....	3,018	6	7,906	.....	160
Austrian	100	90,584	.....	3,298	9	12,468	.....	142
German	18	17,400	.....	422	10	8,812	.....	204
Norwegian	8	8,078	.....	248	5	4,992	.....	120
Italian	53	67,044	.....	2,216	1	1,348	.....	24
Greek	1	974	2	18	1	882	.....	12
Turkish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French	50	80,412	.....	3,202	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	3	2,728	.....	62	6	5,874	.....	142
Roumanian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In 1881	714	786,830	7,828	19,128	274	284,688	68	5,698
.....	796	672,701	.....	.....	272	233,695	.....	.....
Increase in 1882 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease in 1882 .....	.....	114,129	.....	.....	2	50,993	.....	.....
.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SAILING VESSELS.

Flag.	Loaded.				In ballast.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.		No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	
			Russian.	Foreign.			Russian.	Foreign.
Russian	7	906	45	3	1	370	8	.....
English .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austrian	12	4,340	.....	44	13	4,916	.....	140
German .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,532	.....	18
Italian	15	5,828	.....	189	22	9,172	.....	208
Greek	78	14,752	.....	610	3	1,116	.....	24
Turkish	74	7,168	.....	508	2	690	.....	8
French .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	2	200	.....	18	1	16	.....	6
.....	188	33,194	45	1,372	*44	†17,812	8	404
.....	44	†17,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In 1881	232	51,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	180	48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase	52	3,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—In report of 1881 no distinction was made between loaded and ballast vessels.

Statement showing the navigation of the port of Odessa for the year 1882—Continued.

DEPARTURES.

STEAMERS.

Flag.	Loaded.				In ballast.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.		No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	
			Russian.	Foreign.			Russian.	Foreign.
Russian	169	189,466	7,452	.....	1	490	30	.....
English	442	223,834	.....	8,965	94	88,496	.....	2,027
Belgian	18	20,546	.....	466	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austrian	106	99,358	.....	3,620	3	4,076	.....	136
German	19	18,628	.....	406	6	5,130	.....	130
Norwegian	12	11,782	.....	288	2	1,532	.....	46
Italian	55	78,456	.....	2,714	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek	3	2,138	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French	49	78,060	.....	3,320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	7	6,608	.....	142	2	1,820	.....	.....
Roumanian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	880	728,876	7,452	19,995	108	101,544	30	2,339

SAILING VESSELS.

Flag.	Loaded.				In ballast.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.		No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	
			Russian.	Foreign.			Russian.	Foreign.
Russian	4	570	32	.....	7	822	31	.....
English .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austrian	22	8,470	.....	240	2	486	.....	24
German .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	2	960	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	31	13,280	.....	418	5	1,664	.....	54
Greek	22	5,478	.....	196	55	10,382	.....	502
Turkish	38	3,168	.....	188	37	4,618	.....	396
French .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Romanian	3	216	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
	122	32,142	32	1,096	106	17,972	31	976

Exports from the Sea of Azof during year 1882.

[Tchetvert = 6 bushels English.]

Ports.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Maize.	Oats.	Linseed.	Various oil seeds.	Total.
		<i>Tchet.</i>	<i>Tchet.</i>	<i>Tchet.</i>	<i>Tchet.</i>	<i>Tchet.</i>	<i>Tchet.</i>	<i>Tchet.</i>
Rostoff on Don	2,270,120	567,127	275,150	118,956	22,159	752,932	115,884	4,122,328
Taganrog	542,829	58,814	115,570	5,754	31,458	104,024	57,974	916,423
Eisk	204,829	2,200	50,250	.....	.....	95,545	32,180	385,004
Marioupol	333,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,693	33,029	386,332
Berdiansk	803,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,146	19,609	834,450
Geintcheisk	28,229	.....	29,227	.....	.....	7,870	5,612	70,938
Termionk	86,501	.....	13,760	10,947	.....	.....	.....	111,208
Kertch	59,989	4,650	46,390	37,566	.....	31,650	5,000	185,245
Total	4,329,802	632,791	530,347	173,223	53,617	1,022,860	269,288	7,011,928
Exportation in 1881 ..	2,278,185	344,234	165,596	.....	71,796	474,607	73,528	3,407,946
Exportation in 1880 ..	1,705,447	176,377	193,435	.....	91,594	537,156	757,626	2,889,194

Exports from the Sea of Azof during the year 1882—Continued.

[Poods of 36 lbs. English.]

Ports.	Lard.	Butter.	Caviar.	Fish.	Wool.	Flour.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>
Rostoff on Don.....	17,393	11,992	.....	.....	303,971	140
Taganrog.....	41,164	50,790	141,492	1,973	17,960	9,325
Eisk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,900	.....
Marioupol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berdiansk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,281	.....
Geintcheisk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Termionk.....	.....	.....	3,278	930	.....	.....
Kertch.....	.....	.....	52	.....	40,282	12,910
Total.....	58,557	62,782	144,822	2,903	391,394	22,375
Exportation in 1881.....	83,096	59,616	121,661	2,313	284,706	19,150
Exportation in 1880.....	146,354	41,396	144,842	.....	276,165	18,395

Imports at Berdiansk for year 1882.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Coffee.....cwts..	1,168	\$29,200
Nuts.....do....	2,014	12,084
Rice.....do....	53	795
Charcoal.....do....	1,086	1,800
Olive oil.....do....	800	10,000
Wine.....do....	70	40,000
Machinery.....	.....	45,000
Sundry articles.....	.....	16,000
Total.....	.....	154,879

Imports at Taganrog for year 1882.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Dried fish.....cwts..	21,722	\$180,000 00
Fresh fish.....do....	66,449	275,000 00
Caroubes.....do....	95,933	230,000 00
Nuts.....do....	75,132	460,900 50
Oil.....do....	28,415	387,780 50
Olives.....do....	9,837	70,020 50
Rice.....do....	1,872	15,000 00
Coffee.....do....	372	9,000 00
Tea.....pounds..	3,168	1,570 00
Tobacco.....cwts..	59	6,770 00
Wine, in wood.....gallons..	222,032	} 175,000 00
Wine, in bottles.....bottles..	3,038	
Champagne.....do....	510	1,350 00
Porter.....do....	4,910	2,060 00
Iron.....tons..	778	68,000 00
Agricultural and other machinery.....	.....	118,000 00
Cement.....cwts..	815	4,000 00
Sundry articles.....	.....	140,000 00
Total.....	.....	2,144,450 50
Amount of duty paid on the above.....	.....	140,000 00

RIGA.

Report by Consular Agent Bomboldt on the commerce and industries of Riga for the year 1882.

The imports into these provinces (Livonia and Courland) during the first five months of the present year has been exceptionally large, but after the 1st of July, old style, since the tariff of increased import duty has been introduced, importation has been decreasing, and it is to be apprehended that this new tariff will have a depressing effect on the import into this district, although the present state of trade cannot be taken as a sound basis for any calculation in this respect, as the importers, to avoid the extra duty, may have imported largely beforehand. I believe that the increased duty will encourage the promotion of home industry and the opening of factories in this neighborhood. The import of this city, which has now a population of 170,000, is very important, and exporters in the States ought not to neglect their relations with it. Special attention ought to be given to machinery, agricultural implements, and tools of all kinds, there being a wide field in this part of Russia for their use, which, if they get well known in Riga, will be easily introduced into the provinces, and a steady and lucrative business may result. The unusually good harvest makes it a very favorable time for the country people this year.

The import of petroleum has decreased considerably, as the Russian petroleum, also in consequence of the increased duty, will be able to compete still more with the American.

The price of rye being at present only \$30 per ton, the importation of maize for distilling purposes has in consequence of this low price almost entirely ceased.

The winter has been unusually mild this year, the river Düna was only frozen a short time, and shipments could be effected the whole winter from the winter-harbor of Bolderaa, which is only 10 English miles from Riga, and connected by rail.

Up to the 1st October, this year, our port has been visited by 2,022 ships—1,029 sailers, and 993 steamers, from which will be seen that nearly half of this number were steamers, the tonnage of the latter being much larger. The English, German, Netherland, and Norwegian flags were mostly represented. I regret to have to report that under the above-mentioned number not a single American vessel can be mentioned.

Freights have been profitable for ships employed in the wood trade, but for flax, hemp, and grain, low.

Considering this year's good harvest, the value of Russian money ought to be higher. Its present low value will in many cases influence the import market, but it is expected that it will increase in value after the coronation of the Czar.

The weather is continuing very mild, and the health of the population is generally good.

Business in this city has the whole year through been pretty good, and large grain exports are expected this autumn, chiefly oats, rye, barley, and linseed.

The American Bell Telephone Company has got concession to introduce the telephone in this city, and has been working since the 1st of July, this year. The public takes a great interest in this undertaking, and at present there are more than one hundred subscribers.

A tramway company was established here a month ago, and this enterprise is also working very satisfactorily.

N. P. A. BOMBOLDT,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Riga, Russia, October 3, 1882.

Statement showing the imports and exports at Riga for the year ending December 31, 1882.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity (reduced to American meas- urement).	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Gold and silver in bars.....	}	\$21, 831	-----	
Coins and paper currency.				
Cotton :				
Raw tons..	2, 551	1, 186, 372	\$76, 945	England, Germany.
Spun do...	508	840, 761	90, 251	England.
Wool:				
Raw do...	146	90, 792	7, 510	England, Germany, Belgium.
Spun do...	183	515, 887	17, 150	England, Germany, Belgium, Spain.
Oil do...	969	176, 798	84, 107	England, Germany, Italy, Spain.
Coffee do...	642	278, 936	94, 186	England, Germany, Holland.
Tobacco do...	159	147, 902	57, 900	Germany.
Manufactures do...	138	582, 813	67, 850	England, Germany, Belgium.
Salt do...	21, 779	405, 086	66, 813	England, Portugal, Spain.
Herrings do...	13, 813	225, 568	90, 272	Holland, England, Sweden, Nor- way.
Champagne bottles..	43, 091	75, 409	37, 420	France, Belgium, England.
Wine in barrels.....	934	289, 593	110, 152	France, Belgium, England, Ger- many, Spain, Italy.
Spirituous liquors .. tons...	33	20, 706	4, 750	Germany, France, England.
Petroleum do	1, 132	86, 722	38, 185	Germany, America.
Coals do	131, 927	799, 706	Free.	England, Germany.
Guano do	18, 373	284, 783	Free.	England, Germany.
Machinery do	6, 995	1, 758, 222	570, 485	England, Germany, Belgium, Sweden.
Rails do	4, 048	288, 493	99, 400	England, Belgium, Germany.
Steel and iron, raw .. do....	61, 187	1, 754, 647	584, 586	England, Germany, Sweden.
Steel and iron goods do....	3, 586	805, 302	299, 250	England, Germany, Belgium, Sweden.
Corkwood : do	2, 174	202, 227	10, 280	Africa, Spain.
Printed matters do....	158	246, 920	27, 520	England, Germany, Belgium.
Sundry goods do....		6, 059, 312	489, 074	
		17, 144, 788	2, 924, 086	

Statement showing the imports and exports of Riga, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity (reduced to American meas- urement.)	Value, in- cluding costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Flax and flaxcodilla tons..	57,400	9,285,386	England, Germany, France, Belgium, Hol- land, Sweden, Norway.
Hemp and hemp tow do...	26,316	3,135,437	England, Germany, France, Belgium, Hol- land, Sweden, Norway, America.
Oats do...	455,270	3,958,828	England, Germany, France, Belgium, Hol- land.
Rye do...	32,711	1,083,350	England, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Swe- den, Norway.
Barley do...	89,183	2,382,969	England, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Nor- way.
Wheat do...	9,674	452,381	Germany, Holland, Belgium, England.
Peas do...	10,323	302,466	England, Germany, Belgium.
Linseed do...	44,782	2,419,350	England, Germany, France, Belgium, Hol- land, Sweden, Norway, Denmark.
Hempseed do...	8,842	309,304	England, Germany, France, Belgium, Hol- land, Sweden.
Tobacco do...	779	52,903	Germany, Holland.
Hides do...	451	289,696	England, Germany.
Lin and hemp oil do...	10	1,433	England, Belgium.
Bones do...	1,097	23,557	England, Belgium.
Spirits :			
Barrels do...	124	10,255	England, Germany.
Bottles do...	96,931	48,385	Belgium, Holland, France, England, Ger- many, America.
Rags do...	4½	139	England, America.
Wood do...		6,455,536	England, Belgium, France, Germany, Portu- gal, Spain, Holland.
Naphtha and lubricating oils, tons.	3,785	163,583	Holland, Belgium, England.
Sundry goods tons..		1,674,816	England, Germany, France, Belgium, Hol- land.
		32,049,774	

Statement showing the imports between Riga and the United States for the year 1882.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Rosin barrels..	32,218	\$231,800		
Petroleum do...	3,315	60,890		
Wool bales..			195	\$13,249
Hemp and hemp tow do...			4,401	93,132
Liquor bottles..			2,400	1,012
Camel hair bales..			29	897
Cordage do...			24	324
Rags do...			35	1,631
Cattle hair do...			104	2,522
		292,690		112,767

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Riga for the year ending December 31, 1882

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English	England	150	113,271	10	1,688	160	114,959
Do	Germany	203	133,836	6	2,010	209	135,846
Do	France	1	676	—	—	1	676
Do	Denmark	61	41,724	4	2,750	65	44,474
Do	Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Belgium	1	750	1	260	2	1,010
Do	Sweden	11	5,174	—	—	11	5,174
Do	Norway	2	1,200	—	—	2	1,200
Do	Russia	96	73,306	1	320	97	73,626
Do	Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Italy	1	620	—	—	1	620
German	England	20	10,929	257	52,210	277	63,139
Do	Germany	168	90,853	200	34,564	368	125,417
Do	France	8	4,900	14	2,854	22	7,754
Do	Denmark	9	4,315	12	2,436	21	6,751
Do	Holland	17	8,575	23	4,566	40	13,141
Do	Belgium	12	6,526	17	4,408	29	10,934
Do	Sweden	9	1,992	8	504	17	2,496
Do	Norway	5	980	2	322	7	1,302
Do	Russia	38	15,326	4	812	42	16,138
Do	Spain	—	—	1	198	1	198
Do	America	—	—	2	634	2	634
Do	Italy	—	—	1	140	1	140
Dutch	England	—	—	34	7,908	34	7,908
Do	Germany	1	430	14	1,996	15	2,426
Do	France	—	—	9	1,894	9	1,894
Do	Denmark	—	—	4	352	4	352
Do	Holland	1	253	102	30,090	103	30,343
Do	Belgium	—	—	4	1,444	4	1,444
Do	Sweden	2	430	4	2,690	6	3,120
Do	Norway	—	—	1	150	1	150
Do	Russia	1	274	2	276	3	550
Do	Spain	—	—	2	676	2	676
Do	Africa	—	—	1	328	1	328
Swedish	England	3	1,184	18	3,832	21	5,016
Do	Germany	6	1,830	3	348	9	2,178
Do	France	3	1,240	1	120	4	1,360
English	England	484	340,539	19	5,564	503	346,103
Do	Germany	1	470	—	—	1	470
Do	France	14	8,636	1	260	15	8,896
Do	Denmark	—	—	1	880	1	880
Do	Holland	17	14,238	—	—	17	14,238
Do	Belgium	6	3,550	—	—	6	3,550
Do	Sweden	—	—	1	140	1	140
Do	Norway	1	650	—	—	1	650
Do	Russia	1	376	—	—	1	376
Do	Spain	2	1,720	—	—	2	1,720
Do	Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	England	43	24,968	284	57,846	327	82,814
Do	Germany	136	64,268	112	12,946	248	77,214
Do	France	19	10,620	30	6,478	49	17,398
Do	Denmark	2	440	1	136	3	576
Do	Holland	26	15,184	36	7,424	62	22,608
Do	Belgium	51	25,356	65	15,744	116	41,100
Do	Sweden	1	230	7	564	8	794
Do	Norway	6	1,500	2	320	8	1,820
Do	Russia	2	990	—	—	2	990
Do	Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	America	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	England	1	107	24	7,800	25	7,907
Do	Germany	—	—	14	1,384	14	1,384
Do	France	—	—	2	280	2	280
Do	Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Holland	4	1,280	132	35,728	136	37,008
Do	Belgium	—	—	3	1,174	3	1,174
Do	Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	England	4	950	21	4,610	25	5,560
Do	Germany	5	1,400	4	502	9	1,902
Do	France	3	1,390	8	2,240	11	3,630

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Riga, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Swedish, cont'd	Denmark	15	2,464	2	350	17	2,814
Do	Holland	1	342	1	380	2	722
Do	Belgium	8	2,046	1	408	9	2,454
Do	Sweden	44	9,164	13	2,322	57	11,486
Do	Norway	5	798			5	798
Do	Russia	2	788	1	170	3	958
Do	Spain			1	308	1	308
Do	America			1	494	1	494
Norwegian	England	3	1,450	84	18,382	87	19,832
Do	Germany	5	1,458	10	2,388	15	3,846
Do	France			14	4,858	14	4,858
Do	Denmark	3	2,251	5	1,146	8	3,397
Do	Holland			12	3,304	12	3,304
Do	Belgium			12	3,712	12	3,712
Do	Sweden	4	2,690	1	114	5	2,804
Do	Norway	17	4,014	43	6,452	60	10,466
Do	Russia	2	578	3	328	5	906
Do	Portugal			4	1,550	4	1,550
Do	Spain			1	124	1	124
Do	America			6	2,622	6	2,622
Danish	England	1	700	27	4,934	28	5,634
Do	Germany	5	4,204	1	80	6	4,284
Do	France	12	7,002			12	7,002
Do	Denmark	40	25,410	37	5,528	77	30,938
Do	Holland	8	6,308			8	6,308
Do	Belgium	29	18,528			29	18,528
Do	Sweden	4	2,960	3	340	7	3,300
Do	Norway			1	50	1	50
Do	Russia	21	17,814			21	17,814
Do	Italy	2	1,440			2	1,440
Russian	England	17	8,560	69	15,288	86	23,848
Do	Germany	6	3,021	30	6,428	36	9,449
Do	France	1	594	25	7,194	26	7,788
Do	Denmark	3	1,584	7	1,760	10	3,344
Do	Holland	6	4,027	21	6,130	27	10,157
Do	Belgium	5	2,530	4	1,150	9	3,680
Do	Sweden	11	3,418	3	300	14	3,718
Do	Norway	3	720	2	450	5	1,170
Do	Russia	20	5,400	27	5,770	47	11,170
Do	Portugal			13	3,874	13	3,874
Do	Spain			3	760	3	760
Do	Italy			1	314	1	314
Do	Africa			11	4,665	11	4,665
French	Germany						
Do	France			9	2,148	9	2,148
Do	Holland			1	126	1	126
Do	Russia	1	520			1	520
Do	Portugal			3	720	3	720
Do	Spain			3	570	3	570
Belgian	England			1	436	1	436
Do	Belgium						
Italian	Italy			1	272	1	272
Do	England						
Total		1,133	663,377	1,280	281,479	2,413	944,856

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Riga, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	Cleared.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English	England	484	340,539	19	5,564	503	346,103
Do	Germany	1	470			1	470
Do	France	14	8,636	1	260	15	8,896
Do	Denmark			1	880	1	880
Do	Holland	17	14,238			17	14,238
Do	Belgium	6	3,550			6	3,550
Do	Sweden			1	140	1	140
Do	Norway	1	650			1	650
Do	Russia	1	376			1	376
Do	Spain	2	1,720			2	1,720
Germany	England	43	24,968	284	57,846	327	82,814
Do	Germany	136	64,268	112	12,946	248	72,214
Do	France	19	10,920	30	6,478	49	17,398
Do	Denmark	2	440	1	136	3	576
Do	Holland	26	15,184	36	7,424	62	22,608
Do	Belgium	51	25,356	65	15,774	116	41,100
Do	Sweden	1	230	7	564	8	794
Do	Norway	6	1,500	2	320	8	1,820
Do	Russia	2	990			2	990
Dutch	England	1	107	24	7,800	25	7,907
Do	Germany			14	1,384	14	1,384
Do	France			2	280	2	280
Do	Denmark	4	1,280	132	35,728	136	37,008
Do	Holland			3	1,174	3	1,174
Swedish	England	4	950	21	4,610	25	5,560
Do	Germany	5	1,400	4	502	9	1,902
Do	France	3	1,390	8	2,240	11	3,630
Do	Denmark	16	2,896	1	200	17	3,096
Do	Holland	1	390	1	160	2	550
Do	Belgium	2	660	1	410	3	1,070
Do	Sweden	37	7,497	6	644	43	8,141
Do	Norway	9	2,102			9	2,102
Do	Russia	10	2,586			10	2,586
Norwegian	England	12	5,816	90	18,384	102	24,200
Do	Germany	2	572	4	760	6	1,332
Do	France			42	12,524	42	12,524
Do	Denmark	1	160	5	806	6	966
Do	Holland	1	280	16	4,266	17	4,546
Do	Belgium	3	1,680	15	5,046	18	6,726
Do	Sweden	1	160	2	296	3	456
Do	Norway	14	5,566	13	1,308	27	6,874
Do	Russia			4	364	4	364
Do	Portugal			1	190	1	190
Do	America			1	370	1	370
Danish	England	20	16,000	37	6,636	57	22,636
Do	Germany	4	2,310	6	640	10	2,950
Do	France	28	19,000	12	1,876	40	20,876
Do	Denmark	4	1,650	13	1,670	17	3,320
Do	Holland	14	10,190			14	10,190
Do	Belgium	48	32,640	3	1,240	51	33,880
Do	Norway			1	162	1	162
Do	Russia	4	2,670	1	34	5	2,704
Russian	England	19	10,360	102	26,280	121	36,640
Do	Germany	3	1,450	18	3,290	21	4,740
Do	France	2	1,300	61	18,040	63	19,340
Do	Denmark			4	800	4	800
Do	Holland	8	3,810	20	4,706	28	8,516
Do	Belgium	6	2,740	5	1,200	11	3,940
Do	Sweden	11	2,854	2	294	13	3,148
Do	Norway	5	1,134			5	1,134
Do	Russia	8	3,532	11	3,732	19	7,264
French	Germany			1	260	1	260
Do	France	1	520	15	3,340	16	3,860
Belgian	Belgium			1	436	1	436
Italian	England			1	272	1	272
Total		1,123	661,687	1,283	282,656	2,406	944,343

REVEL.

List of imports at Revel during the year 1882.

A.—EATABLES.

Oranges and lemons	poods..	45, 054
Coffee	do	33, 595
Chicory	do	35, 457
Fruits	do	9, 217
Spices	do	17, 822
Cheese	do	13, 750
Olive oil	do	364, 147
Rice	do	21, 605
Salt	do	570, 650
Starch	do	15, 505
Tea	do	39, 018
Wine, in casks	do	147, 293
Sundry goods	do	74, 582
Total		1, 387, 655

Champagne	bottles..	86, 000
Mineral waters	do	276, 583
Porter and ale	do	34, 208
Spirits	do	21, 671
Wine	do	113, 963
Sundry goods	do	1, 199
Total		533, 624

Herrings	tonn..	25, 310
Sundry goods	tchetverts..	29

B.—RAW GOODS.

(a.) *Manufactured goods.*

Cotton	poods..	3, 099, 838
Yarns, sundry	do	153, 623
Jute	do	24, 027
Shoddy	do	11, 380
Wool offings	do	52, 484
Wool	do	21, 622
Sundry goods	do	3, 602
Total		3, 366, 576

(b.) *Drugs.*

Alum	poods..	5, 633
Chemicals	do	52, 456
Chloride of lime	do	83, 757
Colors, logwood, and extract of logwood	do	311, 827
Gum	do	59, 520
Rosin	do	31, 983
Kali	do	10, 733
Catechumen (and other tanning materials)	do	51, 264
Oils, sundry	do	47, 792
Petroleum and naphtha	do	38, 278
Sulphur	do	75, 201
Soda	do	206, 962
Sundry goods	do	90, 950
Total		1, 066, 356

(c.) *Metals.*

Lead	poods..	40, 621
Iron, in bars and sheets	do	374, 945
Tin plates	do	25, 961
Copper	do	1, 747
Yellow metal	do	21, 387
Steel	do	50, 032

Zinc	poods..	11, 509
Tin	do	32, 142
Sundry goods	do	5, 319
Total		563, 663

(d.) Building materials.

Cement	poods..	7, 792
Sundries	do	37, 052
Total		44, 844

Bricks	pieces..	978, 916
Tar	tons..	85

(e.) Sundries.

Manure	poods..	110, 386
Hides	do	29, 448
Composition of wood	do	62, 273
Chalk	do	1, 786
Leather	do	53, 596
Wood	do	13, 899
Coals	do	3, 235, 476
Tallow	do	1, 130
Clay	do	5, 229
Wax	do	12, 302
Sundries	do	134, 321
Total		3, 664, 846

C.—MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Books and pictures	poods..	3, 879
Rails	do	3, 150
Iron goods	do	220, 627
China ware	do	8, 701
Glassware	do	30, 770
Manufactured goods	do	41, 787
Machines	do	569, 402
Parts of machinery	do	141, 590
Goods of yellow metal and copper	do	6, 363
Bags	do	994
Sundries	do	104, 283
Total		1, 135, 546

Casks, empty	pieces..	19, 133
Clocks	do	5, 633
Sundries	do	216
Total		24, 982

D.—LIVE ANIMALS.

Oxen and cows	number..	163
Other animals	do	34
Total		197

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF IMPORTS.

	Rubles.
A.—Eatables	11, 213, 822
B.—Unmanufactured goods	54, 776, 203
C.—Manufactured goods	19, 041, 900
D.—Live animals	5, 477
Total	86, 137, 402

According to value and place of origin the imports of 1882 show the following table:

From Sweden	rubles..	272, 170
From Norway	do	558, 719
From Denmark	do	810, 986

From Germany	rubles..	15, 811, 626
From Holland	do....	4, 288, 006
From France	do....	3, 149, 615
From Belgium	do....	94, 710
From Great Britain	do....	32, 967, 327
From Portugal	do....	237, 671
From Spain	do....	442, 390
From Italy	do....	3, 429, 267
From Africa	do....	98, 535
From America	do....	23, 976, 380

Total..... 86, 137, 402

NOTE.—Duty paid at Revel during 1882: Gold rubles, 5,765,825. United States consular agency at Revel, December 31, 1882.

List of exports from Revel during the year 1882.

A.—EATABLES.

Anis.....	poods..	892
Berries	do....	96
Biscuits.....	do....	25
Butter.....	do....	5, 599
Cigarettes.....	do....	67
Confits.....	do....	428
Preserves.....	do....	109
Fowls	do....	779
Hops.....	do....	6, 149
Cheese.....	do....	1, 130
Cumin	do....	547
Macaroni.....	do....	95
Mustard.....	do....	144
Tobacco.....	do....	533
Game.....	do....	8, 115
Tongues, salted.....	do....	257
Sundries.....	do....	1, 130

Total..... 26, 095

Buckwheat groat.....	tchetverts..	55, 525
Peas	do....	1, 122
Barley.....	do....	4, 623
Oats.....	do....	1, 042, 622
Rye	do....	158, 360
Wheat.....	do....	169, 316

Total..... 1, 431, 568

Liquor, in bottles

poods.. 1, 044

Spirits

vedros.. 773, 885

B.—RAW GOODS.

Sundries.....	poods..	18, 055
Apothecary wares and drugs	do....	1, 966
Cotton.....	do....	12, 048
Feathers.....	do....	8, 744
Blood	do....	5, 830
Intestines	do....	1, 108
Yellow of egg	do....	676
Furs and hides	do....	14, 191
Flax	do....	458, 740
Glycerine.....	do....	26, 162
Granite.....	do....	5, 306
Horse's hair	do....	14, 402
Hair of cows, goats, and camels.....	do....	5, 880
Bristles	do....	7, 002
Hemp.....	do....	790
Hemp yarn.....	do....	18, 088
Isinglass	do....	80
Tow	do....	89, 642

Bones	poods..	6,818
Charred bones	do	38,908
Powder of bones	do	6,050
Copper	do	2,327
Leather	do	615
Linseed oil	do	1,972
Lycopodium	do	110
Margarin	do	36,055
Machinery oil	do	21,552
Mineral oil	do	23,157
Oil-cakes	do	115,270
Paste, of wood, for paper manufacture	do	1,132
Potash	do	1,474
Licorice wood	do	369
Tallow	do	19,522
Worm-seed	do	19,042
Sundries	do	3,635

Total..... 986,718

Linseed..... tchetverts.. 82,342

Boards pieces.. 49,691

C.—MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Books	poods..	639
Iron goods	do	994
India-rubber goods	do	343
Wooden spoons and plates	do	528
Felts of cowhair	do	10
Linen goods	do	7,647
Vase of marble	do	327
Paste, of wood	do	516
Soap	do	1,609
Stearine candles	do	424
Cordage	do	8,284
Sundries	do	4,941

Total..... 26,262

Casks, empty number.. 443

Mats..... do 98,865 |

Total 99,308

D.—LIVE ANIMALS.

Live animals..... pieces.. 126

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF EXPORTS.

A.—Eatables	rubles..	11,031,076
B.—Unmanufactured goods	do	6,008,269
C.—Manufactured goods	do	410,372
D.—Live animals	do	1,495

Total..... 17,449,212

According to value and place of destination the exports in 1882 show the following table:

To Sweden, in value of rubles	294,104
To Norway, in value of rubles	23,500
To Denmark, in value of rubles	280,793
To Germany, in value of rubles	3,959,114
To Holland, in value of rubles	3,384,072
To Belgium, in value of rubles	276,218
To France, in value of rubles	1,248,918
To Great Britain, in value of rubles	7,982,493

Total..... 17,449,212

NORWAY.

Report by Consul Gade, of Christiania.

I have the honor to transmit you some statistical data on the imports and exports of the Kingdom of Norway during the past year:

IMPORTS, 1883.

Butter	kilograms..	3, 201, 814
Rye	do	145, 287, 144
Barley	do	45, 929, 690
Malt	do	1, 185, 481
Rice	do	2, 220, 861
Tea	do	78, 491
Coffee	do	7, 988, 940
Sugar	do	10, 783, 763
Sirup	do	5, 436, 586
Tobacco leaves	do	1, 756, 616
Brandy and spirits, in casks	do	696, 283
Wine, in casks	do	1, 484, 326
Cotton	do	2, 329, 572
Hemp	do	2, 596, 517
Woolen goods	do	1, 183, 361
Petroleum and paraffine oil	do	9, 031, 387
Salt	hectoliters..	1, 023, 955
Coals	do	7, 044, 920
Machines	kroners..	1, 966, 049

EXPORTS, 1883.

Dried fish (stockfish)	kilograms..	11, 058, 027
Salt-cured fish (klipfish)	do	31, 746, 532
Summer herrings	hectoliters..	532, 671
Other herrings	do	134, 642
Cotton yarn	kilograms..	168, 473
Sole leather	do	185, 826
Roe ..	hectoliters..	36, 537
Train oil	do	92, 455
Fish-guano	kilograms..	6, 917, 370
Oats	do	119, 246
Beer	liters..	1, 952, 383
Ice	register tons..	217, 881
Lumber	do	944, 971
Wood-pulp	kilograms..	70, 451, 582
Matches	do	2, 548, 456
Sulphur ore	do	55, 924, 665
Copper ore	do	3, 610, 230
Nickel ore	do	800, 718

GERHARD GADE,
United States Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, February 19, 1884.

BERGEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL GADE, ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF, AND EMIGRATION FROM BERGEN, DURING THE YEAR 1883.

With my trade reports of April 30 and July 30, past year, I had the honor to transmit to the Department detailed statements relating to the last year's cod fisheries, to which I have only herewith to add that the very high prices paid at the beginning of the season for all fish products, were steadily maintained for the rest of the year, and that nearly all stocks are now realized at prices, which, on the average, have left a pretty good profit for producers as well as merchants.

Since my last report a large number of our fishing population have been busily engaged with the herring catch in the north, where, from the end of August to November, the very large quantity of more than 500,000 barrels have been caught and cured, principally on the coasts of the main land near Bocio, in the district of Salten, and of a very fair quality, the price of which, on the average, may be quoted at $\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{10}$ kroner to \$5 $\frac{5}{10}$ per barrel, ready for exportation.

In spite of the prohibitive measures taken last year by the Danish Government to prevent and exclude the Norwegian fishermen from fishing on the coast of Iceland, many vessels were also this autumn fitted out for the herring catch here, principally from Bergen and Stravenger, and, according to the just-published official reports, the proceeds of this fishery are estimated at about 104,000 barrels, or nearly double the quantity against last year. The quality of the Iceland herring is not so good as that caught at our own waters during the autumn months, but its size is larger, it keeps longer, and is in good demand for special markets, principally the German Baltic Provinces and Russia.

The average price paid for this article has been \$5 50 per barrel.

Also this year the Brisling (sprat) fishery has been good, and the quality being fair, the article has been in steady, good demand, also for the United States, where a yearly increasing quantity is sold for, after being spiced and properly prepared, to be sold as anchovies, on which article the import duty is so much higher than on the simply cured sprat.

Both of lobster and of mackerel an average quantity was exported from this district, and fetched profitable prices.

Agriculture.—The results of last year's harvest were for this district uncommonly good, both with respect to the quality of the crop of the principal products, as potatoes, hay, barley, and oats, and although the farming in this part of the country is carried on on a smaller scale, and is not of that importance as in the eastern provinces, still a good harvest is always of the greatest consequence, and furnishes the population with means for acquiring better living and even small luxuries, not attainable under other circumstances.

According to the inclosed statements the emigration to the United States for the past year has amounted—

For Bergen, to	2, 548 persons.
For Doontheem, to	4, 170 persons.
For Stavanger, to	1, 785 persons.

In all 8, 503 persons.
Against a total of 9,781 persons in 1882.

In former years, nearly all the emigrants from these parts went on English ships, *via* Hull and Liverpool, but last year many went *via* Christians, and with the direct Danish Thingvalla lines boats, furnished with tickets sent them from friends residing in the States.

In consequence of last year's good herring fisheries, but principally from the rich issue of last harvest, together with less favorable reports from the States, I have reason to believe that the emigration from this district for the present year will show a still considerable decline than for the year 1883.

During the whole previous year the two large steamship building yards here have been very busy, and have contracts on hand for the coming six or eight months. In all there were launched from these wharves in 1883 eleven steamers of a total tonnage of 7,848 registered tons.

Our ship-owners on the whole have not been well satisfied with the proceeds of their vessels for the past year, their gross profits being estimated not higher than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 15 per cent. for steam vessels, whereas in several instances sailing vessels have given a profit of 20 per cent. to 25 per cent.

As seen by the inclosed statements, the direct shipping and imports from the United States have also for the past year been trifling. I am rather disappointed to state that likewise the exports from this consular district to the States this year are of less value than in 1882, showing only \$85,108.06 for 1883, against \$94,816.08 in 1882, a falling off, however, which cannot be ascribed to a less demand for our products, but alone to last year's quite exorbitant prices for some of the most valuable articles, as fish-oil and dried cod, which from this reason could not be imported with any profit.

As soon as prices go down again, I feel confident that orders will increase, and I hope soon to be able to report thereof.

Since the communications by land and water have been much improved in this country, a yearly increasing number of American travelers come over here, the greater part of which go so far north as the North Cape, and return from there by Trondhjem by sail to Christiania. It will always be my duty, and it will afford me pleasure to be of any service to these tourists, and to furnish them with such necessary hints and information which may contribute to make their visit to these remote but highly interesting parts as agreeable as possible. The charges and cost of traveling in this country are very moderate.

F. G. GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bergen, January 22, 1884.

Statement showing the emigration from the port of Bergen for the calendar year 1883.

By different lines, principally English, via Hull and Liverpool:

	Persons.
Adults	2,043
Children from 1 to 12 years	428
Children under 1 year	77
Total	2,548

D E N M A R K .*Report by Consul Ryder on the trade and commerce of Denmark for the year 1881.*

I have the honor to herewith transmit my annual report on the trade and shipping of Denmark for the year 1881, the statistical returns of which have just been published.

In that year the quantities of the goods comprised in the commercial transactions between Denmark and foreign countries amounted to the collective weight of 5,001,000,000 pounds, of which 3,918,000,000 fell upon the imports and 1,083,000,000 pounds on the exports. Of the latter branch 843,000,000 were of Danish production, while the 235,000,000 have to be placed to the re-export of foreign wares. The estimated value of these transactions is placed at 428,700,000 kroners, of which the imports have a value of 245,200,000 kroners, and the exports of 183,500,000; of this latter 162,400,000 falling to the share of Danish products, and 21,100,000 to that of foreign products re-exported.

The considerable increase which was manifest in Denmark's trade with foreign countries in 1880, as compared with the previous years, has again maintained itself in the year 1881. The value of the collective imports and exports shows an increase of 1 per cent. over those of 1880, and of 10 per cent. over the average of the imports and exports for the five years from 1877 to 1881. But this difference has, however, to be noticed, that while in the year 1880 a considerable increase was to be found in the exports as well as imports, as compared with those of the previous year, in 1881, while there has been a considerable increase in the imports, a falling off in the exports is to be noticed; and this falling off is not to be found in the quantities of foreign products re-exported, but in a diminution of export of home products, which is but too easily accounted for by the unsatisfactory results of the harvest in Denmark in 1881, as compared with those of foregoing years.

In scrutinizing the estimated values of the commercial transactions between Denmark and foreign countries, it is but too evident that Germany and Great Britain have succeeded in dividing between them the lion's share thereof, both with regard to the quantity as well as the estimated value of these imports and exports, inasmuch as during the years 1877 to 1881 these two countries, on the average, have secured for themselves 64 per cent. of the mass and 65 per cent. of the value, or, in other words, about two-thirds of the entire foreign trade with this country. The returns of the trade with these two countries show, however, this discrepancy, namely, that whereas Great Britain, on the five years' average, had 44 per cent. of the mass, the value was of but 30 per cent., while Germany, with an average of 20 per cent. of the mass, is credited with a value of 35 per cent. The nature of the imports from Great Britain, in which coal and iron, articles of heavy weight but minor value, play a prominent part, while those from Germany, being chiefly manufactured wares of less weight but greater value, will easily explain this discrepancy.

Next to Germany and Great Britain in importance of commercial relations with this country come Sweden and Norway, which, in the average of five years from 1877 to 1881, rank with 23 per cent. of the mass of the imports and exports, with an estimated value of 17 per cent., thus leaving to be divided among all the remaining foreign nations only the small amounts of 13 per cent. of the mass, with 18 per cent. of the estimated values.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

When next noticing the returns of the commercial relations between the United States and this country, which, though insignificant in comparison with those of the before-mentioned nations, it is, however, with much satisfaction that I am enabled to draw the attention of the Department to the marked increase which has taken place in our intercourse during the latter years, more especially in regard to the imports, inasmuch as these imports, which in 1877 had only a value of 8,055,047 kroners, in 1880 had attained to the value of 17,867,499 kroners, and in 1881 had further advanced to 18,943,352 kroners. This very satisfactory growth in our relations with Denmark is due chiefly to the greatly increased imports in the latter years. First is the article of maize, which is now being largely used in this country both for feeding purposes as well as in the distilleries, and, secondly, in increased imports of lard, grease, and provisions of beef, pork, hams, &c., and likewise of clover and grass seeds, the quantities of these imports for the year 1881 being given as follows: Maize, with 596,536 barrels of 200 pounds weight each; wheat, with 100,683 barrels of 215 pounds weight; lard and grease, with 8,247,705 pounds; beef, pork, and hams, with 4,532,673 pounds; clover and grass seeds, with 1,756,033 pounds, and, finally, petroleum, with 31,340,609 pounds.

The value of the exports from this country to the United States is but small as compared with that of the imports. It is, however, likewise satisfactory to notice a very considerable progress in this branch. While in 1877 the exports to the United States were but of the trifling value of 16,017 kroners, in 1880 they had attained to 1,244,047 kroners, and in 1881 still further advanced to 1,618,779 kroners. This increase is found to be due in part to the large quantities of old iron (old rails) exported in the two latter years, and also to the increased exports to the United States of unprepared hides and skins, the value of these being for 1879 of 67,000 kroners, of 1880 for 584,000 kroners, and in 1881 of 1,183,000 kroners.

Danish merchant marine.—The commercial fleet of Denmark, which, taken as a whole, is very well constructed, well found, and very ably manned, on the 31st December, 1881, consisted of 3,083 vessels, with an aggregate of 253,409 register tons. Of these, 2,857 fall to the sailing class and 226 to steamers. In addition thereto, about 10,000 boats of less than 4 register tons, employed in fishing and other pursuits, are to be found. This fleet, in the course of 1881, has been increased by one vessel, and the register tonnage by an increase of 3,944 tons. This increase is due solely to steamers, inasmuch as their number has been increased by 25 and their register tonnage with 9,470 tons, while the sailing fleet has been diminished by 24 and their tonnage with 5,526 tons. Here, as elsewhere, it will be seen that steamers are gradually but steadily displacing the old sailing class of vessels. In a list of vessels, sailing under foreign flags, which have taken part in the foreign trade with Denmark during the year 1881, the United States flag appears to great disadvantage.

It may be as well to mention at the same time that this list is not entirely to be placed to vessels engaged in the actual trade of the country, as all such vessels that have put into ports in Denmark under average for the purpose of necessary repairs, are also included in the vessels clearing inwards and outwards at such ports.

Denmark does not possess any manufactories of textile stuffs, her population being mainly engaged in agricultural, shipping, and mercantile pursuits, and taking the areal of territory into account, few countries can compare so favorably in regard to the extent of its exports of live stock, cereals, and provisions. Of the latter a large quantity of salted beef and pork in barrels is annually shipped to Great Britain for the use of the navy of that country, and then butter, which is so justly reputed for its excellence, is highly sought after in the English markets. There is a large number of distilleries of spirits and of breweries in all parts of the kingdom. The product of these distilleries in 1881 amounted to the large quantity of 41,152,251 quarts, of which 6,646,420 quarts were taken for export, thus leaving, unfortunately, 34,505,831 quarts, together with the very considerable quantity of beer produced from the breweries for the consumption of the home population.

The great increase of late years in this traffic, with all its injurious effects on the health, morals, and well-being of the community, is beginning to attract the public attention towards a matter of such great national importance.

An industry of more profitable nature, which has received a large development in this country in the latter years, is that of the manufacture of beet-sugar. Favored by a high protective tariff, some large manufactories have been erected, and the production, which in 1877 only amounted to 1,701,481 pounds, in the year 1881 is shown to have reached to that of 6,413,861 pounds. This new branch of manufacture has been of considerable pecuniary benefit to the agricultural districts situated in the immediate neighborhood of these refineries. There are also a large number of brick-works for the manufacture of bricks, as also tiles for draining purposes.

The port of Copenhagen possesses also a very extensive ship-yard and docks for the construction and repair of iron steam vessels, giving employment to several hundreds of skilled laborers; and, under the auspices of a limited liability company, another large ship-yard for the same building and repairing purposes is also at present under construction at the port of Elsinore.

In transmitting this annual report, it is pleasing to be able to note the steady and marked progress which Denmark has been making in the latter years in her foreign commercial relations, and I hope that it may be in my power in my future reports to bring under the notice of the State Department a continued advance in the commercial intercourse between the United States and the mercantile community of this country.

HENRY B. RYDER,
Consul,

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Copenhagen, January 31, 1883.

GERMANY.

Report by Consul-General Brewer, of Berlin, on the trade and commerce of Germany for the years 1882-'83.

In compliance with paragraph 556 of the consular regulations, I herewith submit the following observations touching the condition of business, trade, and industry in Germany during the year ending September 30, 1883. The declared value of goods exported from Germany to the United States during said time was \$63,219,019.53; while during the year ending September 30, 1882, it was \$64,467,868.45, showing a decrease of \$1,248,848.92. Of this decrease \$1,131,320.74 was in the Frankfort general consulate district, and \$117,528.18 in the Berlin general consulate district.

The following statement will show the increase and decrease in the several consular districts in this consulate-general:

Consular districts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Anaberg	\$642, 171 00	.....
Berlin	933, 128 75	.....
Breslau	33, 889 82	.....
Brunswick	598, 832 66	.....
Leipzig	289, 482 71	.....
Stettin	61, 719 49	.....
Bremen .....	.....	\$407, 261 45
Chemnitz .....	.....	973, 082 58
Dresden .....	.....	109, 769 87
Hamburg .....	.....	1, 186, 738 77
Total	2, 559, 324 49	2, 676, 852 67
Excess of decrease .....	.....	117, 258 18

It will be seen the largest increase was at the Berlin consulate and the largest decrease at the Hamburg consulate. Exhibit A, hereto annexed, will show the declared value and kind of goods exported from the Berlin consulate district alone, while Exhibit B gives a detailed statement of the value of the different kinds of goods exported to the United States from this general consulate district.

I presume that the uncertainty as to what legislation would be had in Congress changing our revenue laws, as well as the actual changes that were made in such laws, had much to do in decreasing the export as above stated; and that such decrease in the declared value of goods sent to the United States should not be taken as indicating a depression in the general prosperity of the Empire, for I am convinced that the business interests of Germany have been more prosperous during that time than any year previous since 1875, and the figures which are here given warrant me in forming such a conclusion.

During the year 1881, 17,473 estates, with an area of 267,384 acres, were sold under decree of execution, or other process, while during the year of 1882 only 16,194 estates were sold in like manner, with an area of 214,654 acres. This statement relates to the Kingdom of Prussia alone. Real estate here is generally largely encumbered, more es-

pecially small farms and such homes as are owned by the middle and poorer classes of people.

A local paper recently gave a list containing 108 companies or corporations (the shares of which have been introduced at the Berlin exchange), with a nominal or face value of capital stock amounting to 340,411,600 marks, the exchange value of which went down in 1878 to 166,194,000 marks, averaging only 48.8 per cent. of its par value; while during the present year the same stock has been worth at the exchange 290,153,400 marks, an actual increase in value of 123,958,000 marks, or an average increase of 36.4 per cent. on its par value, and 85.2 per cent. on its actual value. The stock of only fourteen of such corporations or companies was lower in 1883 than in 1878. The stock of companies engaged in manufacturing engines, railroad cars and machinery, and those engaged in chemical industry, has shown the greater increase in value.

From the condition of the savings-banks or other saving institutions it would seem that the laboring classes have shared in the general prosperity of the country. Returns from the Municipal Savings Bank at Berlin show an increase of deposits amounting to 6,296,140 marks, with total deposits of 42,460,953 marks. The total deposits in saving-banks and other depositories for savings in the entire Kingdom of Prussia was, in 1872, at the rate of 27.77 marks per capita; in 1875 it was 43.20 marks; in 1878, 51.90 marks, while in 1881 it was 61.89 marks per capita, showing a continued increase.

In my last annual report I gave a table showing the average wages paid in the city of Berlin during the year of 1881, and Exhibit C, hereto annexed, is a full and complete statement, showing the average wages paid in said city during the year 1882. These tables are official, the information having been collected by the bureau of statistics in the city of Berlin. I think there has been on the average a slight advance in the rate of wages in Germany during the last year. Labor has found employment more generally than it did a few years ago, and seemingly less discontent has existed among the laboring classes. The average rate of wages in Germany is probably from 50 to 60 per cent. of what it is in the United States, and it is only by exercising the greatest economy that the laborer is able to subsist upon his small earnings. It is generally supposed the cost of living in Germany is much less than in the United States, and that the laborer can purchase as many of the necessities of life from his income as he can in America; but a few years' residence here will convince any person that such is not the case. Nearly all the actual necessities of life cost as much, and often more, in the city of Berlin than in the city of New York. Meats of all kinds, flour, bread, butter, fish, fruits, tea, coffee, and cotton goods are more expensive in Berlin than in New York, while woolen goods and table linen are much cheaper here. Hereto annexed will be found Exhibit D, which shows the average wholesale prices of the chief articles throughout the Empire during the year 1882. The simple fact is, while the German laborer lives on a much less income than the American laborer, he is able to do so because he lives more economically and not as well. The friends of protection claim that the increased prosperity in the Empire is owing to the protection policy adopted by the Government some years ago, while this theory is controverted by others. Whatever may be the facts upon that point it is evident that protection is to be the policy of the Government for some years to come; and I am inclined to think such policy will be carried to its greatest extreme, as in the case of American lard and pork. Previous to the issuing of the prohibitory order touching our pork and lard,

and at the time of issuing the same, it was evident to outside observers that a large majority of the people in Germany were opposed to such prohibition, but like faithful subjects they have now acquiesced in the act, and I am inclined to think a majority of the people in Germany to-day believe that American pork and lard are diseased and unfit for food. Every item which has appeared in any American publication during the last few years, showing disease among the swine in America, has been again and again "dished up" and magnified by the Government press here until the people have been made to believe that swine in America are fast disappearing, and that the animal will soon become extinct there by reason of trichinæ, hog cholera, or some other swine epidemic. It is not the policy of the Government to investigate the question, for its object can be much better carried out while the people remain in ignorance of the true facts relating to the matter.

AGRICULTURE.

The crops gathered throughout Germany in the summer of 1882 were very large, being much above the average, while those gathered during the present summer have been correspondingly short, much below the average. The following statement taken from the press is an estimate of the crops produced in Prussia during the present year as compared with those of the years (taking 100 as the average crop):

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barlev.	Oats.	Potatoes.
1880	105	78	101	101	106
1881	80	77	99	89	116
1882	104	108	102	102	97
1883	84	85	84	79	94

From other information gathered by myself I judge this to be a very fair and correct estimate of the recent crops in Prussia, and as will be observed it indicates that there will be a largely increased demand for foreign grain and breadstuffs during the coming year. The average price per 100 kilograms of grain at the Berlin exchange during the month of September, 1882, as compared with that of the month of September, 1883, as compared with that of the month of September, 1883, is as follows:

Grain.	September, 1882.	September, 1883.
Wheat.....	\$40 01 to \$40 69	\$45 22 to \$45 93
Rye	32 41 to 32 06	35 93 to 36 17
Barley.....	28 56 to 47 06	32 38 to 48 79
Oats	29 27 to 28 08	31 41 to 31 17

This shows an average increase of from 10 to 15 per cent. in the prices during the latter month over those of the former.

It seems to be quite generally understood here that there has been rather light crops gathered during the present year throughout the whole of Europe. For the purpose of showing from what countries Germany receives farm products to make up for or meet any deficiency which it may require, I have caused a statement to be prepared which is hereto annexed and marked Exhibit E. From this it will be seen that Prussia ranks first in the amount of cereals sent to Germany, then

comes Austria, Hungary, Belgium, and the United States, in the order mentioned. It is very evident that the statement does not show correctly the actual amount of grain sent from the United States to Germany, for, without doubt, the most of that which is credited to the free ports of Bremen and Hamburg is grain actually grown in the United States. This is also the case with that which is credited to Belgium and the Netherlands, such grain having been shipped from the United States to Antwerp, Amsterdam, &c., and then reshipped to Germany. Exhibit F is interesting, as it shows the area of land devoted to the production of the different kinds of crops during the years 1881 and 1882, as well as the total amount of cereals produced during such years; while Exhibit G shows the number of bushels of the different cereals produced in Germany during the years of 1881 and 1882 as well as the amount imported and exported during the years ending June 30, 1882, and June 30, 1883.

From the statements heretofore given it can be readily seen as to what amount of such cereals Germany will need to import during the coming year in order to supply its wants.

TOBACCO.

The latest official figures touching the tobacco production and trade are for the year 1881. The total crop of the harvest year 1881-'82 was estimated at 61,353 tons of 2,240 pounds each, and was valued at \$9,869,000 as against 62,088 tons for the preceding harvest year.

The number of tobacco planters was 246,620, while the area planted was 27,244 hectares.

By an imperial act of July 16, 1879, it was provided that from and after July 1, 1880, a tax should be levied, based upon the area planted or upon the weight of the tobacco when in condition for manufacturing or marketing. During the harvest year 1881-'82 3 pfennigs were collected for each square meter of the area planted, where the area of the plantation was less than 4 acres (=478.40 square yards) otherwise a tax was levied based upon weight at the rate of 20 marks (= \$4.76) for each 100 kilograms of 224 pounds each. Total amount of tax collected \$2,771,200.

Since July 1879, there has been an assessment of 270 marks (= \$64.22), levied upon each 100 kilograms of cigars and cigarettes imported, and 180 marks (= \$42.54) upon each 100 kilograms of other manufactured tobacco. The total amount of such import duties was \$5,960,300. Net amount of taxes and customs duties collected averaged 19 cents per capita of the entire population.

SUGAR.

During the year 1882 the beet-sugar industry in Germany was comparatively prosperous, there being an increased production over that of the former year. Exhibit H shows the amount of sugar produced during the years of 1881 and 1882, as well as the amount exported and imported during such years, and the amount of tax collected and bounty paid by the Government. The Government levies a tax upon all sugar produced, but when sugar is exported the Government refunds such tax. During the year 1881, 357 beet-sugar manufacturers worked up 68,991,426 cwt. of beets, while during the year 1882 they used 93,124,460 cwt. This great industry furnishes employment to a very large number of people.

LIVE STOCK.

Advance reports from the census taken in Prussia in January last shows that in 1873 there were 2,977,953 householders in Prussia who kept live stock, while in January, 1883, there were 3,124,046 such householders. The following statement shows the number of live stock in Prussia in 1873 and 1883, respectively:

Description.	1873.	1883.
Horses.....	2, 271, 330	2, 403, 288
Mules.....	934	572
Asses.....	8, 784	6, 313
Cattle.....	8, 639, 514	8, 735, 589
Sheep.....	19, 669, 794	14, 716, 730
Goats.....	1, 481, 461	1, 672, 368
Swine.....	4, 295, 626	5, 801, 795
Bee-hives.....	1, 459, 055	1, 232, 231

It will be noticed that the decrease in the number of sheep during the decade was large, amounting to some 5,000,000. In the kingdom of Bavaria the decrease during the last twenty years has been given as 20 per cent. The German wool-growers, it is evident, are not able to compete with the wool-growers of other countries. The total amount of wool imported in 1882 was 88,500 tons, valued at \$48,500,000, while there was exported from Germany 14,430 tons, valued at \$11,800,000. Of this amount imported Belgium furnished 2,102,000 cwt.; Great Britain, 1,914,000 cwt.; Argentine Republic, 1,188,000 cwt.; and Austria-Hungary, 737,000 cwt.

BERLIN CATTLE MARKET.

The Berlin stock-yards in size and amount of business transacted excel those of any other in the Empire, although the amount of business there transacted is small as compared with that of Chicago yards. At the stock-yards in Berlin there were handled during the last three years stock as follows:

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Calves.	Sheep.
1880.....	114, 918	395, 208	108, 944	630, 101
1881.....	120, 009	400, 573	109, 633	616, 269
1882.....	147, 897	408, 682	104, 410	666, 603

Of which the following numbers were slaughtered for consumption:

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Calves.	Sheep.
1880.....	31, 031	118, 304	2, 840	439, 560
1881.....	26, 663	112, 093	2, 614	401, 892
1882.....	47, 961	116, 000	2, 500	438, 170

While there were exported and sent from Berlin as follows:

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Calves.	Sheep.
1880.....	83, 887	276, 904	106, 104	200, 601
1881.....	93, 346	288, 480	109, 586	214, 377
1882.....	99, 936	292, 682	101, 910	227, 833

During the year 1882 there were slaughtered in Berlin and used for food 6,294 horses. Before being so slaughtered they must be submitted to a medical examination, and if found suitable for food they are so marked. Horse flesh is principally used in the manufacture of sausages.

During the spring of each year there is held at the Berlin stock-yards an exhibition of fattened stock. It is claimed that the number and quality of the stock exhibited this last spring surpassed that of any former exhibition. Having been personally present at one of these exhibitions, I can state that the stock exhibited is worthy of high commendation. The German and French merino sheep are the most numerous in this country, and they rank high, not only for their wool, but they are thought to compare favorably with the English Southdown for food. Among the swine exhibited last spring were a few of the "Poland China" breed from America. It is stated that this city consumed, during the year 1882, 13,853,525 kilograms of butter and 140,000 cwt. of lard, and that the consumption of oleomargarine was on the increase.

Much attention has of late been given by the Government as to how the interest of agriculture can best be promoted within the Empire. As will be seen from the following table the percentage in increase in population has been greater during the present century than the percentage of increase in the number of hectares cultivated:

Year.	Population.	Hectares.
December 1, 1820.....	26, 292, 000	12, 148, 000
December 1, 1830.....	29, 518, 000	12, 576, 000
December 1, 1840.....	32, 785, 000	13, 171, 000
December 1, 1850.....	35, 395, 000	13, 766, 000
December 1, 1860.....	37, 745, 000	13, 971, 000
December 1, 1870.....	40, 816, 000	14, 045, 000
December 1, 1880.....	40, 234, 000	14, 101, 000

It will be noticed from this that the population of these countries which now constitute the German Empire was 26,292,000 in 1820, and the number of hectares under cultivation was 12,148,000 or about one hectare to two persons, while in 1880 the population 45,234,000, and the number of hectares only 14,100,000 or about one hectare to 3.2 persons.

It is well understood by the German agriculturists that without the aid of legislation they cannot compete with America and some other countries in the production of cereals notwithstanding the low price of labor. For this reason we see laws enacted and edicts promulgated by the Empire taxing foreign importations, or entirely excluding them when necessary to protect the interests of agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Germany is very much behind the United States and England in agricultural machinery, and it is no doubt the wonder of American travelers that she makes so little advancement in that direction. This can be accounted for somewhat in the strict conservatism of the German people, and from the fact that very often the quantity of land owned or allotted to each peasant or farmer is too small to warrant the outlay of money for the most improved machinery.

Establishments for the manufacture of agricultural machinery are on the increase, and, at least one in Saxony, meeting with much prosperity. It is reported that this company had during the year 1882 in its em-

ploy some 1,000 men, and manufactured during the said year 2,333 grain drills and 16,350 plows, such machinery having the more modern improvements.

MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturing of woolen and knit goods in Germany, especially in Berlin, has become a very large industry. The declared value of ready-made woolen goods sent to the United States from Berlin alone in 1882 was \$1,371,008; woolen cloths, \$251,340; velvet and plush goods, \$231,000; woolen and woolen mixed goods, \$379,871, and of dyed worsted yarns, \$225,437. Much attention is being given now to the manufacture of knit woolen jerseys for ladies' wear. The larger portion of manufactured woolen goods sent from Berlin to the United States are ladies' cloaks. The manufacturers here seem to make a cloth very suitable for such clothing.

Articles from copper and brass are largely manufactured at Berlin and other places—such articles as are used in the construction of electrical machinery, locomotive engines, breweries, stills, sugar factories, and in the equipment of the military.

The manufacture of bronze ware is one of the leading industries of Berlin. The business of manufacturing textile fabrics during the year 1882 was comparatively prosperous and prices for such goods quite steady. Owing to the increased rate of import duties, the capacities of the cotton-mills have been somewhat enlarged, and the production of the coarser and middle numbers of grain increased, yet for finer numbers of yarn Germany still relies largely upon England and Switzerland.

The chief customer for hosiery, cotton gloves, and dress trimmings, such as are manufactured largely at Chemnitz and surrounding towns, is the United States.

The jute industry in Germany is quite extensive, and remains prosperous. Large quantities of chemicals are manufactured in Germany, much of which finds a market in other lands, while many workmen find employment in the manufacture of musical and scientific instruments, and in construction of the latter perhaps no other people excel the Germans. In 1881 Germany exported over 10,000,000 marks' worth of such instruments.

For full and complete statements as to the general occupation of the people in Germany, I refer respectfully to Exhibits I and K as the latest official data upon the subject.

GERMAN COMMERCE.

I present herewith Exhibit L, for the purpose of showing the value of merchandise imported to and exported from the German customs territory during the calendar year 1882, including goods in transit, and which may be classed as general commerce, while Exhibit M relates more to what might be called special commerce, as it shows the quantity and value of merchandise imported and exported during the calendar year 1882, exclusive of goods in transit, including as to imports—

- a. Goods directly imported for consumption.
- b. Imported merchandise warehoused and withdrawn from warehouses.

And as to exports—

- a. Direct exportation.
- b. Exported merchandise from warehouses.

I regret that I am wholly unable to give any statistical information as to the proportion in which the different countries shared in German trade or commerce during the calendar year 1882, as the figures will not be obtainable until some months later. The latest official information that I can procure upon the subject is for the calendar year 1881, and this I herewith present by Exhibits N and O.

Under the German laws duties are levied upon weight principally, and not on value, and it usually takes about twelve months after the close of a calendar year before the value of imports as to countries is determined and reported from the statistical bureau. As it may be of some interest, I have hereto annexed Exhibit P for the purpose of showing the principal articles, with the amount thereof in weight, exported from the United States to Germany and imported by the United States from Germany.

German commerce is in a fair state of prosperity. As will be seen by Exhibit M, the exports from Germany during the calendar year 1882 exceeded the imports by \$19,026,000. Its imports were increased by \$41,511,000 in 1882, its exports by \$48,595,000.

I take occasion to quote at length some suggestions touching trade and commerce recently presented by the German Consular Gazette, published in Berlin. It says:

Only during the last few years has Germany gained a position in international trade. Before this England was the undoubted ruler over that domain. Only France and Netherlands, with Belgium, tried to take a modest share of such trade. Recently the United States has obtained a powerful influence upon the trade relations of the globe, but this more by way of production and exportation of unmanufactured articles and silver than through a high development of its industry.

Formerly it was believed that an excess of exports was to be considered as an infallible sign as indicating the prosperity of trade in a country, but recently it has been found that England for many years has exhibited a considerable and ever-increasing excess of imports over exports, yet nothing, nevertheless, has indicated any falling off in her trade. The explanation, however, is easily given. England derives from her interest on capital invested in foreign countries and from the immense freight and passenger traffic on the seas enough to fully cover any difference between her export and import trade. Where a country has been for years in a condition to lend large sums of money to foreign Governments and invest large sums in foreign countries, it derives a great advantage therefrom and is able to meet any deficiency in its export trade. Quite different from this is the United States, with its immense area of uncultivated lands. It not only utilizes its accumulated money of its own people, but still calls foreign capital to its aid. For this reason, of course, its exports must exceed its imports when trade is prosperous. Germany is not so rich on accumulated capital as England or France. For Germany and America, therefore, the old doctrine of the commercial balance must be held correct, and when there is an excess of exports over imports prosperity may be inferred, but on the contrary, when the imports are exceeding the exports, prosperity is on the decline.

Much attention is being given by the German Government, as well as by the German merchants and the German press, to the increasing of its export trade. Geographical and other associations exist in many of the larger cities, and these seem to take a deep interest in the matter, while the Government strengthens the influence and usefulness of its consuls by the payment of liberal salaries, &c. As the question relating to the reorganization of our own consular service is likely to be more or less discussed during the coming session of Congress, I have thought it advisable to give the amount appropriated by the Government for the support of its consular service. The amount appropriated for the payment of the salaries of consuls for the year ending March 31, 1883, was \$383,680. This was to pay for the salaries of 12 consuls-general, 38 consuls, and 15 vice-consuls, besides the dragomans, chancellors, secretaries, &c., but does not include the amount paid for office rent, salaries of clerks, porters, &c., additional appropriations being

made to meet these expenses. The total amount appropriated for the consular service is as follows :

	Marks.
To consuls missi (see Exhibit Q).....	1,612,300
To clerk hire	276,000
To contingent expenses	210,000
Mileage and fare.....	87,000
Rents, furniture, &c	300,000
For translating, copying, &c.....	68,100
Relief funds for German citizens and seamen in distress abroad.....	75,000
For official expenditures at unsalaried consulates.....	84,000
For salaries, &c., of consular offices still to be credited	50,000

Total, 2,762,400 marks = \$657,451.

Total amount appropriated for the consulate at New York, \$23,847; at Chicago, \$10,000; San Francisco, \$8,282, and Cincinnati, \$6,902. For further information touching the matter I refer to Exhibit Q.

GERMAN SHIP-BUILDING

is in a prosperous condition, and is being undoubtedly much encouraged by the Government. While the two great steamship lines, the North German Lloyd at Bremen, and the Hamburg-American Packet Company at Hamburg, still look to the Clyde for their magnificent steamers which run to New York, yet the greater portion of the smaller steamers engaged in the coasting trade, as well as some engaged in foreign trade, are constructed at the German ship-yards. It is stated that during the year 1882 there were constructed at the German ship-yards at Kiel 18 steamers, with a registered tonnage of 12,708, and that orders had been received for the construction of 18 others, with a tonnage of 13,000, and that the number of hands employed had been increased during the year from 800 to 1,000. Several ships of war are in process of construction at the Government yards at Kiel for the German Government, while the Chinese Government has had two large iron-clad war ships constructed at Vulcan Works, near Stettin, and has given order for the construction of two sloops of war at the Garden Works, near Kiel.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Exhibit R shows the number, kind, and age of German vessels at the close of the year 1882. Exhibit S is presented for the purpose of showing the disasters to shipping on the German coasts during said year.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Exhibit T gives a comprehensive and complete statement of the revenues received by the German Government during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1883, while Exhibit U shows the expenditures for the same period. It will be noticed that the expenditures exceeded the revenues by \$2,512,880.

Exhibit V shows the amount of duties levied and collected upon imported goods during the year ending December 31, 1882, as well as the kind of goods upon which such duties were levied.

PUBLIC DEBT.

On March 31, 1883, the public debt of the Empire was officially reported as follows:

Registered bonds bearing interest	\$63,738,899
Bills of exchange bearing no interest	9,520,000
Treasury notes bearing no interest	37,034,922
Total.....	110,343,811

GERMAN RAILROADS.

The latest official report touching railroads that we have been able to procure from the Government is for the year 1881; but perhaps some of such figures given may be of interest. Total length of roads, 33,837.52 kilometers, of which 22,082.69 kilometers belong to the Government, and 11,754.83 to private persons or corporations, 40.31 kilometers of the latter being under state control. Total cost of all roads, \$2,115,900,000, or at the rate of \$62,324 per kilometer; gross earnings per kilometer, \$6,235; working expenses per kilometer, \$3,478; net earnings per kilometer, \$2,787, or 4.44 per cent. on capital stock.

The Prussian Government continues to purchase roads within the Kingdom from time to time, and it is evident in a few years all the railroads within the Kingdom of Prussia will be owned and managed by the Government, as it now controls about 90 per cent. thereof. A local paper here gives the average rate of fare on railroads in the different countries of Europe, and I herewith present the same. One kilometer is equal to 3,280.7 American feet, and one pfennig is equal to a trifle less than one-quarter of a cent American money.

Countries.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
	<i>Pfennig.</i>	<i>Pfennig.</i>	<i>Pfennig.</i>
North Germany.....	8	6	4
South Germany.....	8	5½	3½
Austria Hungary.....	9½	7	4½
Belgium.....	6	4½	3
Holland.....	8½	6½	4½
Denmark.....	8½	6	3½
Switzerland.....	8-10	6-7	4-5½
Sweden.....	7½	5½	3½
Norway.....	2½-6	1½-3½	1½
Great Britain.....	8-12½	7½-9½	4½-5½
France.....	10	7½	5½
Italy.....	9	6½	4½
Spain.....	10½	8	5
Portugal.....	9	6½	5
Roumania.....	18	7½	4½
Russia.....	6½-8	4½-6	2½-3
Turkey.....	14½	12½	7
Greece.....	7½	4½	3½

The average rate for the whole of Europe was $9\frac{1}{6}$ pfennige for first-class, $6\frac{4}{9}$ pfennige for second-class, and $4\frac{1}{5}$ pfennige for third-class passengers.

GERMAN TELEGRAPHS.

Length of lines, 72,577 kilometers; length of wires, 260,790 kilometers; number of telegrams received (exclusive of those in transit), 14,339,716; telegrams sent, 14,146,456; amount of fees collected, \$4,421,000. Since the German post-office and telegraph departments

in 1876 were combined, a yearly average surplus of about \$3,026,955 has been netted.

Submarine telegraph of different countries.

Countries.	Number of cables.	Length of cable.	Length of wires.
		<i>Naut. miles.</i>	<i>Naut. miles.</i>
Germany	32	436	1,042
European Russia	5	202	210
Norway	224	246	246
Sweden	7	59	59
Denmark	32	112	410
Great Britain	92	576	1,528
Netherlands	14	41	62
France	41	2,329	2,345
Spain	3	129	129
Italy	15	250	262
Austria	29	97	104
Greece	13	105	105
Turkey	12	331	333
Asiatic Russia	1	70	70
Japan	11	55	103
Indo-European Administration	5	1,707	1,707
British India	2	36	36
South Australia	2	44	44
New Caledonia	1	1	1
New Zealand	3	196	285
Dutch India	1	55	55
British America	1	200	200
Total	546	7,277	9,336

The condition of the German banks of issue at the close of the year 1882 is shown by Exhibit W, while that of the German Imperial Bank is especially shown by Exhibit X.

The following table shows the average rate of discount at all banks at Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, London, Paris, and Vienna:

Months.	1880.	1881.	1882.
January	3.50	3.16	4.85
February	3.50	3.56	5.01
March	3.50	3.57	4.36
April	3.35	3.57	3.91
May	3.43	3.63	3.91
June	3.15	3.63	3.75
July	3.29	3.50	3.64
August	3.50	3.50	3.79
September	3.21	4.19	4.21
October	4.04	4.54	4.57
November	3.65	4.93	4.64
December	4.44	4.87	4.65
Annual average	3.46	3.92	4.21

Exhibit Y shows the total amount of Imperial money coined at the German mint up to June 30, 1883.

MINING INDUSTRY.

During the past year this industry has been prosperous. There has undoubtedly been an increased production in locomotive engines and other articles from the furnace and shops, which has caused an increase in the consumption of coal and a market for iron ore. The large mining fields of Germany are found in the Rhine provinces and in Upper Silesia.

I am unable to give any figures showing the number of persons employed in this industry and amount of wages paid in the Rhine provinces during the year 1882, but the following statement has been given, showing the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid during said year in Silesia:

Where employed.	Number of hands employed.	Wages paid.
		<i>Marks.</i>
In coal mines	6,801	3,629,013
In ore mines	3,316	96,573
In high furnaces using coke	4,170	2,453,061
In high furnaces using wood	60	11,800
In foundries	1,091	765,060
In crushing mills	11,077	7,527,928
In steel works	933	1,052,348
In fining works	91	36,367
Total in 1882	27,539	16,441,308
Total in 1881	23,917	13,507,016
Increase in 1882	3,622	2,934,292

It will be seen that there was an increase in the number of persons employed of 3,622, or 10.5 per cent., and an increase in the amount of wages paid in 1881 to each person 54.92 marks.

Exhibit Z shows the production of the German mines, salt works, furnaces, and foundries during the year 1882 as compared with that of the year 1881.

FORESTRY.

As this subject is attracting more or less attention in the United States, I herewith present some information which may be of use to those who take an interest in the matter. The total area of all Prussian forests is 2,649,892 hectares (a hectare being equal to 2.47 acres), of which 2,374,039 hectares are intended for cultivating full-grown timber or trees, 1,407,805 hectares are covered with pines; 387,179 hectares with beeches, 274,416 hectares with firs, 126,173 hectares with oaks, and 56,582 hectares with birches, &c.

The net revenues derived from state forests in the year 1875 was at the rate of 11.96 marks per hectare, and in 1881 at the rate of 9.24 per hectare, or a total of 24,643,371 marks; indicating a considerable decrease.

This, I suppose, was what induced the Government last winter to ask for an increased rate of duty on imported woods, but the measure did not meet with approval of the German Reichstag. I have no doubt this measure will be further pressed upon the legislative department of the Government, and in the end the law will be enacted.

EMIGRATION.

Exhibit AA is here presented for the purpose of showing the number and destination of emigrants from Germany during the year 1882 as compared with 1881. As it will be seen, 97 per cent. of such emigrants went to the United States in both years.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

At the end of the year 1882 there were 20 universities in the German Empire; 1 royal academy of divinity, and 1 academy of philosophy; 1 lyceum; 521 gymnasiums; 311 other higher schools; 9 technical high

schools, located at Aix-la-Chapelle, Berlin, Dresden, Brunswick, Darmstadt, Hanover, Karlsruhe, Munich, and Stuttgart; of academies of art, located at Berlin, Dresden, Dusseldorf, Kassel, Königsberg, Leipsic, and Munich; 24 schools of art and of industry and art, and about 58,000 common schools.

Besides these there were 95 institutions for deaf and dumb persons; 31 for blind; 39 for idiotic, and 11 for epileptic persons. The number of physicians in the year 1882 was 17,623; of apothecary shops, 4,430; and also 2,576 hospitals, with 127,062 beds.

Exhibit BB shows the number of students and teachers at the different German institutions in 1882.

Prussia alone appropriated 21,856,000 marks (\$5,201,728) in 1882 for schools, museums, &c., viz:

For universities.....	\$1,808,800
For gymnasiums, &c.....	1,299,000
For technical schools.....	1,071,000
For libraries, museums, &c.....	923,000
For education of teachers of gymnastics.....	20,000
For higher common schools.....	38,566
For education of deaf, dumb, and blind persons.....	41,000

MARK S. BREWER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, October 22, 1883.

EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Berlin to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1883.

No.	Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1882.	First quarter, 1882.	Second quarter, 1883.	Third quarter, 1883.	Total.
1	Accordions.....	\$9,871 66	\$17,697 46	\$8,891 63	.....	\$36,460 75
2	Alabaster.....	.....	.....	436 83	.....	436 83
3	Albums.....	122,710 67	42,205 63	149,638 56	\$230,035 48	544,596 34
4	Amber.....	.....	.....	680 85	.....	680 85
5	Antiquities.....	142 80	.....	.....	.....	142 80
6	Artificial flowers and fancy feathers.....	4,028 67	10,529 13	84,824 55	77,594 28	176,976 63
7	Basket and cane ware....	306 28	2,107 35	.....	.....	2,413 63
8	Books.....	5,448 71	2,809 15	2,261 77	6,236 32	16,755 95
9	Buttons.....	40,299 28	44,803 72	34,714 67	36,389 21	156,206 88
10	Bristles, feathers, brushes, &c.....	.....	.....	14,011 31	9,394 80	23,406 11
11	Chemicals.....	65,764 33	66,737 80	80,577 75	45,645 20	258,725 08
12	China, earthen, and glass ware.....	17,383 09	2,668 83	27,344 59	24,470 64	71,867 15
13	Chromos.....	13,065 20	1,871 09	4,193 55	1,564 85	20,694 69
14	Clothes, ready-made.....	233,135 60	373,178 24	182,620 41	870,095 83	1,659,030 08
15	Colors.....	4,808 11	3,001 78	12,455 03	20,152 00	40,416 92
16	Dress and piece goods:					
	Cotton, and cotton mixed.....	7,671 61	14,202 53	2,284 11	38,703 72	62,861 97
	Silk, and silk mixed....	2,516 11	4,927 06	17,577 11	94,621 06	119,641 34
	Linen, and linen mixed	11,907 97	26,263 90	8,455 58	14,634 26	61,261 71
	Wool, and woolen mixed.....	131,316 59	124,080 30	143,157 34	404,583 35	803,137 58
	Velvets.....	32,493 78	6,141 05	61,843 18	11,158 04	111,636 05
	Plushes.....	.....	11,889 67	120,534 45	.....	132,424 12
17	Dress shields.....	.....	.....	1,358 92	.....	1,358 92
18	Embroideries.....	5,258 67	1,330 80	3,756 43	9,565 26	19,911 16
19	Engravings.....	5,991 65	1,049 85	2,352 78	7,984 10	17,378 38
20	Fancy goods, notions, toys, &c.....	10,596 01	50,480 50	10,583 26	21,179 92	92,839 69
21	Gelatine, glue, and gum.....	.....	.....	.....	5,556 34	5,556 34
22	Gloves of leather, silk, cotton.....	68,001 54	71,141 49	55,414 82	67,645 18	262,203 03
23	Grain, plants and seeds....	1,983 57	.....	.....	.....	1,983 57
24	Glucose.....	.....	5,440 83	.....	16,848 89	22,289 72

EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing the value of declared exports, &c.—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1882.	First quarter, 1883.	Second quarter, 1883.	Third quarter, 1883.	Total.
25	Human hair	\$278 17	\$3,120 75	\$869 41	.....	\$4,268 33
	Instruments:					
26	Musical	7,351 11	3,662 95	8,238 12	\$29,767 71	49,019 89
27	Scientific	7,280 97	8,230 73	16,660 09	19,493 33	51,665 12
28	Jewelry, imitated precious stones	863 14	409 67	500 08	16,872 33	18,645 22
29	Iron light buoys .....	.....	.....	.....	2,305 93	2,305 93
30	India-rubber goods, gutta-percha, &c.	2,278 97	.....	.....	1,187 40	3,466 37
31	Lamps	748 65	1,802 61	3,048 80	1,350 55	6,950 61
32	Leather: Manufactures of	14,550 09	7,258 40	20,553 25	.....	42,361 74
33	Skins, hides, furs	8,030 28	15,836 56	16,145 85	59,510 03	99,522 72
34	Liquors, malt and distilled, juices, &c.	7,294 71	5,745 46	11,661 27	7,130 65	31,832 09
35	Linseed oil .....	.....	.....	213 96	.....	213 96
36	Lithographs and chromolithographs	2,101 96	738 16	.....	.....	2,840 12
37	Metal ware	127,300 23	10,170 36	29,421 39	47,556 66	214,448 64
38	Machines	752 20	575 12	.....	5,084 40	6,411 72
39	Moldings .....	.....	3,885 70	.....	.....	3,885 70
40	Paintings	23,121 70	13,827 80	10,491 75	2,486 38	49,927 63
41	Paper, and manufactures of paper	68,224 16	7,019 67	57,637 49	69,189 40	202,070 72
42	Photographs	1,749 54	1,458 27	2,354 18	3,931 12	9,493 11
43	Photo- and electroplates .....	.....	335 15	.....	.....	335 15
44	Rags, scrap paper, and scrap metal	18,688 06	21,777 90	29,226 73	23,351 20	93,043 89
45	Rennets	730 30	1,191 76	.....	2,870 21	4,792 27
46	Statues	73 78	.....	.....	.....	73 78
47	Trimmings	2,014 85	11,849 13	4,241 43	47,304 84	65,410 25
48	Wool .....	.....	.....	.....	2,935 11	2,935 11
49	Wood, manufactures of ..	771 51	.....	.....	1,489 64	2,261 15
50	Worsted yarn, dyed, &c. ..	29,376 09	39,598 64	66,351 93	100,877 58	227,204 24
51	Zinc, and manufactures of .....	.....	.....	.....	5,647 92	5,647 92
52	Miscellaneous	14,277 75	24,287 95	75,083 46	16,377 02	129,946 18
	Total for year ending September 30, 1883 ..	1,132,510 12	1,058,410 90	1,382,668 67	2,480,778 14	6,054,367 83
	Total for year ending September 30, 1882 ..	737,184 00	1,024,419 98	1,087,455 50	2,272,179 60	5,121,239 08
	Increase	395,326 12	33,990 92	295,213 17	208,598 54	933,128 75

24. Embroideries	\$114,850 00	19,911 16	713,041 36	31,718 28	67,628 17	51,334 52	847,802 52	392,535 90
25. Engravings		17,378 38				160,044 99	17,378 38	16,403 26
26. Fancy goods, notions, toys, al- buns		93,276 52	7,604 87	166,809 37	7,434 00	62,142 00	398,873 48	423,537 14
27. Glue, gelatine		5,556 34					80,618 51	4,340 81
28. Grain, plants and seeds, rape- seed oil		2,197 53				21,466 04	74,998 09	64,595 09
29. Hemp and hemp bags							160,044 99	149,044 99
30. Hosiery of cotton, silk, wool							4,612,734 45	4,130,944 85
31. Human hair, braids		4,268 33		34,398 90	4,578,335 55	113,327 87	117,596 20	125,579 31
32. Jewelry, silver ornaments, &c.		18,645 22				89,918 31	108,563 53	70,624 91
33. Imitation jet goods, buttons, &c.		156,206 88				216,210 39	259,482 88	396,810 35
34. India-rubber goods		3,466 37		30,500 34		191,827 95	250,177 10	196,320 62
35. Ivory and ivory goods						9,856 92	1,166,843 14	2,542,497 02
36. Laces, trimmings, &c.		65,410 25			27,306 88		6,950 61	6,570 94
37. Lamps		6,950 61		125,784 59	51,032 16	611,866 21	1,515,060 46	1,449,332 43
38. Leather gloves and glove leather		262,203 03		13,823 05		277,210 89	629,079 18	1,645,043 66
39. Leather, manufactures of, &c.		42,361 74		295,683 50		751,158 34	850,681 06	
40. Liquors (malt and distilled), wines, fruit juice		99,522 72						
41. Lithographs		31,832 09	134,847 37	86,322 58		78,270 24	401,181 89	345,880 27
42. Looking-glass plates, unsilvered		2,840 12					2,840 12	716 89
43. Manuring salt				3,797 84		666,881 61	3,797 84	13,938 50
44. Metals and metal ware, machin- ery				678,846 52			1,345,728 13	973,922 06
45. Minerals		223,166 29	558,059 84	50,682 47	11,386 56	182,965 38	1,276,830 86	1,631,405 88
46. Miscellaneous			2,506 85				4,584 35	89,398 69
47. Musical instruments		25,793 00	129,946 18	14,779 73	170,679 28	65,020 33	686,370 01	769,068 26
48. Scientific		706,291 00	85,480 64	36,756 79	153,712 24	51,001 20	1,204,095 77	1,118,020 13
49. News papers			51,665 12	23,026 63			117,630 15	
50. Paintings		49,927 63				68,390 07	68,390 07	77,325 79
51. Paper, manufactures of paper, stationery		202,070 72		5,304 57		46,123 31	272,373 37	413,533 57
52. Percussions and ball caps, arms, &c.						46,436 61	46,436 61	28,000 38
53. Portland cement				52,077 45		216,181 92	293,379 08	191,740 21
54. Potato starch and meal				16,061 41			16,061 41	
55. Photographs and photographic paper		9,493 11					149,780 37	18,756 12
56. Provisions, canned meat, fish			112,975 27	3,111 47		171,876 95	289,003 99	335,928 73
57. Rags, waste paper		93,043 89	34,527 13	102,028 08		273,313 74	761,242 12	1,882,544 22
58. Old metal						6,236 77	47,015 08	
59. Rennets, guts, bladder		4,792 27				53,120 56	57,912 83	46,220 70
60. Statues		73 78					73 78	1,835 24
61. Straw hats, plaited, &c.						6,856 19	6,856 19	18,066 63
62. Tobacco and cigars			309,850 78			18,730 77	341,696 87	166,217 00
63. Watch movements, clocks							5,605 40	8,003 94
64. Wood articles		6,146 85				818 03	6,146 85	
65. Wool		2,935 11					2,935 11	

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the district of the consulate-general at Berlin, &c.—Continued.

Article.	Annaberg.	Berlin.	Bremen.	Breslau.	Brunswick.	Chemnitz.	Dresden.	Hamburg.	Leipsic.	Stettin.	Total.	Total of the year ending September 30, 1882.
66. Worsted yarn, dyed.....	.....	\$227, 204 24	.....	.....	\$11, 909 44	.....	\$27, 438 36	.....	.....	.....	\$266, 552 04	\$258, 731 95
67. Zinc and spelter.....	.....	5, 647 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$75, 165 68	.....	.....	80, 813 60	.....
Total in United States gold	\$2, 072, 960 00	6, 054, 267 83	\$1, 896, 478 37	\$1, 163, 498 79	2, 153, 704 64	\$8, 512, 813 10	927, 329 32	5, 496, 415 43	\$3, 685, 814 89	\$1, 400, 309 40	33, 363 691 77	33, 481, 219 95
Total of preceding year.	1, 430, 789 00	5, 121, 239 08	2, 303, 739 82	1, 129, 608 97	1, 554, 771 98	9, 485, 895 68	1, 037, 099 19	6, 683, 154 20	3, 396, 332 18	1, 338, 589 85	33, 481, 219 95	25, 896, 008 13
Increase	642, 171 00	933, 128 75	.....	33, 889 82	598, 932 66	.....	.....	.....	289, 482 71	61, 719 55	.....	7, 585, 211 82
Decrease .....	.....	.....	407, 261 45	.....	.....	973, 082 58	109, 769 87	1, 186, 738 77	.....	.....	117, 528 18	.....

REMARK.—Reimported petroleum barrels of American manufacture are not included.

EXHIBIT C.—Table showing the amount of wages paid, as ascertained in the month of May, 1882.

[Published by the Statistical Bureau of the city of Berlin, Prussia.]

Occupation.	Wages.					Daily work time, including pause.		
	Per week.			Per hour.	For job work during week.			
	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Average.	Maximum.
					<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Hours</i>
Stonecutters:								
Journeyman	\$4 99	\$6 42	\$8 56					12
Workingmen	3 57	3 92	4 64					12
Apprentices	1 19	1 90	2 85					12
Potters:								
Journeyman	3 37	4 28	5 71		8.44	\$3 57	\$5 71	12
Do	2 14	2 85	6 42		10.71		7 14	12
Goldsmiths, journeymen	2 85	4 76	10 32		5.92-6.42	2 85	10 71	12
Silversmiths:								
Journeyman	5 71	7 14	10 18			2 14	7 14	10
Apprentices	71		2 97					
Pressers	4 28	5 71	7 14					
Workingmen	2 14	2 85	3 57					
Girls	1 78	2 38	3 57					
Girdlers:								
Journeyman	3 57	4 28	4 99		7.14-8.33	4 28	5 23	13
Workingmen	2 14	2 85	3 57			2 85	4 28	
Women	1 66	1 90	2 38			1 90	5 23	
Braziers, journeymen	2 85	4 28	5 71		*4.70-7.14	2 85	7 14	12
Coppersmiths, journeymen	3 57	4 28	5 71		5.95-14.28		8 56	12
Metal founders:								
Molders and fitters	3 57	4 28	5 71		8 33			12
Workingmen	2 85	3 57	4 28					
German silver manufacturers:								
Journeyman								
Pressers						4 76	9 52	10
Workingmen						4 76	7 14	
Polishers	3 57	4 28	4 99					10
Women						2 14	4 28	
Tinmen	2 14	2 38	2 85					
Nailsmiths, journeymen	3 57	4 28	5 71		7.14-9.52	4 76	7 14	12
Locksmiths, journeymen	2 38	2 85	3 57		5.95	3 57	4 28	12
Blacksmiths, journeymen	2 85	3 57	5 71		8.33	4 28	7 14	12
Armors, journeymen	4 28	5 71	8 56		11.90			13
Toolsmiths, journeymen	3 57	4 25	6 42		7.14			13
	2 85	3 57	4 28		5.95-11.90	4 28		

*Per hour overwork time.

EXHIBIT C.—Table showing the amount of wages paid, as ascertained in the month of May, 1882—Continued.

Occupation.	Wages.					Daily work time, including pause.		
	Per week.			Per hour.	For job work during week.			
	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Average.	Maximum.
Machinists	\$2 14	\$2 61-3 57	\$3 80-4 76	<i>Cents.</i> 3. 57-4. 76	\$3 57	.....	\$6 18	<i>Hours</i> 11-14
Ship-builders, journeymen	3 21	.....	4 28	7. 14	.....	.....	.....	12
Wagoners, journeymen	4 04	4 52	5 71	8. 33-9. 52	4 76	.....	7 95	11
Mechanicians and opticians	2 85	4 28	6 42	4. 76-14. 28	4 28	.....	8 56	.....
Telegraph-makers, journeymen	3 60	5 00	6 42	6. 66-11. 90	.....	\$6 90	.....	11½
Watchmakers, journeymen	2 85	4 28	7 14	9. 52-13. 00	.....	4 76-5 95	.....	12
Chemical factory, workmen	2 85	3 57	4 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soap-makers, journeymen	3 57	4 28	4 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Oil manufactory, firemen	3 92	4 45	4 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Masons, carpenters, locksmiths	4 99	5 35	5 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Artificial wool mills: Workingmen	3 57	4 04	5 95	5. 95-8. 33	.....	.....	.....	13
Women	1 66	2 14	2 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Manufactories of embroidery, yarn, and tassels: Workingmen	3 33	2 14	2 61	.....	3 57	.....	4 99	11
Women	1 42	2 38	3 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Factories of plushes, shawls, and woolen stuffs: Shawl-makers	2 38	.....	4 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Stuff-makers	1 90	.....	4 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plush-makers	2 85	.....	4 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plush and wool mills: Workingmen	2 85	3 57	4 76	.....	.....	3 80	.....	.....
Women	1 42	1 78	2 14	.....	.....	2 19	.....	.....
Silk weavers, journeymen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 14	.....	2 85	13
Carpet factory: Weavers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls	1 66	1 90	2 14	5. 95-7. 14	4 76	.....	5 95	11
Cloth-makers, journeymen .....	.....	.....	.....	3. 57	2 85	.....	4 28	9
Woolen felt hat factories: Journemen	2 38	3 33	4 28	.....	2 14	.....	2 85	11
Women	1 19	1 42	1 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hat-makers .....	.....	.....	.....	5. 95-7. 14	5 72	8 56	9 52	.....
Finishing and dyeing establishments: List-makers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 85	4 28	6 42	11

Workingmen	2 14	3 57	5 71	4 76-9.52					
Journeyman	3 57	4 28	4 76	7.14-9.52					
Dyeing and washing establishments:									
Journeyman	3 57	4 28	4 28	5.95					13
Workingmen	3 57	3 80	3 80	5.95					13
Women	2 14	2 38	3 57	4.76					12
Girls	1 42	1 42-1 90	2 14	3.57					12
Yarn printing and bleaching establishment:									
Workingmen	2 85	3 21	3 57	4.76-5.95					13
Printers									
Silk-dyers:									
Workingmen		3 57		7.14-9.50					
Do	2 38		2 85						11
Journeyman	4 76		7 14						11
Woolen yarn dyers:									
Workingmen	2 38	2 85	4 28	*4.76-5.95					12
Women	1 78								12
Trimming-makers:									
Journeyman	4 66	4 76	4 99	8.33					
Journeywoman	1 78	2 14	2 49	3.57					10½
Girls	1 19	1 30	1 42						
Hosiery-makers:									
Workingmen		1 42-1 78							
Women		3 57							
Rope-makers, journeymen	2 85		4 76						12
Tanners and leather workers:									
Laborers		3 57		5.95					
Journeyman		4 28		5.95					13
Tanneries:									
Journeyman	3 80		4 76						13
Apprentices	1 42		2 49						
Workingmen	2 85		3 57						
Bookbinders and album and leather goods makers:									
Journeyman	2 85	4 28	5 71						13
Women	1 42	2 14	2 85						12
Albums, bookbinders	4 99	5 71	7 14						
Cartoon makers:									
Journeyman	3 57	4 28	4 76						
Workingmen	1 66	2 38	2 85						
Women	71	1 78	2 85	4.76					10
Rubber factories:									
Workingmen	1 90	3 92	4 99						
Women	71	1 90	4 28						
Carriage-makers	2 85	4 04	4 99	7.14					11
Trunk-makers	2 38	3 57	4 28	5.95					
Harness-makers	2 38	3 33	4 28	5.95					12
Military effects makers	2 38	3 57	4 28	5.95					
Upholsterers:									
Journeyman	2 85	3 57	4 99-5 70	7.14-9.52					
Apprentices	71		1 19						12

* Per hour overwork time.

EXHIBIT C.—Table showing the amount of wages paid, as ascertained in the month of May, 1882—Continued.

Occupation.	Wages.						Daily work time, including pause.	
	Per week.			Per hour.	For job work during week.			
	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.		Minimum.	Average.		Maximum.
				<i>Cents.</i>				<i>Hours.</i>
Steam sawing mill:							\$10 71	
Foremen					\$4 76		7 14	
Machinists					5 71			
Laborers	\$2 85	\$3 09	\$3 57-4 76					13
Joiners, journeymen	2 38	3 80	4 99		3 33		6 42	
Cabinet-makers	2 85	3 57	4 28-5 71		2 14		5 71	13
Piano-makers, workingmen	2 85	3 57	4 28		3 57		4 99	
Coopers, journeymen	2 85	3 80	4 99			\$3 57		13
Straw-hat makers						7 85		
Pressers						7 85		
Straw-brushers				*7.14	4 28			
Seamstresses						1 42		
Girls						2 14		12
Turners, journeymen	3 57	4 28	4 99			4 28	6 42	12
Ivory-workers	1 90	3 57	6 06				5 95	12
Horn-button makers, journeymen	3 57	4 76	5 71	*5.95-7.14			5 71	10
Vegetable-ivory manufacturers, workingmen	4 76	4 99	6 42	*7.14-9.52			7 14	10
Brush-makers, journeymen	2 85	3 87	4 28	*5.95			4 99	
Comb-makers, journeymen	2 85	3 21	4 76	4.76-7.14		3 57		
Gilders:								
Journeymen	2 85	4 28	5 71	*8.33-9.22		4 28-5 71		13
Apprentices	71	1 19	1 78					
Workingmen	1 19	1 90	2 38					12
Varnishers, journeymen	3 57	4 28	5 71	7.14-9.52				13
Bakers, journeymen	†1 19	2 38	3 57					
Confectioners:								
Journeymen	Per month	Per month			4 99-5 71	8 56-10 71	14 28-17 85	13
Do	†1 78	2 14						12
Foremen	(†)		3 57	Only lodging				12
Chicory factories:								
Parcel-makers	3 80	4 04	4 28					13
Masters	7 14	7 85	8 56					13
Workingmen	4 64	4 28	4 52					13
Coopers	4 76	4 99	5 23					13
Millers	5 71	6 42	6 85					
Burners	4 99	5 71	6 18					
Butchers, journeymen	†0 95	2 85	4 76					15

Beer brewers:	4 99		7 49																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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*Per hour overwork time.

With board and lodging.

EXHIBIT C.—Table showing the amount of wages paid, as ascertained in the month of May, 1882—Continued.

Occupation.	Wages.						Daily work time, including pause.
	Per week.			Per hour.	For job work during week.		
	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.		Minimum.	Average.		Maximum.
				<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Hours.</i>
Tilers:							
Journeymen.....	\$4 28	\$5 35	\$7 14	9.52-11.90	\$7 14	\$9 52	12
Workingmen.....	2 49	2 85	3 57	.....	.....	.....	12
Pavers:							
Foremen.....	6 42	6 42	8 56	*10.71	.....	.....	.....
Journeymen.....	4 99	5 71	6 42	*9.52	.....	.....	.....
Workingmen.....	2 85	3 21	3 57	*5.35	.....	.....	.....
Apprentices.....	1 42	2 14	2 85	*3.57	.....	.....	.....
Printers (type):							
Compositors.....	3 57	5 95	9 52	11.90-16.66	.....	\$5 71	.....
Printers.....	3 57	5 95	9 52	.....	.....	.....	10
Apprentices.....	71	.....	2 14	3.57	.....	.....	.....
Workingmen.....	2 14	2 85	4 76	4.76-7.14	.....	.....	10
Women.....	1 90	2 61	3 57	.....	2 85	4 28	10-11
Engravers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithography and typography:							
Lithographers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 14	8 56	8
Printers.....	5 71	6 42	7 14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Workingmen.....	3 57	4 28	4 99	.....	.....	.....	10
Women.....	2 14	2 49	2 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithographers.....	5 95	7 14	10 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone-printers.....	4 76	7 14	8 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinders.....	3 57	4 28	4 76	.....	.....	.....	10
Type-makers.....	2 38	2 85	3 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sculptors:							
Journeymen.....	2 38	3 92	8 56	5.95-6.42	1 42	3 57	11-14
Apprentices.....	.....	71	1 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Modelers.....	4 28	5 71	7 61	.....	.....	.....	12
Plasterers.....	3 57	5 71	6 66	.....	.....	.....	12

*Only board and lodging.

*Per hour overwork time.

EXHIBIT D.—Average wholesale prices of chief articles in the year 1882 (German Empire).

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Wheat.....per 1,000 kilos (22 cwt.)..	\$49 27	\$54 17	\$54 89	\$51 61
Rye.....do.....	34 56	46 45	48 49	38 78
Barley.....do.....	39 08	42 40	41 50	38 59
Indian corn.....do.....	28 16	32 42	33 17	35 94
Oats.....do.....	32 17	35 85	37 25	34 60
Wheat flour.....per 100 kilos (2.2 cwt.)..	7 13	7 85	7 73	7 61
Rye flour.....do.....	4 72	6 48	6 51	5 22
Rape-seed oil.....do.....	13 62	13 29	13 36	14 44
Potato spirit.....per 10,000 liters (per cent. Tralles' alcoholometer)..	12 50	14 37	13 17	11 60
Raw sugar.....per 100 kilos (2.2 cwt.)..	14 19	14 53	14 86	14 53
Sugar, refined.....do.....	18 71	19 04	19 59	19 42
Coffee.....do.....	40 21	40 69	35 93	30 85
Rice.....do.....	5 70	5 81	5 78	4 95
Pepper.....do.....	16 66	20 83	24 97	25 99
Herrings.....per barrel (150 kilos).....	8 86	8 85	7 59	8 31
Lard.....per 100 kilos (2.2 cwt.).....		20 15	26 98	28 25
Bacon.....do.....		19 27	20 96	24 53
Tobacco, manufactured.....do.....	20 35	22 58	20 97	20 47
Cotton.....do.....	29 72	31 60	29 33	30 36
Wool.....do.....	92 73	102 43	95 55	93 43
Hemp.....do.....	13 95	15 99	16 86	15 76
Crude silk.....per 1 kilo (0.02 cwt.)..	14 23	13 38	13 39	13 39
Cotton yarn.....do.....	0 69	0 74	0 70	0 73
Cotton cloth.....per 1 meter.....	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 06
Flax yarn.....per 1 kilo (0.02 cwt.)..	0 47	0 49	0 44	0 43
Raw iron.....per 1,000 kilos (22 cwt.)..	17 19	21 82	18 86	19 95
Lead.....per 100 kilos (2.2 cwt.)..	7 20	7 84	7 09	6 95
Copper.....do.....	31 27	33 70	32 44	34 71
Zinc.....do.....	8 19	8 85	7 71	8 09
Tin.....do.....	36 92	44 02	46 99	53 56
Petroleum.....do.....	4 43	4 80	4 50	4 06
Pit-coal.....do.....	2 25	2 52	2 45	2 37

EXHIBIT E.—Table showing the countries from which Germany imported and to which exported principal cereals during first seven months of the year 1883.

Imported from and exported to—	Import and export.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Indian corn.
		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Bremen and Hamburg not included in the German Zollverein.	Import ...	563, 857	1, 219, 486	414, 423	483, 252	1, 242, 505
	Export ...	508, 690	265, 146	557, 093	471, 071	19
United States.....	Import ...	1, 267, 130	160, 137	59, 363	37, 806	333, 850
	Export				9	
Denmark.....	Import ...	15, 929	15, 935	6, 276	79, 469	82
	Export ...	179, 782	5, 216	226, 334	38, 724	2
Norway.....	Import		11			
	Export ...	6, 974	15, 350	702	34, 048	
Sweden.....	Import ...	11, 901	224	10, 927	954	11
	Export	123, 231	1, 214	6, 558		27
Russia.....	Import ...	6, 119, 108	7, 518, 031	3, 912, 555	579, 184	62, 156
	Export	5, 706	293	10, 024	459	3, 023
Austria Hungary.....	Import ...	6, 025, 043	933, 472	1, 299, 446	5, 467, 881	992, 037
	Export ...	31, 306	37, 296	219, 843	37, 937	2, 519
Switzerland.....	Import ...	89, 981	6, 145	1, 930	21, 132	7, 035
	Export ...	26, 008	1, 385	516, 609	50, 392	2, 122
France.....	Import ...	33, 191	1, 665, 918	34, 606	55, 544	43, 731
	Export	17, 336	318	42, 464	43, 244	661
Belgium.....	Import ...	1, 595, 273	851, 531	363, 276	172, 705	140, 053
	Export ...	123, 503	2, 204	1, 960	190, 159	7
Netherlands.....	Import ...	803, 506	1, 292, 347	943, 081	95, 665	55, 058
	Export ...	102, 867	7, 688	44, 404	464, 856	133
Great Britain.....	Import ...	3, 678		11, 505	1, 194	216
	Export ...	1, 010, 204	6, 716	496, 842	1, 071, 713	
Italy.....	Import	66, 398				1, 783
	Export					

EXHIBIT F.—Table showing the area and production of crop of the German Empire in 1881 and 1882.

Articles.	Area of crop.		Production.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>1,000 kilos.</i>	<i>1,000 kilos.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	4,743,517	4,498,825	2,059,139	2,553,477	76,188,143	93,826,410
Rye.....	14,783,712	14,640,198	5,448,404	6,390,407	217,936,160	251,588,041
Barley.....	4,083,185	4,030,055	2,076,160	2,256,355	95,503,360	103,637,205
Oats.....	9,361,587	9,248,176	3,759,789	4,508,056	259,425,441	310,590,970
Spelt.....	944,862	945,582	449,023	458,358	.....	.....
One-grained wheat.....	17,590	16,479	6,110	5,750	.....	.....
Buckwheat.....	611,610	604,371	123,164	141,253	.....	.....
Peas.....	1,166,954	1,151,874	345,924	376,942	.....	.....
Hogs' beans.....	334,712	331,908	149,231	197,523	.....	.....
Vetches.....	427,347	425,212	131,229	138,833	.....	.....
Lupines.....	570,195	564,389	142,957	162,728	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	6,918,845	6,830,901	25,491,022	18,069,332	934,370,207	663,967,604
Red beets.....	837,087	832,674	5,876,052	6,873,775	.....	.....
Rapes, turnips, carrots, &c.....	927,177	935,038	2,499,507	3,257,190	.....	.....
Colza.....	447,937	438,746	162,019	180,189	.....	.....
Hops.....	100,042	99,653	23,868	18,249	.....	.....
Vineyards.....	296,522	293,127	*70,848,147	.....	.....	†34,415,750

* Wine gallons.

† Gallons.

EXHIBIT G.—Table showing the quantities of principal cereals and potatoes produced and exported, during the years ending June 30, 1882 and 1883.

Articles.	Produced.		Imported.		Exported.	
	1882.	1881.	1882-'83.	1881-'82.	1882-'83.	1881-'82.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Rye.....	251,588,041	214,501,719	21,314,330	25,302,711	756,045	506,414
Wheat.....	93,826,410	75,663,062	26,599,191	16,982,877	5,364,292	3,928,885
Barley.....	103,637,205	95,360,624	19,921,992	14,710,814	4,607,593	6,634,664
Oats.....	310,590,970	229,037,712	11,701,113	23,392,073	3,204,600	1,464,540
Potatoes.....	663,957,604	935,000,903	1,223,571	1,193,257	14,601,237	7,545,447

Articles.	Total quantity to be disposed of.		Seed quantity.		For consumption.	
	1882-'83.	1881-'82.	1882-'83.	1881-'82.	1882-'83.	1881-'82.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Rye.....	272,145,648	239,289,374	32,865,724	32,786,745	221,420,979	206,511,415
Wheat.....	115,062,975	88,733,721	11,181,613	11,538,701	103,879,695	77,778,353
Barley.....	118,951,602	103,440,233	10,880,332	10,886,533	118,071,270	92,554,408
Oats.....	319,087,608	280,965,245	41,070,391	41,075,972	278,017,217	230,895,523
Potatoes.....	650,578,272	930,148,746	203,240,012	203,386,367	447,344,926	726,762,362

EXHIBIT H.—*Sugar produced, imported, exported, and consumed, and amount of taxes on sugar collected.*

Description, &c.	Harvest year August 1 to July 31.	
	1880-'81.	1881-'82.
Raw sugar produced..... cwt..	12, 231, 132	13, 193, 890
Sugar imported (reduced to raw sugar)..... cwt..	139, 385	128, 497
Total of sugar produced and imported..... cwt..	12, 369, 517	13, 322, 388
Sugar exported (reduced to raw sugar)..... cwt..	6, 298, 996	6, 986, 799
Sugar consumed..... cwt..	6, 070, 521	6, 335, 588
Amount of tax collected—		
Beet-sugar tax	\$21, 071, 025	\$23, 883, 577
Duty on sugar.....	352, 470	361, 297
Total	24, 429, 495	24, 244, 874
Bounties	13, 458, 421	10, 332, 190
Net proceeds.....	10, 977, 114	13, 912, 685

Traffic by land, also messengers, undertakers	49,986	.....	56,401	246,353	352,740	14.2	.....	16.0	69.8	7.1	1.8	3.4
Traffic by water	21,590	.....	832	61,880	84,302	25.6	.....	1.0	73.4	2.2	0.6	1.1
Hotels, public houses, &c.	143,373	.....	1,688	134,390	279,451	51.3	.....	0.6	48.1	20.9	20.1	58.0
Total commerce and intercommunication...	701,413	.....	141,548	727,359	1,570,320	44.7	.....	9.0	46.3	21.5	2.2	19.9

EXHIBIT K.—Table showing the classes according to the occupations of the population in the German Empire.

[Census June 5, 1882.]

Classes according to occupations.	Number of persons engaged in remunerative labor.			Of every 100 of such persons there are females :	Of every 1,000 of such persons there are of the respective class :	Relatives and domestics servants :	Percentage of relatives and domestics, or those engaged in remunerative labor.	The population of the class (earning persons, relatives and domestic servants) is—	
	Males.	Females.	Total.					In absolute figures.	Per 1,000 of the total population.
Agriculture, cattle, &c., breeding, horticulture.....	5,588,403	2,531,210	8,119,613	31.2	460.5	10,719,040	132.0	18,838,653	416.6
Forestry, hunting, fishery	112,695	3,284	115,979	2.8	6.6	268,614	231.6	384,593	8.5
Total agriculture, forestry, &c.....	5,701,098	2,534,494	8,235,592	30.8	467.1	10,987,654	133.4	19,223,246	425.1
Mining, salt works, &c	418,619	13,092	431,711	3.0	24.5	895,397	207.4	1,327,108	29.4
Peat, cutting and preparing.....	7,989	1,775	9,764	18.2	0.5	11,947	122.4	21,711	0.5
Stone and earths industry	310,713	20,858	331,571	6.3	18.8	565,164	170.5	896,735	19.8
Metal (except iron) industry.....	61,705	9,780	71,485	13.7	4.1	99,781	139.6	171,266	3.8
Iron industry	447,755	9,478	457,233	2.1	25.9	712,149	155.8	1,169,382	25.9
Machine industry (machines, engines, tools, apparatus, &c.)...	280,070	5,122	285,192	1.8	16.2	514,065	180.3	799,257	17.7
Chemical industry	51,151	6,409	57,560	11.1	3.3	107,585	186.9	165,145	3.6
Illuminating industry, soaps and fats	28,268	2,596	30,864	8.4	1.8	66,065	214.1	96,929	2.1
Textile industry	527,073	323,702	850,775	38.0	48.3	998,290	117.3	1,849,065	40.9
Paper and leather industry	187,966	32,220	220,186	14.6	12.5	312,507	141.9	532,693	11.8
Industry of wood, cork, straw, horn, &c	495,536	25,939	521,475	5.0	29.6	853,166	163.6	1,374,641	30.4
Food and provisions	597,939	65,383	663,322	9.9	37.6	1,041,095	157.0	1,704,417	37.7
Clothing and millinery industry (hair-dressing, washing, bathing, &c.)	757,191	576,490	1,333,681	43.2	75.6	1,397,999	104.8	2,731,680	60.4
Architecture	940,751	6,365	947,116	0.7	53.7	1,832,234	193.5	2,779,350	61.5
Polygraphic industry	62,727	6,806	69,533	9.8	3.9	77,355	111.2	146,888	3.2
Industries of art	22,896	996	23,892	4.2	1.3	28,947	121.2	52,839	1.2
Industrial persons without statement of the industrial branch..	71,293	19,933	91,226	21.9	5.2	143,959	157.8	235,185	5.2
Total industry	5,269,642	1,126,944	6,396,586	17.6	362.8	9,657,705	151.0	16,054,291	355.1
Commerce, and its secondary trades, transportations, &c	666,608	175,661	842,269	20.9	47.8	1,440,431	171.0	2,282,700	50.5
Insurance	11,478	80	11,558	0.7	0.7	22,571	195.3	34,129	0.8
Traffic by land, also messengers, undertakers.....	339,692	12,997	352,689	3.7	20.0	871,646	247.1	1,224,335	27.1
Traffic by water.....	83,130	1,172	84,302	1.4	4.8	148,638	176.3	232,940	5.1
Hotels, public houses, &c.....	171,251	108,060	279,311	38.7	15.8	476,365	170.6	755,676	16.7
Total commerce and intercommunication	1,272,159	297,970	1,570,129	19.0	89.1	2,959,651	188.5	4,529,780	100.2

Remunerative labor of a variable nature	213,746	183,735	397,481	46.2	22.5	540,662	136.0	938,143	20.7
Public service, professions, and the like	915,863	115,262	1,031,125	11.2	58.5	1,192,059	115.6	2,223,184	49.2
Total of all classes above described	13,372,508	4,258,405	17,630,913	24.2	1000.0	25,337,731	143.7	42,968,644	950.3
Without occupation	651,886	701,220	1,353,106	51.8	.....	892,151	65.9	2,245,257	49.7
Grand total	14,024,394	4,959,625	18,984,019	26.1	.....	26,229,882	138.2	45,213,901	1000.0

EXHIBIT L.—Statement showing the values of merchandise imported to and exported from the German customs territory during calendar year 1882, inclusive of goods in transit.

GENERAL COMMERCE.

[Values in thousands of dollars.]

Articles.	Indirect transit.	General im-ports.	General ex-ports.
Animals	17, 282	71, 293	52, 793
Food and other articles of consumption :			
Animal food	17, 346	51, 294	32, 754
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	16, 673	134, 180	56, 094
Mill-ground grain and baker's ware	5, 052	9, 949	15, 002
Fruit, vegetables	1, 860	11, 751	5, 785
Table salt and spices	5, 329	12, 344	25, 606
Coffee, cocoa, tea	13, 817	46, 212	17, 199
Sugar, molasses, sirup	20, 120	21, 069	59, 842
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	10, 936	25, 117	33, 654
Comfits, preserves	2, 838	3, 512	4, 109
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	17, 590	33, 742	19, 571
Total food, &c	111, 574	349, 191	269, 639
Seeds and plants, not for food	1, 671	20, 969	8, 435
Manure and waste materials	1, 241	17, 888	5, 677
Fuel	122	10, 103	16, 964
Raw materials and products of chemical industry :			
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	2, 185	21, 501	16, 673
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	4, 306	23, 713	30, 099
Ferments, clearing stuffs	448	2, 733	1, 612
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	1, 380	10, 225	6, 919
Resins	907	5, 988	2, 661
Mineral and other oils, &c	2, 781	21, 040	5, 603
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	471	1, 771	2, 247
Fat oils and fats not for food	4, 704	21, 814	10, 587
Candles, soaps, perfumes	672	1, 418	4, 886
Priming-goods	1, 248	1, 450	3, 602
Total chemicals, &c	19, 327	112, 232	85, 498
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industries :			
Earths and stones	781	7, 051	13, 401
Stoneware	190	1, 143	2, 804
Clay and china ware	850	1, 768	8, 560
Glassware	4, 626	6, 310	13, 749
Total stone and clay	645	17, 273	38, 757
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industries :			
Ores	98	7, 761	2, 816
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	2, 978	14, 717	18, 429
Roughly-worked metals	1, 499	3, 103	25, 236
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instru-ments	2, 310	5, 553	41, 557
Manufactures of other, not precious, metals	772	1, 768	7, 411
Precious metals, also coined	4, 024	12, 663	17, 308
Total metal industries	11, 704	45, 796	112, 757
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plait- ing industry :			
Timber, lumber, building wood	2, 269	27, 958	16, 839
Cutting and plaiting materials	1, 456	7, 505	3, 743
Wooden ware, cut and plaited ware	4, 962	9, 139	17, 864
Total	8, 687	44, 602	38, 446
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry :			
Rags	330	2, 925	4, 155
Paper and pasteboard	1, 167	2, 013	10, 266
Manufactures of pasteboard	320	981	4, 953
Total paper, &c	1, 818	5, 920	19, 374
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods in- dustry :			
Hides and skins	5, 072	36, 656	25, 289
Leather	4, 520	9, 816	14, 548
Leather manufactures	4, 005	6, 631	27, 334
Fur goods	70	179	822
Total leather, &c	13, 691	53, 282	68, 033

EXHIBIT L.—Statement showing the value of merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Indirect transit.	General im-ports.	General ex-ports.
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry:			
Hairs, feathers, &c.....	4, 775	16, 367	10, 462
Spinning materials.....	27, 440	146, 976	62, 650
Yarns and wads.....	31, 668	101, 530	62, 109
Roper's goods.....	400	556	1, 209
Rugs, felts, hair cloths.....	454	1, 065	2, 390
Stuffs.....	71, 537	89, 176	170, 366
Hosiery.....	814	1, 344	21, 373
Trimming and button stuffs.....	1, 309	1, 634	12, 384
Laces, embroideries, &c.....	6, 260	13, 340	9, 669
Clothes, linen underclothing.....	1, 802	2, 877	24, 268
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers.....	2, 067	3, 744	7, 963
Total textile, &c.....	148, 628	378, 610	384, 844
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry:			
Caoutchouc.....	547	4, 650	1, 014
Caoutchouc threads, leather and wax cloth.....	278	1, 057	746
Manufactures of caoutchouc.....	780	1, 679	4, 849
Total caoutchouc, &c.....	1, 605	7, 387	6, 649
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriages and furniture.....	599	758	1, 879
Machines, engines, instruments and apparatus.....	10, 585	20, 141	39, 145
Fancy goods, ornaments.....	5, 048	8, 023	19, 922
Objects of literature and fine arts.....	1, 558	5, 565	11, 567
Total.....	361, 589	1, 169, 035	1, 180, 410

EXHIBIT M.—Statement showing the quantities and values of merchandise imported to and exported from the German customs territory during calendar year 1882, exclusive of goods in transit.

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

[Values in thousands of dollars.]

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Cwt.</i>		<i>Cwt.</i>	
Animals	5,688,222	54,010	4,853,574	35,510
Food and other articles of consumption:				
Animal food	4,836,084	31,145	1,141,910	12,643
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	51,031,970	87,770	10,119,560	13,496
Mill-ground grain and baker's ware	1,396,692	4,690	3,227,004	9,779
Fruit, vegetables	2,783,418	9,694	3,722,598	3,770
Table salt and spices	909,282	5,121	3,566,464	18,551
Coffee, cocoa, tea	2,680,854	29,314	443,674	980
Sugar, molasses, sirup	183,722	841	8,485,686	39,496
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	1,863,830	13,096	5,975,090	22,112
Comfits, preserves	37,422	662	82,038	1,260
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	655,314	14,804	115,544	1,808
Total	66,378,488	197,638	36,879,590	123,887
Seeds and plants, not for food	7,223,304	19,108	2,290,728	6,435
Manure and waste materials	11,468,160	16,647	4,584,690	4,436
Fuel	119,848,828	9,981	185,953,790	16,842
Raw materials and products of chemical industry:				
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c.	7,831,714	19,260	4,534,684	14,370
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c.	3,979,470	19,807	2,377,295	25,705
Ferments, clearing stuffs	1,113,244	2,286	482,416	1,164
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	155,672	8,840	62,260	5,534
Resins	2,252,206	5,078	1,107,854	1,774
Mineral and other oils, &c.	8,548,870	16,935	284,054	2,319
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	120,428	1,275	236,280	1,752
Fat oils and fat not for food	2,262,898	17,169	696,476	5,725
Candles, soaps, perfumes	48,678	730	120,956	4,197
Priming goods	15,070	202	130,504	2,354
Total	26,247,672	91,445	10,059,390	65,253
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industries:				
Earths and stones	16,016,176	7,143	27,553,856	12,527
Stoneware	394,526	951	718,432	2,606
Clay and china ware	2,323,596	903	15,119,236	7,699
Glassware	154,220	1,645	1,327,130	9,088
Total	18,888,518	10,643	44,918,654	31,921
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry:				
Ores	18,462,664	7,663	35,973,696	2,418
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	6,989,796	11,595	8,535,868	15,255
Roughly-worked metals	580,514	1,766	10,070,522	23,966
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	349,492	3,093	7,694,712	39,252
Manufactures of other, not precious, metals	34,386	981	214,104	6,624
Precious metals, also coined	3,146	8,639	7,018	13,284
Total	26,419,998	33,738	62,495,950	100,796
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plaiting industry:				
Timber, lumber, building-wood	38,908,210	18,270	13,967,316	8,387
Cutting and plaiting materials	982,520	6,049	180,736	2,287
Woodenware, cut and plaited ware	321,618	3,893	982,212	12,690
Total	40,212,348	28,212	15,130,258	23,363
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry:				
Rags	1,045,110	2,596	1,278,706	3,825
Paper and pasteboard	117,876	839	1,221,198	9,096
Manufactures of pasteboard	29,084	647	240,394	4,625
Total	1,192,070	4,082	2,740,298	17,547

EXHIBIT M.—Statement showing the quantities and values of merchandise, &c.—Cont'd.

[Values in thousands of dollars.]

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Cwt.</i>		<i>Cwt.</i>	
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry:				
Hides and skins	1, 289, 200	31, 583	499, 046	20, 216
Leather	139, 744	5, 163	167, 882	9, 886
Leather manufactures	18, 568	2, 422	143, 506	23, 160
Fur goods	990	82	3, 740	727
Total	1, 448, 502	39, 250	814, 154	53, 989
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry:				
Hairs, feathers, &c	207, 372	11, 425	189, 200	5, 566
Spinning materials	9, 023, 058	19, 531	2, 902, 032	35, 210
Yarns and wads	1, 194, 516	69, 402	424, 600	29, 689
Roper's goods	11, 506	155	81, 004	806
Rugs, felts, hair-cloths	22, 462	598	41, 580	1, 917
Stuffs	251, 812	15, 613	913, 968	97, 231
Hosiery	3, 498	510	176, 022	20, 545
Trimming and button stuffs	1, 320	191	111, 474	11, 202
Laces, embroideries, &c	10, 186	6, 510	5, 984	3, 008
Clothes, linen, underclothing	5, 170	953	111, 782	22, 284
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers	2, 530	1, 635	13, 046	5, 875
Total	10, 693, 430	226, 526	4, 971, 692	233, 097
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry:				
Caoutchouc	47, 872	4, 104	4, 686	468
Caoutchouc, threads, leather, and wax-cloth	20, 570	728	10, 054	412
Manufactures of caoutchouc	7, 678	827	51, 678	4, 059
Total	76, 120	5, 660	66, 418	4, 939
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriages and furniture	18, 458	160	311, 784	1, 277
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	720, 654	9, 259	2, 151, 842	28, 193
Fancy goods, ornaments	7, 656	2, 828	150, 964	14, 724
Objects of literature and fine arts	75, 595	4, 004	222, 332	10, 008
Grand total in 1882	336, 598, 020	753, 191	378, 596, 108	772, 217
Grand total in 1881	326, 662, 380	711, 680	378, 596, 108	723, 622
Increase in 1882	9, 935, 640	41, 511	11, 806, 630	48, 595
Excess of exports over imports				7, 084

EXHIBIT N.—Table showing in what proportions foreign countries shared in the general commerce (inclusive of goods in transitu) of Germany in 1881.

[Values in thousands of dollars.]

No.	From and to—	Imported.	Exported.
	Not included in the German Zollverein:		
1	Bremen	36,526	20,807
2	Hamburg-Altona	104,035	132,210
3	Other parts of the German Empire	433	905
4	Denmark	5,974	13,992
5	Norway	3,260	4,157
6	Sweden	3,789	13,633
7	Russia	101,350	52,442
8	Austria-Hungary	107,842	81,646
9	Switzerland	38,024	46,128
10	France	62,020	79,956
11	Belgium	51,637	42,371
12	Netherlands	60,060	58,457
13	Great Britain	92,417	113,023
14	Spain	2,787	6,945
15	Portugal	389	1,167
16	Italy	13,842	20,906
17	Greece	225	435
18	Roumania	2,770	3,790
19	Servia	849	248
20	Bulgaria	95	50
21	Turkey	409	1,919
22	Egypt	734	586
23	Africa (exclusive of Algiers and Egypt)	2,320	694
24	British Indies	3,742	1,609
25	East Indian Islands	3,965	1,652
26	China	148	3,209
27	Japan	13	355
28	Remaining Asia	128	185
29	British North America	613	653
30	United States of America	43,411	45,891
31	Mexico and Central America	412	669
32	West Indian Archipelago	500	525
33	Brazil	1,191	2,442
34	Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay	1,527	1,410
35	Chili	1,123	1,017
36	Peru	543	241
37	Remaining South America	2,213	1,244
38	Australia	1,347	791
39	Unknown	133	53
	Total	753,846	758,440

EXHIBIT O.—Table showing the proportions of value in which foreign countries shared in the special commerce of the German Zollverein during the year 1881 (last obtainable return).

[Values in thousands of dollars.]

Articles.	Parts of German Empire not in the Zollverein.	Denmark.	Norway and Sweden.	Whole of Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Switzerland.	France with Algiers.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Great Britain.	Spain and Portugal.	Italy.	Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey.	Africa without Algiers.	Asia without Russian and Turkish portions.	United States of America.	British North America.	Central and South America.	Australia.	Total.
Animals:	\$4,876	\$1,595	\$4	\$13,890	\$14,084	\$1,555	\$1,553	\$2,099	\$3,434	\$106	.....	\$399	\$1,405	\$0	\$4	\$1	.....	\$0	\$0	\$44,993
Imports.....	14,049	1,172	24	221	1,703	4,500	4,358	3,276	882	3,614	.....	111	4	.....	.....	18	.....	4	0	31,930
Exports.....																				
Articles of food and consumption:																				
Imports.....	51,200	2,901	2,049	22,876	33,113	1,919	14,510	11,681	20,693	9,644	448	2,666	1,846	18	2,539	12,336	\$252	623	4	191,319
Exports.....	35,634	1,512	3,343	4,485	7,509	5,666	9,453	4,091	8,104	26,495	1,489	807	54	38	102	1,476	110	271	30	110,581
Articles of food of animal origin:																				
Imports.....	10,998	1,484	1,918	1,000	4,450	899	676	2,321	2,758	3,691	0	366	4	0	6	2,819	195	58	3	33,644
Exports.....	6,602	274	26	1,960	318	640	1,668	559	226	54	4	136	2	4	4	4	.....	3	.....	12,497
Cereals and malt, pulse, potatoes:																				
Imports.....	15,101	1,341	107	20,944	20,310	170	5,073	5,354	3,484	373	4	88	1,621	9	438	8,184	41	7	.....	82,412
Exports.....	5,355	368	915	250	1,260	1,358	592	770	1,955	2,497	7	9	.....	0	.....	6	1	8	.....	15,353
Mill ground articles and bakers' ware:																				
Imports.....	454	10	4	527	2,134	111	1,388	289	383	80	0	58	.....	0	3	678	1	0	.....	6,119
Exports.....	4,075	177	173	131	1,619	199	194	68	208	662	22	7	4	4	4	17	.....	4	.....	7,555
Tobacco:																				
Imports.....	5,594	7	4	92	245	40	90	87	1,828	18	1	3	3	0	84	479	5	152	.....	8,730
Exports.....	191	13	19	6	24	111	583	27	151	348	6	107	3	8	4	13	.....	8	10	1,624
Seeds and plants (not for human food):																				
Imports.....	1,893	33	4	3,335	4,967	142	547	890	2,380	941	6	285	99	742	172	294	7	19	3	16,759
Exports.....	1,830	565	441	329	778	247	250	381	496	1,067	4	1	2	0	.....	10	.....	4	.....	6,601
Manures and waste:																				
Imports.....	9,243	69	32	991	2,917	138	253	690	1,240	236	6	27	1	3	5	173	3	599	.....	16,927
Exports.....	1,859	648	420	74	440	393	260	223	622	86	.....	2	4	0	.....	608	4	.....	.....	5,639
Fuel:																				
Imports.....	822	7	10	433	3,893	12	135	303	86	2,155	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7,860
Exports.....	1,354	63	11	731	3,661	1,322	2,494	1,015	4,297	8	.....	4	.....	0	.....	1	.....	4	.....	14,869

EXHIBIT O.—Table showing the proportions of value in which foreign countries shared, &c.—Continued.

[Values in thousands of dollars.]

Articles.	Parts of German Empire not in the Zollverein.	Denmark.	Norway and Sweden.	Whole of Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Switzerland.	France with Algiers.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Great Britain.	Spain and Portugal.	Italy.	Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey.	Africa without Algiers.	Asia without Russian and Turkish portions.	United States of America.	British North America.	Central and South America.	Australia.	Total.
Raw materials and manufactures of chemical industry:																				
Imports.....	25,808	287	653	2,203	6,907	1,967	6,614	4,632	11,328	15,163	559	1,592	71	239	375	5,575	732,489	58	86,620	
Exports.....	12,265	588	954	5,155	9,457	3,315	4,175	2,661	3,604	10,800	397	1,539	385	411	1,661	2,654	67	92	60,763	
Tanning and dyestuffs:																				
Imports.....	4,040	8	5	33	1,971	1,098	2,232	799	8,484	3,326	8	171	9	6	172	286	12	8	16,716	
Exports.....	1,777	164	285	2,519	2,816	1,351	1,551	894	1,479	6,166	211	535	102	12	1,099	1,680	29	22	22,216	
Resins:																				
Imports.....	1,456	24	46	129	219	214	412	130	615	935	$\frac{1}{2}$	44	3	15	48	487	....	9	4,819	
Exports.....	221	18	27	414	707	62	391	239	33	87	....	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	17	1	2	2,281	
Mineral, &c., oils:																				
Imports.....	9,305	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	307	343	52	134	1,648	794	535	$\frac{1}{2}$	69	1	....	1	4,216	49	....	17,192	
Exports.....	197	33	49	148	791	208	185	61	81	78	30	127	11	1	5	102	....	11	2,125	
Raw materials and manufactures of stone, clay, &c:																				
Imports.....	1,056	338	749	287	3,185	407	1,475	945	322	1,170	10	568	1	....	12	9	4	....	10,638	
Exports.....	7,787	485	240	1,206	2,713	1,694	4,021	1,697	5,198	1,609	181	459	187	70	101	1,641	29	90	29,643	
Same of metal industry:																				
Imports.....	6,357	93	639	1,239	3,674	647	2,257	2,762	4,806	6,544	1,165	103	3	....	1	101	4	16	30,647	
Exports.....	10,141	1,048	873	10,289	9,164	5,539	10,769	11,152	9,378	6,686	2,146	6,404	1,386	142	2,824	6,114	75	293	95,506	
Same of wood and carving industry:																				
Imports.....	4,605	47	1,742	8,803	8,565	506	1,190	553	752	929	622	342	$\frac{1}{2}$	107	36	620	15	6	29,817	
Exports.....	5,190	277	177	677	1,757	1,363	3,774	1,293	2,540	3,309	128	148	111	31	12	443	6	13	21,350	
Same of paper industry:																				
Imports.....	635	57	59	843	694	207	441	580	376	192	....	4	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	....	....	4,089	
Exports.....	5,626	166	312	452	874	667	1,342	1,100	1,079	3,422	112	131	76	8	29	880	34	6	16,431	
Same of leather and fur industry:																				
Imports.....	8,725	383	93	6,014	4,341	1,070	3,653	4,135	2,170	5,155	43	304	1	....	565	1,796	121	33	39,141	
Exports.....	10,804	474	561	3,580	7,212	2,918	6,165	1,776	2,786	7,226	359	1,132	766	20	38	3,839	41	21	50,122	

Same of textile and felt industry:	19,657 35,182	78 4,524	30 5,592	18,900 13,260	15,771 23,544	25,515 13,742	24,799 26,494	20,855 9,936	10,687 15,015	40,468 36,859	1 2,439	6,990 7,202	52 2,925	1,935 1,458	3,237 1,921	20,539 25,502	152,499 251,936	1,210 103	213,224 228,888
Imports.....																			
Exports.....																			
Spinning materials:																			
Imports.....	11,717	23	3	16,465	5,246	1,502	9,808	13,005	7,497	16,536	4	3,655	43	1,930	3,221	20,465	182,499	1,210	114,840
Exports.....	2,046	319	367	4,004	9,406	1,035	5,351	3,776	1,042	4,120	90	115	1	.....	.....	38	.....	4	31,711
Yarns and wads:																			
Imports.....	3,823	1	4	151	5,089	20,784	6,264	6,673	1,950	16,762	.....	3,196	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	64,699
Exports.....	2,139	226	546	4,476	5,522	4,916	6,517	891	679	3,323	371	1,495	77	3	20	149	2	5	31,296
Stuffs:																			
Imports.....	2,184	23	8	30	1,060	2,545	4,256	469	628	5,369	1	33	1	.....	4	12	.....	.....	16,601
Exports.....	18,661	2,699	3,090	2,283	5,606	4,439	9,667	3,141	5,443	15,800	758	4,321	1,904	360	1,678	14,706	147,240	59	97,155
Hosiery:																			
Imports.....	107	5	1	2	46	44	153	13	30	68	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	472
Exports.....	2,962	130	278	487	513	354	1,171	334	1,120	3,070	225	316	491	60	125	5,136	61	12	17,772
Trimmings and buttons:																			
Imports.....	11	1	1	1	12	37	153	5	7	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	254
Exports.....	1,183	201	289	510	555	336	1,005	512	760	4,930	1,026	360	155	15	33	4,248	19	6	15,870
Laces, embroideries:																			
Imports.....	344	1	2	2	158	338	2,211	159	98	997	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	4,324
Exports.....	419	45	57	219	169	103	117	61	153	388	249	63	23	2	4	276	3	1	2,389
Clothes, under-clothes, millinery:																			
Imports.....	144	3	2	4	61	132	393	63	74	91	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	972
Exports.....	4,221	375	219	961	712	1,798	728	659	4,337	3,620	158	377	221	13	49	707	9	17	19,921
Bonnets, fancy feathers, flowers:																			
Imports.....	141	10	1	13	227	32	847	53	41	59	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,483
Exports.....	1,335	260	182	168	272	237	585	131	905	1,017	4	194	35	1	3	130	1	0	5,332
Raw material and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax:																			
Imports.....	2,047	1	2	59	78	75	256	210	306	1,787	60	3	0	10	2	32	7	1	4,939
Exports.....	1,142	102	165	357	574	249	298	142	247	547	79	178	33	9	15	32	2	2	4,195
Railroad cars, carriages and furniture, upholstered:																			
Imports.....	25	13	1	2	27	7	36	16	6	37	0	1	0	0	0	2	.....	0	172
Exports.....	79	2	5	18	132	22	487	4	357	1	121	404	3	1	4	0	.....	0	213
Machines, engines, instruments, apparatus:																			
Imports.....	1,074	14	7	24	397	2,489	1,092	592	213	1,109	2	51	0	0	0	45	2	1	8,076
Exports.....	4,187	330	452	3,465	3,463	925	2,377	1,093	1,257	1,505	290	1,603	180	31	186	1,100	5	130	22,789
Fancy articles:																			
Imports.....	317	14	5	40	946	226	722	66	76	217	6	150	1	1	2	10	3	6	2,804
Exports.....	2,242	199	289	591	1,278	751	1,065	464	550	2,807	287	460	244	47	105	1,090	28	3	13,392
Objects of literature and fine art:																			
Imports.....	765	39	29	110	1,221	401	452	140	212	114	1	145	1	0	1	9	1	8	3,651
Exports.....	1,680	106	162	884	2,737	593	627	276	469	894	45	190	36	4	8	355	3	7	9104

EXHIBIT O.—Table showing the proportions of value in which foreign countries shared, &c.—Continued.

[Values in thousands of dollars.]

Articles.	Parts of German Empire not in the Zollverein.	Denmark.	Norway and Sweden.	Whole of Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Switzerland.	France with Algiers.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Great Britain.	Spain and Portugal.	Italy.	Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey.	Africa without Algiers.	Asia without Russian and Turkish portions.	United States of Amer- ica.	British North America.	Central and South Amer- ica.	Australia.	Total.
Sundries:																				
Imports	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exports	7	1	2	2	5	5	16	7	9	33	3	1	2	4	3	16	...	3	0	118
Total	139,208	5,969	6,097	80,052	104,782	37,284	60,261	51,130	59,083	86,968	4,929	13,592	3,508	3,054	6,950	41,552	506	7,261	2,348	711,727
Inclusive gold and silver in bars, old coin, &c.:	151,062	11,226	14,026	45,778	71,103	42,811	78,535	40,588	57,094	106,971	8,078	20,777	6,391	1,277	7,010	45,781	654	7,564	791	723,567
Imports	3,098	14	2	755	1,632	416	117	32	210	20	...	92	3	0	...	...	...	51	0	6,493
Exports	1,033	16	4	2,181	1,885	2,533	2,662	375	8	45	...	3,921	353	3	...	...	...	9	0	15,029

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

EXHIBIT P.—Statement showing the trade of Germany with the United States during the calendar year 1882. (Goods for immediate transit not included.)

[Extract from the returns of the German Zollverein.]

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	From all countries.	To the United States.	To all countries.
Waste:	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Guano, natural	19,518	2,338,952	.....	35,855
Rags of all kinds	217	820,171	198,186	760,830
Cotton and manufactures of cotton:				
Cotton, raw	862,151	3,441,770	2	484,538
Cotton yarn	13	397,678	543	234,652
Cotton stuffs, close tissue, unbleached, except cut velvets. ....	.....	4,719	.....	11,464
Tulles .....	.....	1,480	.....	112
Cotton stuffs, bleached, finished, excepting cut velvets. ....	.....	3,350	468	42,534
Cut velvets .....	.....	292	281	6,547
Cotton stuffs, not close tissue, except curtain stuffs, &c.	11	6,441	10,212	251,581
Cotton hosiery .....	.....	844	54,161	130,468
Cotton trimmings and button makers' articles. ....	.....	398	3,878	49,321
Cotton curtain stuffs, bleached and finished. ....	.....	1,870	.....	2,800
Cotton stuffs, not close tissue .....	.....	4,671	455	7,724
Cotton laces and embroideries .....	.....	6,663	563	3,564
Crude lead, old lead .....	.....	43,397	2,461	921,252
Drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs:				
Caustic natron .....	.....	144,700	19	9,759
Alum .....	.....	9,818	888	129,789
Chloride of lime	741	12,797	11	8,298
Dye wood extract	14,784	102,273	294	12,016
Glue and gelatine	101	35,125	2,536	63,643
Matches .....	.....	10,562	77	55,660
Bicarbonate of soda .....	.....	9,176	4	2,633
Soda, calcined .....	.....	193,289	4	70,120
Soda, raw	206	229,812	506	68,519
Potash .....	.....	44,695	888	165,695
Alizarine .....	.....	899	7,972	99,772
Carbonate of ammonia	19	17,226	376	15,415
Sulphate of ammonia	7,317	750,585	.....	2,292
Aniline, toluine	21	6,340	477	16,710
Aniline and tar colors	17	12,576	7,944	69,510
Baryte, artificial .....	.....	6,303	3,678	116,826
White lead .....	.....	57,197	9,705	292,094
Peruvian bark	2,609	567,460	42	277
Cochineal	24	4,363	.....	1,206
Logwood	56,672	779,919	4	150,777
Fustic	7,246	132,374	.....	21,417
Brazil wood	2,006	194,794	.....	42,050
Glycerine	1,320	143,864	4,213	62,306
Indigo	6	34,355	123	11,459
Bone black	1,982	503,115	.....	42,532
Madder, also ground .....	.....	14,405	4	7,057
Cray .....	.....	164,346	.....	208,318
Mineral bottles, including bottles and jars	2	121,587	42,185	595,372
Glauber salt .....	.....	43,890	1,859	115,033
Cubic niter	57,723	2,792,204	2,576	46,998
Other saltpeter, crude or refined	2,184	72,536	354	148,570
Hydrochloric acid .....	.....	21,527	13	183,614
Gunpowder .....	.....	807	253	48,426
Sulphur	1,735	214,209	33	8,947
Sulphuric acid .....	.....	170,009	2	290,011
Superphosphates	5,750	547,331	4	147,074
Turpentine and other resin oils	16,629	173,806	.....	32,390
Ultramarine .....	.....	5,302	6,844	119,427
Vitriols .....	.....	17,745	105	114,050
Lees of wine .....	.....	28,463	.....	719
Tartar	22	68,901	173	4,688
Tartaric acid .....	.....	1,390	22	27,134
Iron and iron ware:				
Pig iron of all kinds .....	.....	6,255,087	247,739	4,112,647
Scrap iron	4	177,064	98,870	1,304,936
Loop iron .....	.....	15,130	224,802	725,065
Malleable iron in bars	6	347,140	245,768	3,176,745

EXHIBIT P.—Statement showing the trade of Germany with the United States, &c.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	From all countries.	To the United States.	To all countries.
Iron and iron ware—Continued.	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Tires		844	64,365	309,148
Angle iron		4,386		81,193
Iron rails		14,563	207,365	4,093,183
Fish plates, iron, sleepers		3,806	3,911	255,114
Plates and sheets, rough, of wrought iron	6	69,440	9,475	972,492
Tinned plates		60,581	19	9,644
Polished, varnished, coppered plates and sheets of malleable iron	6	556	2,444	33,741
Iron wire		76,562	1,612,127	5,003,143
Heavy cast iron articles	275	98,921	200	409,582
Iron roughly wrought for machines and wagons		5,205	156	52,780
Iron bridges		215		121,847
Anchors and chains		22,602	5,347	14,722
Wire ropes		1,619		17,747
Railroad axles, tires, wheels, buffers		5,273	7,458	260,099
Gun barrels, anvils, vises, &c.	4	6,835	3,526	135,795
Rolled and drawn tubes of malleable iron	8	16,145	28	382,355
Wire pins		514	10,450	525,294
Other heavy iron articles	2,263	169,936	12,720	1,317,258
Fancy iron articles except needles, pens, &c.	411	167,667	8,346	142,610
Earths, ores, and metals:				
Cement		553,852	61,219	553,852
Lead and copper ores	580	582,814		54,194
Iron ores		17,229,885	4	35,665,999
Flax and other spinning materials except cotton:				
Flax, raw, dried	690	1,631,962		1,158,344
Hemp, raw dried	74	857,098	5,538	529,465
Waste of flax and hemp	649	276,883	1,568	152,864
Jute, raw, dried	1,465	519,230		5,621
Grain and other agricultural products:				
Wheat	1,637,149	15,041,580	160	1,375,046
Rye	30,951	14,493,756		346,618
Oats	2,906	6,046,869		567,129
Pulse	18,341	1,227,824	15	665,766
Barley	3,407	8,197,895	4	1,740,892
Indian corn	165,387	2,125,684		48,043
Buckwheat	220	314,111		9,372
Malt		997,012	110	161,801
Rape seed	4,802	1,497,296	246	253,198
Linseed	8,793	1,682,384		634,915
Palm-nut kernel		1,199,224		2,655
Clover-seed	39,195	315,803	2	161,939
Potatoes		581,587	3,722	5,127,432
Fruit, fresh	1,177	792,126	55	526,273
Chicory, fresh and dried		200,541	156	272,949
Glass and glassware:				
Green and other natural colored common hollow glass		3,786	4,223	959,547
White hollow glass, neither pressed nor polished	26	5,299	1,559	201,317
Window and plate glass, green, unpolished		16,643	2	58,443
Looking-glass, raw, unpolished		67,326	206	17,243
Plate glass, polished		1,854	8,907	68,743
Plate and mirror glass	11	950	44,686	68,769
Glass, pressed, polished, &c.	132	11,228	697	50,538
Colored and painted glass		11,715	787	13,222
Hair, feathers, and bristles:				
Horse hair	574	26,259	4	21,566
Bristles	1,091	35,142	290	22,167
Raw bed feathers	2	72,591	19	11,118
Hides and skins:				
Hides and skins, raw, green		34,546	125	35,391
Hides and skins, salted, limed, dried	44,998	735,167	8,309	235,246
Raw calf skins	17	156,058	7,123	106,499
Raw lamb, sheep, and goat skins	477	161,507	1,397	53,499
Raw horse hides	237	111,247		12,218
Furs, skins	2,917	44,717	1,460	36,971
Wood and other vegetable material for carving:				
Cork	4	92,943		6,072
Horns and horn points	1,240	134,149		24,127
Wood bark and tan		1,303,805	2	101,175
Timber for building and cabinet work:				
European, hard	211	1,959,240		1,368,644
European, soft		22,754,912	2	4,683,034
Not European woods	369,785	744,147		25,271

EXHIBIT P.—Statement showing the trade of Germany with the United States, &c.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	From all countries.	To the United States.	To all countries.
Timber for building and cabinet work—Continued.	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Not European woods	369,785	744,147	.....	25,271
Sawn, European, soft	3,782	2,253,281	48	2,294,023
Joiners', turners', coopers', wagoners' work (except veneered furniture)	7,662	11,195,514	.....	5,592,281
Wood cut in veneers	7,323	197,590	27,667	495,796
Wooden furniture and parts	202	15,573	.....	22,785
Cork goods	268	12,436	195	52,487
Fancy wooden articles .....	.....	27,365	8	7,348
Hops	26	10,863	4,791	261,265
Instruments, machines, vehicles:	.....	35,585	5,449	266,028
Pianos and keyboards	92	3,005	708	148,306
Other musical instruments	180	4,767	14,108	73,796
Locomotives .....	.....	3,817	.....	253,220
Portable engines .....	.....	45,412	.....	10,465
Boilers of malleable iron .....	.....	1,262	129	48,521
Others	4,309	650,053	11,426	1,555,114
Railroad cars, not upholstered	<i>Pieces.</i> 18	<i>Pieces.</i> 107	<i>Pieces.</i> 2	<i>Pieces.</i> 2,940
Other .....	.....	2	.....	168
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, and manufactures thereof:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha	239	43,967	4	3,289
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha manufactures	127	3,819	440	43,936
Webbing coated with caoutchouc	6	1,969	26	5,321
Wearing apparel, millinery:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothes	6	4,602	4,749	92,370
Linen and cotton underclothes .....	.....	521	66	19,335
Copper, crude or scrap	3,225	232,729	283	134,123
Mercury	17	8,709	.....	134
Copper, wrought or rolled in bars and sheets .....	.....	3,516	8	30,933
Copper wire and telegraph cable	4	1,559	310	12,942
Coarse coppersmiths', &c. work	11	22,042	99	27,924
Other coppersmiths', &c. work	13	10,280	908	56,856
Goods of aluminium, nickel	33	4,318	1,023	39,780
Fancy goods .....	.....	1,144	11	1,896
Leather and manufactures of leather:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather of all kinds (except next items) not colored	52	42,794	2,875	86,295
Sole-leather	1,643	29,653	2	21,857
Brussels and Danish glove-leather, &c.	26	6,494	3,542	55,708
Half tanned and tanned, not otherwise prepared goat and sheep skins .....	.....	59,694	.....	4,012
Coarse shoemakers' ware of uncolored leather	13	9,094	224	26,675
Coarse shoemakers' ware of ware of gray packing-linen, sailing-cloth .....	.....	523	59	7,086
Fancy leather articles of cordovan, saffian, &c.	2	7,823	2,307	104,020
Leather gloves and glove leather .....	.....	1,117	1,760	5,691
Linen yarn, linen, and other manufactures of linen:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linen yarn, not dyed, printed, or bleached .....	.....	270,725	.....	29,092
Linen yarn, dyed, printed, or bleached .....	.....	13,932	.....	15,853
Threads .....	.....	17,129	.....	2,882
Ropemakers' ware	2	11,323	94	80,687
Linen, ticking, drilling (not dyed), printed, bleached .....	.....	176,635	127	35,629
Linen, ticking, drilling, dyed, printed, bleached .....	.....	5,612	697	27,029
Damask, bed, and towel linen .....	.....	583	6,448	14,273
Linen ribbons, fringes, bands, gauze, borders, &c. ....	.....	189	424	2,329
Thread laces .....	.....	178	55	198
Candles .....	.....	10,436	2	31,231
Colonial goods, groceries, spices, &c.:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beer	134	279,637	4,870	282,804
Arrac, rum, French brandy	28	78,282	22	5,988
Other brandy	22	12,379	497	2,001,190
Wine and musk in casks	211	1,120,299	62,053	230,056
Champagne, in bottles	4	67,150	495	30,276
Other wine in bottles	41	218,343	17,613	106,493
Butter, also artificial .....	.....	102,610	2	256,484
Meat	17,228	163,979	30	130,399
Cod-fish, dried	6	19,390	.....	646
Fresh oranges, lemons, &c. ....	.....	188,617	.....	74
Dried currants	2	136,749	.....	4
Dried raisins .....	.....	189,915	.....	17
Almonds, dried .....	.....	75,831	.....	11
Pepper	33	60,141	.....	147
Herrings, salted	465	874,978	.....	1,134

EXHIBIT P.—Statement showing the trade of Germany with the United States, &c.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	From all countries.	To the United States.	To all countries.
Colonial goods, groceries, spices, &c.—Continued.	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Coffee, raw	11, 734	2, 356, 519	.....	778
Cocoa, in beans	279	56, 251	.....	11
Cheeses	2	83, 826	85	92, 424
Fruits, dried, powdered, &c.	1, 977	363, 818	13	6, 758
Chicory .....	.....	18, 042	2, 800	158, 415
Starch	1, 740	39, 712	440	310, 116
Farina powders	123	6, 250	3, 643	624, 549
Crushed or shelled grain	33	284, 187	.....	85, 476
Meal, flour of grain, and pulse	11, 266	980, 337	.....	2, 037, 294
Rice	237	1, 931, 545	.....	605
Salt .....	.....	814, 385	2, 752	3, 274, 706
Sirup	231	80, 718	.....	19, 965
Molasses .....	.....	3, 834	.....	329, 623
Tobacco leaves and waste	26, 692	578, 270	.....	77, 046
Cigars	50	8, 025	83	7, 506
Stemmed tobacco leaves .....	.....	6	.....	24, 182
Smoking tobacco	4	8, 566	4	2, 596
Tea .....	.....	32, 652	.....	446
Sugar	4	98, 753	106, 517	7, 474, 121
Oil, lard, grease:				
Olive oil, in casks	2	224, 873	46	8, 949
Linseed oil, in casks	4, 708	791, 045	.....	3, 458
Rapeseed oil, in casks .....	.....	7, 924	327	195, 305
Palmnut oil, solid	6, 188	196, 831	3, 044	188, 801
Cocconut oil, solid	44	40, 273	.....	17, 391
Lard of hogs and goose grease	129, 692	569, 146	.....	594
Stearine, palmitine	4, 798	138, 283	.....	68, 098
Fish fat and train oil	569	216, 486	.....	6, 921
Tallow	2, 525	153, 861	.....	18, 156
Paper, and manufactures of paper:				
Half-manufactured goods from rags .....	.....	85, 382	2	477, 140
Packing blotting paper	24	27, 082	3, 616	191, 840
Pasteboard	250	37, 503	561	472, 307
Other paper	129	51, 090	729	544, 887
Paper hangings .....	.....	2, 767	138	51, 090
Furrier's goods:				
Fur goods .....	.....	987	138	3, 737
Silk and manufactures of silk:				
Silk, not dyed	37	75, 616	.....	20, 715
Silk threads .....	.....	2, 541	11	4, 067
Silk dyed .....	.....	1, 832	6	5, 295
Manufactures of pure silk .....	.....	4, 489	523	5, 810
Silk trimmings, &c.	2	195	235	2, 175
Articles of silk mixed with other materials .....	.....	118	92	682
Articles of silk mixed with cotton	33	4, 017	27, 559	76, 300
Articles of silk mixed with linen, wool .....	.....	541	1, 680	5, 898
Half silk trimmings, &c.	2	200	7, 213	22, 149
Slate for roofing, and in plates .....	.....	1, 336, 737	50	122, 848
Petroleum	2, 677, 061	7, 524, 830	.....	17, 472
Coal .....	.....	45, 993, 677	8, 822	167, 893, 770
Cokes .....	.....	4, 429, 114	.....	10, 529, 877
Brown coal .....	.....	66, 461, 628	.....	772, 981
Tar	198	631, 604	.....	257, 259
Pitch	492	66, 000	554	417, 883
Asphaltum	176	332, 487	31, 411	303, 547
Turpentine resin	440, 727	1, 111, 327	220	120, 784
Other resins	1, 216	96, 617	6	3, 139
Eggs .....	.....	398, 567	.....	43, 056
Manufactures of clay:				
Earthen ware, not glazed .....	.....	3, 623	.....	43, 793
Earthen ware, glazed .....	.....	26, 166	52	67, 685
Other clay manufactured, except porcelain	2	11, 317	7, 728	312, 285
Porcelain ware	4	9, 218	27, 128	292, 755
Horses	head	64, 981	.....	18, 225
Steers	do	644	.....	8, 064
Cows	do	89, 083	.....	54, 120
Oxen	do	25, 197	.....	70, 340
Young cattle up to 2½ years	do	56, 126	.....	52, 166
Calves under 6 weeks old	do	43, 436	.....	56, 757
Hogs	do	16	1, 039, 136	294, 792
Sucking pigs under 10 k'gs	do	278, 047	.....	23, 278
Sheep	do	59, 058	27	1, 430, 106
Lambs	do	10, 084	.....	21, 664

EXHIBIT P.—Statement showing the trade of Germany with the United States, &c.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	From all countries.	To the United States.	To all countries.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Wool:				
Sheep wool, raw		1, 947, 013	19	295, 506
Shoddy, &c.....	6	122, 782		328, 609
Woolen yarn.....	6	351, 962	1, 892	110, 761
Woolen rugs.....	2	6, 657	22	14, 128
Woolen hosiery, not printed.....		2, 461	752	42, 229
Woolen cloths, not printed.....		30, 527	34, 485	381, 139
Woolen hosiery, printed		112		2, 035
Other woolen articles.....		1, 432	81	15, 257
Woolen trimmings and button-makers' articles..		323	1, 731	35, 347
Woolen plushes.....		541	660	12, 383
Woolen laces, tulles, &c.....		145	99	1, 469
Woven woolen shawls.....		99	77	13, 065
Zinc, in pigs, scrap.....		96, 698	49, 656	1, 335, 572
Rolled zinc.....	2	3, 253	7, 799	313, 935
Tin in pigs, scrap.....	129	123, 987		14, 678

EXHIBIT Q.—Table showing salaries of not removable consular officers of the German Empire during fiscal year ending March 31, 1883.

Places.	Consul-general.	Consul.	Vice-consul.	Drago-man.	Clerks.		Cashier.	Recorder.	Messenger.	Total.	Remarks.
					No.	Salary.					
Alexandria.....	\$7,140		\$1,713	\$1,785	1	\$1,285				\$11,900	And free apartments.
Constantinople.....	5,712	.....	{ 1,713	1,285	{ 1	1,285	.....	.....	.....	12,471	
Geneva.....	3,570	.....	{ 1,428	.....	{ 1	1,071	.....	.....	.....	4,641	
Guatemala (also chargé d'affaires)	8,568					1,428				9,996	And free apartments.
London	9,520	.....	1,713	.....	{ 1	1,428	.....	\$9,520	\$571	18,921	
New York.....	11,424	\$4,284	2,570	.....	{ 4	4,760	.....	1,428	.....	23,847	
Odessa.....	6,426		1,713		{ 1	1,071				9,210	And free apartments.
Pesth.....	6,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	7,425	
Shanghai.....	7,140	.....	2,856	2,856	.....	1,713	.....	.....	.....	14,560	
Sofia.....	5,950	.....	.....	1,071	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	8,020	
Sydney.....	7,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,332	.....	.....	.....	8,472	
Warsaw.....	7,140			1,285	{ 1	1,428				10,995	And free apartments.
Algiers .....	.....	3,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,808	
Amoy.....	.....	5,712	.....	2,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,211	
Apia.....		5,712				1,190				6,902	And free apartments.
Bangkok.....	.....	5,712	.....	.....	.....	1,428	.....	.....	.....	7,140	
Barcelona.....	.....	3,570	.....	.....	{ 1	1,071	.....	.....	.....	5,497	
Beirut.....		3,570		1,190						4,760	And free apartments.
Bucharest.....	.....	2,856	.....	1,285	.....	1,071	.....	.....	.....	5,212	
Cairo.....	.....	3,570	.....	714	{ 1	952	.....	.....	.....	6,307	
Canton.....		5,712		2,499						8,211	And free apartments.
Chicago.....	.....	5,712	2,142	.....	{ 1	1,190	.....	.....	.....	10,000	
Christiania.....	.....	3,570	.....	.....	{ 1	952	.....	.....	.....	4,284	
Cincinnati.....		5,712				714				6,902	And free apartments.
Copenhagen.....	.....	3,570	1,428	.....	.....	1,190	.....	.....	.....	5,712	
San Francisco.....	.....	7,140	.....	.....	.....	714	.....	.....	.....	8,282	
Galatz.....		2,856		1,285		1,142				4,855	And free apartments.
Havana.....	.....	7,140	.....	.....	{ 1	1,570	.....	.....	.....	10,000	
Havre.....	.....	3,570	.....	.....	{ 1	1,285	.....	.....	.....	4,641	
Helsingfors.....		3,570				1,071				3,570	And free apartments.
Hioho.....	.....	4,284	.....	2,142	.....	1,190	.....	.....	.....	7,616	
Jerusalem.....	.....	3,213	.....	1,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,403	
Kiew.....		3,570		1,428						4,998	And free apartments.
Kowno.....	.....	2,856	.....	714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,641	

Saint Louis	5,712	1,190					6,902
Manila	5,712	1,428					7,140
Marseilles	3,570			1,071			4,641
Messina	3,570			856			4,426
Montevideo	3,570			1,428			7,140
Moscow	5,712						5,712
St. Petersburg	4,284	1,713		1,190			8,615
Port au Prince	5,236						5,236
Serajevo	3,213						4,284
Singapore	5,712			1,428			7,140
Smyrna	3,213			833			4,046
Stockholm	3,570			1,071			4,641
Tien-Tsin	5,712						8,211
Tiflis	3,570						3,570
Yokohama	5,712			1,428			1,049
Buenos Ayres				856			2,856
Dardanelles		2,856					1,428
Hong-Kong		1,428					3,570
Yassy		3,570					3,570
Nice		3,570					3,451
Trieste		3,451				*952	952
Total							383,727
Preceding year							366,305

* Chancellor.

EXHIBIT R.—GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Table showing the number, age, tonnage, &c. of German ships, January 1, 1883.

Particulars.	Sailing vessels.			Steamers.			Total.		
	Number of ships.	Registered tons, net.	Number of crew.	Number of ships.	Registered tons, net.	Number of crew.	Number of ships.	Registered tons, net.	Number of crew.
Number:									
Baltic coast.....	1,493	341,795	12,113	253	82,445	3,043	1,746	424,240	15,156
German Ocean coast.....	2,362	573,651	15,981	262	228,759	7,894	2,624	802,410	23,875
Total.....	3,855	915,446	28,094	515	311,204	10,937	4,370	1,266,650	39,031
Age:									
Under 1 year.....	45	13,636	307	68	61,914	1,621	113	75,550	1,928
1 to less than 3 years.....	101	19,273	545	95	67,885	1,911	196	87,158	2,456
3 to less than 5 years.....	164	44,182	1,197	58	32,131	930	222	76,313	2,127
5 to less than 7 years.....	284	68,529	2,002	31	11,733	403	315	80,262	2,405
7 to less than 10 years.....	357	94,031	2,833	76	56,672	2,379	433	150,703	5,212
10 to less than 15 years.....	541	149,426	4,399	96	56,979	2,424	637	206,405	6,823
15 to less than 20 years.....	722	216,334	6,295	50	16,176	806	772	232,510	7,101
20 to less than 30 years.....	1,060	237,953	7,570	33	7,124	397	1,093	245,077	7,967
30 to less than 40 years.....	390	52,513	2,045	8	590	66	398	53,103	2,111
40 to less than 50 years.....	143	16,333	727	.....	.....	.....	143	16,333	727
50 years and upwards.....	30	2,532	127	.....	.....	.....	30	2,532	127
Age unknown.....	18	704	47	.....	.....	.....	18	704	47
Total.....	3,855	915,446	28,094	515	311,204	10,937	4,370	1,266,650	39,031
Principal material:									
Ships of iron.....	147	95,827	1,983	504	310,127	10,849	651	405,954	12,283
Ships of hard wood.....	3,611	772,314	24,990	11	1,077	88	3,622	773,391	25,078
Ships of soft wood.....	22	5,429	194	.....	.....	.....	22	5,429	194
Ships of hard and soft wood.....	65	35,550	793	.....	.....	.....	65	35,550	793
Ships of hard wood and iron.....	6	4,643	88	.....	.....	.....	6	4,643	88
Principal material unknown.....	4	1,683	46	.....	.....	.....	4	1,683	46
Total.....	3,855	915,446	28,094	515	311,204	10,937	4,370	1,266,650	39,031
With chronometers:									
Only one chronometer.....	1,448	677,914	17,695	208	165,602	4,961	1,656	843,516	22,656
Two chronometers.....	41	37,280	710	61	100,292	3,728	102	137,572	4,438
Total of ships with chronometers.....	1,489	715,194	18,405	269	265,894	8,689	1,758	981,088	27,094

Steamers with 330, sailing-vessels 1,530 chronometers, total, 1,860.

EXHIBIT S.—Table showing the disasters at sea on the German coast during the year 1882.

Disasters.	Number of vessels.	Capacity of vessels known.		Number of crew known.			With cargo.	In ballast.	Unloaded.	Unknown.	Ships lost.	Partly damaged.	Not damaged.	Unknown.	Number of lives lost.	
		Number.	Capacity in reg. tons.	Vessels.	Crew.	Passengers.									Crew.	Passengers.
German sailing vessels:	78	76	6,597	77	276	5	66	6	6	.....	46	24	8	.....	8	.....
Stranded.....	3	2	48	3	8	2	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	6	.....
Capsized.....	11	11	631	10	28	.....	10	1	.....	.....	7	4	.....	.....	2	.....
Sunk.....	34	30	6,632	31	192	3	28	.....	3	3	9	19	4	2	.....	.....
Collided.....	34	34	2,887	34	134	4	33	1	.....	.....	3	21	10	.....	2	.....
Other casualties.....																
Total.....	160	153	16,795	155	638	14	138	9	10	3	66	70	22	2	18	.....
German steamers:	7	7	4,424	6	139	8	5	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Stranded.....	1	1	178	1	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capsized.....	22	20	11,592	14	271	1,493	10	.....	8	4	1	9	12	.....	.....	.....
Collided.....	6	6	4,639	6	210	98	4	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Other casualties.....																
Total.....	30	34	20,833	27	630	1,599	20	1	11	4	3	15	18	.....	.....	.....
Foreign sailing vessels:	20	19	3,112	20	122	4	14	6	.....	.....	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Stranded.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capsized.....	1	1	1,389	1	25	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunk.....	19	15	4,408	14	111	3	12	4	.....	3	.....	13	4	2	.....	.....
Collided.....	9	9	1,831	9	70	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Other casualties.....																
Total.....	50	44	10,740	44	328	8	37	10	.....	3	12	25	11	2	.....	.....
Foreign steamers:	7	7	4,280	7	117	14	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....
Stranded.....	19	13	7,614	12	238	42	13	1	2	3	1	10	8	.....	.....	.....
Collided.....																
Total.....	26	20	11,894	19	335	56	20	1	2	3	2	10	13	1	.....	.....
Grand total in 1882:	112	109	18,413	110	654	31	92	13	7	.....	58	32	21	1	8	.....
Stranded.....	5	3	226	4	18	2	3	1	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	6	.....
Capsized.....	12	12	2,020	11	53	1	11	1	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	2	.....
Sunk.....	94	78	30,246	71	812	1,541	63	5	13	13	11	51	28	4	.....	.....
Collided.....	49	49	9,357	49	414	102	46	1	2	.....	3	31	15	.....	2	.....
Other casualties.....																
Total 1882.....	272	251	60,262	245	1,951	1,677	215	21	23	13	83	120	64	5	18	.....
Total 1881.....	262	237	52,414	242	1,736	1,128	207	20	24	11	101	114	41	6	87	2
Total 1880.....	271	233	42,675	234	1,546	74	208	25	17	21	112	104	41	14	58	.....
Total 1879.....	166	151	30,930	141	962	83	131	11	10	14	47	92	20	7	33	9
Total 1878.....	133	110	20,667	111	679	81	93	20	8	12	34	61	31	7	22	8

EXHIBIT T.—*Revenues of the German Empire during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1883.*

Customs and taxes collected within the customs territory :

Revenues in which share all federal states :

Customs duties	\$44,378,944
Tobacco tax	2,624,959
Beet-sugar tax	11,286,307
Salt tax	8,736,878

Revenues in which do not share Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden :

Whisky tax	8,453,196
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Revenues in which Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine do not share :

Brewing tax and transit tax on beer	3,596,458
---	-----------

Amounts paid by parts of the federal territory not included in the German Zollverein instead of duties and taxes not there collected :

In which share all the federal states	1,327,709
---	-----------

In which Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden do not share (whisky tax)	208,157
--	---------

In which Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine do not share (brewing tax)	92,782
--	--------

Total	80,705,390
-------------	------------

Imperial stamp taxes :

On playing cards	246,639
On bills of exchange	1,430,332
On bonds, stocks, &c., bills, and lottery tickets	2,871,708
On statistical fee	110,432

Total	4,659,111
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Surplus receipts of post-office and telegraph departments	5,000,832
---	-----------

Surplus receipts of Government's printing office	250,195
--	---------

Amount of earnings from railways of the empire	3,019,363
--	-----------

From the Imperial Bank	358,529
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Sundries	1,429,729
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From the invalid fund of the empire	7,170,837
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Interest from invested funds of the empire	728,983
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From deficiency appropriations	11,886,978
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Total amount of the quota paid by the several states of the empire	24,701,870
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Grand total revenue	139,909,817
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Total expenditures	142,484,706
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Excess of expenditures	2,425,111
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EXHIBIT U.—*Expenditures of the German Empire during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1883.*

Imperial diet	\$97,025
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Imperial chancellor and chancery office	29,934
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Foreign office :

Foreign office	\$269,799
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Legations and consulates	1,215,228
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General fund	104,045
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1,589,072

Imperial office of the interior :

Office of the interior	148,907
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General funds	140,186
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Imperial commissioners	13,709
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Federal office for homestead matters	7,069
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Maintenance of discipline in the civil service	2,142
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Authorities for examining sea accidents	9,282
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Statistical office	130,450
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Maintenance of standard measures and weights	19,588
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Board of health	29,738
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Patent office	159,479
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660,550

War Department	81,513,411
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Navy Department:

Admiralty	\$113,719	
Hydrographic office	33,851	
German coast-survey office	51,478	
Local equipment offices	41,962	
Jurisdiction	5,598	
Religious service	9,420	
Military employés	1,328,176	
Repairs of vessels	723,996	
Provisions	505,291	
Clothing	25,725	
Garrisons	166,651	
Additional allowances for boarding	121,142	
Surgery and medicines	120,272	
Traveling, marching, &c	77,588	
Instruction	28,196	
Wharves	2,619,561	
Ordnance	458,393	
Torpedo	77,041	
Pilotage, tonnage, enlightening	33,968	
Contingent expenses	18,445	
		\$6,560,473
Judiciary		406,425
Treasury department		20,543,581
Railroad department		72,150
Department for debts of empire		3,261,195
Auditing and comptrolling tribunal		125,824
General pension fund		4,544,678
Invalid fund of the empire		7,170,837
Total of ordinary expenditures		133,008,196
Extraordinary expenditures		9,476,510
Grand total of expenditures		142,484,706
Grand total of revenues		139,009,817
Excess of expenditures		2,425,111

EXHIBIT V.—Statement showing the amount of duties on goods imported into the German Zollverein during the year 1882.

No.	Articles.	Amount of duty.
1	Coffee and coffee substitutes	\$10,236,545
2	Petroleum and other mineral oils, not specially provided for	4,891,537
3	Tobacco, manufactures of tobacco	6,291,956
4	Grains and other agricultural products	4,592,290
	Rye	1,530,293
	Wheat	1,488,399
	Indian corn	116,732
	Oats	660,763
	Barley	447,451
	Malt	145,242
	Pulse	122,793
5	Wine, &c	3,077,368
6	South fruits, dried	1,168,785
7	Cattle	1,129,513
	Swine	618,166
	Horses	154,621
	Cows	127,039
	Oxen	119,881
8	Iron and iron ware	1,151,580
9	Wood and other carving materials	1,008,653
	Not including European woods	12,196
11	Cotton yarn and wads	1,069,761
12	Lard	616,191
13	Salt	880,151
14	Woolen goods	592,824
15	Rice	776,650
16	Silk and silk goods	661,297
17	Herrings, salted	624,843

EXHIBIT V.—Statement showing the amount of duties on goods, &c.—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Amount of duty.
18	Meat, fresh and prepared	\$251,264
19	Spices	616,646
20	Distilled liquors	512,789
21	Cotton manufactures	523,782
22	Flaxseed oil, rapeseed oil, &c.	505,827
23	Combed wool, wool wads, and yarn	454,258
24	Bread stuffs and baker's ware	428,295
25	Leather and leather goods	364,470
26	Sugar, sirup, molasses	423,154
27	Drugs, medicines, dye stuffs	374,074
28	Tea	344,148
29	Linen and linen goods	329,687
30	Linen yarn and thread	304,350
31	Oranges, lemons	243,850
32	Machinery	299,051
33	Fruit, seeds, berries, dried, &c.	272,973
34	Butter, also artificial	212,253
35	Clothes, linen under-clothing, trimmings	192,882
36	Fancy goods	200,429
37	Cocoa	214,772
38	Preserved articles of consumption	176,272
39	Cheeses	179,502
40	Glass and glassware	178,459
41	Table oils	134,348
42	Paper and paper manufactures	128,950
43	Eggs	152,236
44	Beer	125,050
45	Stearine, palmitine, &c.	119,687
46	Stone and stoneware	110,713
47	Manufactures of copper, &c.	96,315
48	Starch, &c.	73,763
49	Blubber and train oil	70,250
50	Confectionery	64,483
51	Caviare	64,638
52	Palm and cocanaut oil	58,962
53	Tallow and animal fats	\$42,766
54	Manufactures of clay	55,395
55	Hops	70,079
56	Manufactures of straw, &c.	47,088
57	Soaps, perfumery	63,639
58	Cocoa, chocolate, &c.	52,636
59	Oil-cloth, &c.	52,378
60	Oysters, &c., shellfish	42,440
61	Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, and manufactures, of.	40,215
62	Codfish, dried, other fish	32,345
63	Lees, yeast	34,126
64	Pianos, and other musical instruments	23,164
65	Honey	28,436
66	Candles	16,918
67	Human hair, feathers, &c.	19,954
68	Wax	11,786
69	Railway cars, &c.	9,110
70	Brushbinders' and sievemakers' articles	8,464
71	Ropemakers' ware	7,782
72	Zinc, and zinc manufactures	5,903
73	Acid	4,777
74	Tin, and manufactures of tin	4,013
75	Furs	3,846
76	Lead, and manufactures of lead	2,308
77	Grape-sugar, glucose, starch-sugar, &c.	600
78	Beverages, artificially prepared	257
79	Play cards	414
80	Wrecks of vessels	57
Total amount of duties in 1882		48,253,277
Total amount of duties in 1881		45,815,145
Total amount of duties in 1880		39,752,454

EXHIBIT W.—Report on the condition of the German banks of issue on December 31, 1882.

Names of banks.	Liabilities.				Assets.							
	Stock capi- tal.	Reserve fund.	Notes in circulation.	Totalliabili- ties.	Specie on hand.	Treasury notes on hand.	Notes of other banks on hand.	Bills of ex- change.	Col- laterals.	Stocks and bonds.	Other assets.	Total assets.
Imperial Bank.....	\$28,560,000	\$4,218,312	\$197,809,178	\$281,950,508	\$132,977,740	\$4,465,118	\$3,183,012	\$113,130,062	\$20,194,776	\$4,786,894	\$5,838,854	\$284,579,456
Municipal Bank of Breslau.	714,000	142,800	675,682	2,251,480	257,992	1,428	146,370	963,424	954,380	.....	14,280	2,337,874
Private Bank of Cologne.	714,000	178,500	433,378	2,221,968	184,608	2,856	13,090	1,924,468	124,474	.....	54,740	2,304,316
Private Bank of Magde- burg.....	714,000	144,228	577,150	1,607,690	193,494	2,856	101,150	1,116,220	204,204	2,856	39,746	1,660,526
Private Bank of Dantzic.	714,000	178,500	633,080	2,796,500	213,724	3,570	116,144	1,765,008	319,634	116,382	338,436	2,872,898
Province of Posen Bank..	714,000	178,500	531,692	1,849,260	179,214	.....	38,318	1,099,322	355,096	.....	177,310	1,849,260
Bank of Hanover.....	2,856,000	242,760	1,222,368	6,696,368	433,874	7,616	49,980	4,237,352	173,978	167,562	1,626,016	6,696,368
Bank of Frankfurt.....	4,080,034	893,214	1,875,440	9,001,636	1,074,570	45,934	29,988	4,576,264	2,002,294	1,014,832	574,532	9,318,414
Bavarian Bank of Issue..	1,785,000	153,034	15,491,420	18,302,914	7,300,650	9,520	331,772	9,682,792	638,792	17,850	321,538	18,302,914
Saxon Bank of Dresden..	7,140,000	879,410	11,354,328	21,991,676	4,197,844	17,374	3,040,916	12,110,154	835,856	743,036	1,046,486	21,991,676
Clearing House Bank, Leipzig.....	714,000	43,316	696,626	1,842,596	242,046	1,190	112,812	944,622	332,962	.....	208,964	1,842,596
City Bank of Chemnitz...	121,380	30,226	117,334	706,384	43,792	476	476	480,760	30,464	34,510	115,906	706,384
Wurtemberg Bank of Is- sue.....	2,142,000	104,482	4,774,518	7,289,466	2,244,344	1,428	207,774	4,436,654	163,982	114,478	127,806	7,284,466
Bank of Baden.....	2,142,000	838,436	3,696,616	6,547,142	1,261,162	2,142	64,736	4,511,528	219,198	9,520	477,856	6,547,142
Bank of South Germany..	3,729,936	392,224	3,842,510	8,283,352	1,340,416	5,950	158,270	5,213,628	259,420	1,116,696	188,972	8,283,352
Bank of Brunswick.....	2,499,000	83,776	611,660	5,364,044	165,886	1,190	41,174	3,052,112	538,594	.....	1,594,838	5,392,794
Bank of Commerce of Lu- beck.....	571,200	15,232	275,866	1,769,292	87,822	952	81,634	1,225,938	54,264	100,912	283,934	1,835,456
Bank of Bremen.....	3,952,466	191,590	1,380,876	9,345,308	499,800	714	26,180	6,985,776	1,873,536	73,542	158,984	9,618,532
Total.....	63,863,016	8,408,540	246,989,422	389,812,584	152,889,058	4,570,314	7,743,806	177,456,084	29,275,904	8,289,060	13,190,198	393,425,424

EXHIBIT X.—Table showing the assets and liabilities of the German Imperial Bank at the end of the year 1882.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
1. By stock of gold in bars and foreign coins, one pound Troy weight, at \$3.31	\$35,190,795 85	1. To capital stock	\$28,560,000 00
2. By cash:		2. To reserve fund	4,582,983 86
a. German coins	\$97,810,400 53	3. To reserve fund for doubtful debts	719,998 00
b. Treasury notes of the Empire	4,465,161 00	4. To total amount of notes issued and in circulation:	
c. Treasury notes of the Imperial Bank:		Notes at 500 thalers	\$29,988 00
Notes of 25 marks	\$17	Notes at 100 thalers	160,150 00
Notes of 1,000 marks	79,660,266	Notes at 50 thalers	60,456 00
Notes of 500 marks	42,101,248	Notes at 25 thalers	154,617 00
Notes of 100 marks	48,966,239	Notes at 10 thalers	63,956 00
d. Notes of other banks	170,727,771 00	Notes at 1,000 marks	152,652,724 00
	3,183,631 00	Notes at 500 marks	64,973,524 00
	276,186,963 53	Notes at 100 marks	177,972,936 00
3. By silver in bars and coins, in hand		5. To amounts due to creditors	396,067,867 00
4. By bills of exchange, in hand:		6. To amount of securities deposited	50,695,660 20
a. Local bills:		7. To amount of note tax payable to the treasury of the Empire (ac-	61,119 00
Payable in 15 days	\$15,701,017 58	cording sections 9 and 10, Imperial Bank act)	7,786 90
Payable at longer terms	28,740,022 13	8. To sundries:	
b. Remittance bills on German	44,541,039 80	a. Amount of checks not yet called for	\$389,840 85
places:		b. Amount of bills on commission not yet paid	13,963 71
Payable 15 days	35,836,824 97	c. Interest and revenues from real property, bills,	380,458 35
Payable at longer terms	31,513,329 39	pawn claims, to be set over for the year 1883	254,526 41
c. Bills on not German places:	67,350,159 36	d. Dividends not yet called for	99,082 48
Amsterdam	32,250 75	e. Sundry book debts	
Belgium	38,480 00		1,137,871 79
London	1,183,522 31	9. To amount of net profit for year 1882:	
Paris	177,861 94	a. For the Empire	729,305 18
Switzerland	47,151 81	b. For the stockholders' amount of 1881, not yet dis-	729,586 02
	1,481,266 66	tributed	
5. By loans upon security of goods deposited (pawnbrok-	113,372,460 82		1,458,891 20
ing):			
a. Upon gold and silver	66,926 00		
b. Upon public securities	19,150,658 00		
c. Upon goods	1,025,494 00		
	20,195,478 00		
6. By public securities, in hand	4,796,536 45		
7. By amounts due to the bank by its correspondents (accounts cur-			
rent)	117,190 15		
8. By bills payable, not yet paid	740,115 67		
9. By value of real property owned by the bank	4,580,191 00		
10. By sundries:			
a. Money advanced on bills for discounting	104,720 00		
b. Salaries paid in advance to employes	621,120 48		
c. Amounts paid in advance for building			

poses.....	3, 608 00
d. Bank notes no longer fit for circulation.....	27, 530, 084 00
e. Bills not paid and other claims on the 31st December, 1882.....	361, 912 00
	28, 062, 444 48
	483, 242, 177 95

483, 242, 177 94

EXHIBIT Y.—Table showing the total of the Imperial money coined in the German mints up to the 10th of June, 1883.

Gold coins:

Double crowns:

Marks*	1, 353, 322, 580
Dollars	322, 090, 774

Crowns:

Marks	455, 347, 630
Dollars	108, 372, 736

Half crowns:

Marks	27, 933, 355
Dollars	6, 655, 278

Total:

Marks	1, 836, 633, 565
Dollars	437, 118, 788

Silver coins:

Five-mark pieces:

Marks	71, 653, 095
Dollars	17, 052, 531

Two-mark pieces:

Marks	101, 022, 702
Dollars	24, 043, 403

One-mark pieces:

Marks	167, 214, 712
Dollars	39, 797, 102

Fifty-pence pieces:

Marks	71, 484, 927. 50
Dollars	17, 013, 412. 71

Twenty-pence pieces:

Marks	27, 717, 174
Dollars	6, 596, 687

Total:

Marks	439, 088, 805. 50
Dollars	104, 503, 135 71

Nickel coins:

Ten-pence pieces:

Marks	23, 502, 530. 70
Dollars	5, 593, 602 00

Five-pence pieces:

Marks	11, 637, 813. 75
Dollars	2, 774, 559 00

Total:

Marks	35, 160, 344. 45
Dollars	8, 368, 161 00

Copper coins:

Two-pence pieces:

Marks	6, 213, 207. 44
Dollars	1, 478, 743 00

One-pence pieces:

Marks	3, 382, 732. 83
Dollars	805, 088 00

Total:

Marks	9, 595, 930. 27
Dollars	2, 283, 831 00

* One-mark = \$0.238.

EXHIBIT Z—Statement showing the production of German mines, salt works, furnaces, and foundries in 1882 and 1881.

Product.	Quantity.		Value.		Average price per ton.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
PRODUCTION OF MINES.						
Mineral, coal and bitumen:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>				
Pit coal.....	52,094,895	48,677,140	\$63,799	\$60,022	\$1 22	\$1 23
Brown coal.....	13,238,030	12,818,210	8,573	9,050	0 65	0 71
Plumbago.....	2,161	1,511	50	31	23 25	20 74
Asphaltum.....	37,120	42,330	60	85	1 62	2 01
Naphtha.....	8,158	4,099	179	125	21 90	30 45
Mineral salt:						
Rock salt.....	322,442	311,907	502	467	1 55	1 49
Kainite.....	141,272	160,538	484	510	3 42	3 21
Other niters.....	1,063,592	745,353	2,302	1,714	2 16	2 30
Ores:						
Iron ores.....	8,150,162	7,473,324	9,200	8,536	1 13	1 14
Zinc ores.....	694,711	659,531	2,639	2,283	4 08	3 43
Lead ores.....	177,659	164,771	4,887	4,579	27 51	27 79
Copper ores.....	566,509	523,697	3,503	3,410	6 18	6 51
Silver and gold ores.....	22,977	26,787	908	1,017	39 53	37 99
Tin ores.....	168	164	47	55	282 12	334 20
Manganese ores.....	6,517	13,642	62	112	9 59	8 21
Common iron pyrites.....	158,409	125,057	430	304	2 71	2 43
Salts obtained from aqueous solution:						
Table salt.....	455,957	453,838	2,947	2,921	6 46	6 43
Chloride of potassium.....	148,403	113,168	4,746	3,353	31 98	29 63
Chloride of magnesium.....	12,446	10,070	51	44	4 10	3 94
Glauber salt.....	47,984	48,776	633	582	13 19	11 94
Sulphate of magnesia.....	27,052	25,909	45	54	1 65	2 08
Subsulphate of alumina.....	14,394	12,636	360	234	25 05	26 45
Alum.....	2,956	4,189	102	149	34 53	35 66
PRODUCTS OF FURNACES AND FOUNDRIES.						
Chief products:						
Pig-iron.....	3,324,812	2,857,726	45,548	37,924	13 70	13 27
Zinc.....	108,545	100,617	8,173	7,163	75 35	71 20
Pig lead.....	92,525	86,729	5,991	5,719	64 74	65 93
Litharge, for sale.....	4,431	4,514	280	288	61 13	63 84
Copper.....	20,011	14,802	6,683	4,637	633 98	313 30
Silver.....	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>			<i>Per kilo.</i>	<i>Per kilo.</i>
Gold.....	208,598	186,990	\$7,797	\$6,786	37 38	36 29
	376	381	250	253	665 25	664 38
Tin.....	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>				
Arsenics.....	101,610	106,361	\$52	\$58	\$509 35	\$554 15
Sulphuric acid.....	1,486	1,237	101	91	68 02	73 94
Vitriol.....	275,258	247,770	3,288	3,055	11 94	12 32
	12,488	13,231	523	537	41 84	40 56
Pig-iron, in special:						
Pigs, for foundries.....	268,456	244,304	4,128	3,460	15 37	14 26
Pigs, for the fabrication of ingot iron.....	1,147,463	859,841	17,057	13,758	14 86	16 00
Pigs, for the fabrication of welded iron.....	1,864,019	1,711,132	23,203	19,599	12 45	11 45
Cast ware of first smelting.....	31,444	29,299	1,006	948	32 05	32 36
Scrap and pounding iron.....	13,430	13,150	154	159	11 46	12 08
Pig-iron, manufactured:						
Cast-iron of second smelting.....	591,191	519,810	25,412	22,522	42 98	43 34
Welded iron, (wrought-iron and steel).....	1,488,801	1,335,597	54,155	45,963	36 37	34 41
Ingot iron (including crucible cast-steel).....	1,070,703	893,113	49,661	40,847	46 21	45 74

EXHIBIT AA.—German emigration in ten years, 1873–1882.

Years.	Total.	To the United States.*	To British North America.	To Central America and Mexico.	To the Indies.	To Brazil.	To other South American States.	To Africa.	To Asia.	To Australia.
1873.....	103,638	96,641	49	32	28	5,048	496	4	9	1,331
1874.....	45,112	42,492	138	24	83	1,019	418	5	33	900
1875.....	30,773	27,834	38	26	47	1,387	377	1	37	1,026
1876.....	28,368	22,767	11	8	35	3,432	804	54	31	1,226
1877.....	21,964	18,240	11	25	243	1,069	289	750	31	1,306
1878.....	24,217	20,373	89	22	74	1,048	449	394	50	1,718
1879.....	33,327	30,808	44	17	59	1,630	441	23	31	274
1880.....	106,190	103,115	222	19	100	2,119	420	27	36	132
1881.....	210,547	206,189	286	56	58	2,102	762	314	35	745
1882.....	193,687	189,373	383	65	39	1,286	1,101	335	40	1,065

* Ninety-seven per cent. in the years 1881 and 1882.

EXHIBIT BB.—Table showing the number of teachers and students at German universities at the end of the year 1882.

Universities.	Teacher's number.	Number of students of—					Total of students matriculated.	Persons authorized to hear lectures (non-students).	Total number.
		Divinity.		Law.	Medicine.	Philosophy.			
		Evangelical.	Catholic.						
Berlin	241	385	.....	1,063	653	1,709	3,900	1,095	4,995
Bonn	110	96	61	299	186	419	1,061	41	1,102
Breslau	123	108	129	327	352	616	1,532	150	1,682
Erlangen	62	278	.....	69	141	102	575	.....	575
Frieberg	64	.....	44	230	295	152	721	45	766
Geissen	54	59	.....	118	111	147	435	23	478
Göttingen	119	174	.....	191	153	565	1,083	13	1,096
Greifswald	66	105	.....	57	344	153	659	11	670
Halle	107	389	.....	143	193	652	1,377	37	1,414
Heidelberg	109	46	.....	386	207	283	922	18	940
Jena	73	101	.....	116	125	228	570	32	602
Kiel	72	66	.....	47	126	142	381	18	399
Königsburg	91	126	.....	152	205	320	863	13	876
Leipzig	171	574	.....	723	502	1,312	3,111	55	3,166
Marburg	78	103	.....	103	176	384	776	8	784
Munich	141	.....	96	765	649	507	2,012	32	2,049
Münster	33	.....	116	.....	.....	210	326	10	336
Rostock	42	44	.....	45	53	94	236	.....	236
Strassburg	104	69	.....	219	183	352	823	26	849
Tübingen	79	374	144	442	206	234	1,400	14	1,414
Würzburg	68	.....	168	148	594	166	1,076	15	1,091

GERMANY.

Report by Consul-General Vogeler, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, on the commerce of the German Empire for the year 1883.

In spite of continued complaints about the dullness of trade and the stagnation of business, it may be safely asserted that the German people have entered upon an era of comparative activity and prosperity. That this improvement of the material conditions of Germany is denied by some and not noticed by many, seems to me to be due to the fact that the change for the better has come so gradually and is proceeding so regularly as to escape the attention of all who are not in a position to take so general a view of things as to encompass the leading branches of trade and industry.

THE CROPS.

The crops for the years 1880 and 1881 had been a partial failure and business suffered by reason thereof until the splendid spring weather of 1882, and the unusually fine condition of the fields gave promise of one of the richest harvests ever garnered in Germany. The incessant rains of July and the first half of August indeed greatly dampened the high expectations theretofore indulged in, and in some sections partially destroyed the crops, but in most of the provinces of the Empire the ever vigilant husbandman discovered a sufficient number of fair days to safely barn or stack his cereals, while some articles, such as beets, corn, clover, and grass, were benefited by the wet season, thus neutralizing the partial loss sustained. Generally speaking, therefore, the crop of 1882 is more than an average one, and this fact and the report of the immense wheat crop harvested in the United States, estimated at over five hundred millions of bushels, has caused prices steadily to decline. As to prices of the leading articles of consumption in Germany in the month of August of this year, the latest statistical report extant, I refer to the tabulated statement hereto annexed.

BEETS AND BEET SUGAR.

The cultivation of beets and the production of beet-sugar is one of the leading industries of Germany, and one which is exceedingly profitable to the farmer as well as to the manufacturer. The growth of this branch of industry has been remarkable, as will appear by reference to comparative tables annexed to this report.

During the year ending August 31, 1882, the 343 sugar factories of Germany have consumed, *i. e.*, converted into sugar, no less than 62,840,196 times 100 kilograms, or 220 American pounds—that is to say, more than 138,000,000 hundredweights of beets. In consequence of the steadily growing inland production of beet-sugar, the importation of foreign sugar into Germany is constantly diminishing, and will soon be reduced to a very inconsiderable amount. The taxes which the State levies upon beets used for the production of sugar, without appearing to be burdensome, yield to a considerable revenue. On the sugar exported the tax paid is of course refunded. The tax paid to the Government on beets during the year ended July 31, 1881, was 101,163,969 marks, of which, however, 56,547,988 marks were refunded on sugar exported, showing that considerably more than one-half of the whole amount of beet-sugar manufactured in Germany was exported. The average tax received by the State from this branch of industry during the ten years

ended July 31, 1881, was 62,842,364 marks per year, and the average amount refunded 15,649,710 marks, or only about 25 per cent. of the average amount received, which shows how rapidly the exportation of beet-sugar has grown. For further particulars concerning this great industry, I refer to the tables attached to this report. I may add, however, that the reason assigned for the peculiar growth of this industry is, that the soil and climate of Germany are specially adapted to the successful cultivation of the sugar-beet, it being claimed that France and Italy and Spain, and even the greater part of Austria, are too warm and the more northern countries too wet, to make the cultivation profitable. I should judge, however, that the climate and soil of the Northwestern States of the Union are as well adapted to the cultivation of beets as those of any part of Germany.

THE TARIFF.

In a general way it may be said that the greater activity in the trade and industries of Germany is largely due to the fact that both the Government and the people have become convinced of the necessity of finding new markets for their manufactures. Germany does not produce enough cereals and other necessities of life to feed and maintain the teeming millions which inhabit its provinces, and which are increasing at the rate of half a million, or more than 1 per cent. per year. In spite of the extraordinary flow of emigration, labor is still cheap and skilled artisans abundant. To enable Germany, therefore, to maintain its financial standing and to prevent the balance of trade from being permanently against it, the export trade must be propitiated in order to offset the amount necessarily imported from year to year. With this end in view the German Government has in every possible way encouraged the exportation of goods, while the duties on imports have been considerably raised by the law of 1879.

As to this protective policy of the Government and its effect upon the condition of the people, there is a decided difference of opinion. The Liberals and many non-partisan political economists vigorously attack not only the protective tariff, but the entire system of indirect taxation inaugurated since the year 1879, of which the new tariff is a part. They claim that the improvement noticeable in many branches of industry and the greater activity manifest in general, is not due to the influence of the protective policy, but that on the contrary it has been achieved in spite thereof. In their eagerness to produce proofs to sustain their arguments, they seize upon every item which is deemed favorable to their side, often, it must be confessed, charging the tariff with results which flow from entirely different causes. Thus the following table which shows an increase of the imports of grain and other leading articles of consumption, and, in general, a decrease of the exports thereof during the first three quarters of the year 1882, as compared with the same period of the year 1881, is pointed to as proof, that the tariff on these articles, which, by the way is very low (wheat 6½ cents per bushel, other articles in proportion), instead of diminishing had increased importation of grain until the more promising crops of 1882 could be garnered.

The imports and exports of grain, &c., in Germany during the first three quarters of the years 1882 and 1881 were:

[Kilogram=2.2 American pounds.]

Grain, &c.	1882.		1881.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
	100 kilos.	100 kilos.	100 kilos.	100 kilos.
Wheat.....	5,275,793	289,192	3,037,745	397,998
Rye.....	5,190,994	90,150	4,210,798	80,704
Oats.....	2,422,924	132,538	1,551,969	242,725
Barley.....	2,256,483	547,323	1,615,450	699,237
Maize.....	819,614	19,953	3,644,569	4,965
Malt.....	361,251	56,108	374,534	67,881
Potatoes.....	184,319	1,048,405	260,471	1,033,881

The import and export of textile fabrics during the same period (three quarters) of the years 1882 and 1881 was as follows:

[100 kilograms = 220 American pounds.]

Fabrics.	1882.		1881.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
Raw cotton.....	1,198,070	125,256	1,214,841	137,328
Cotton yarn.....	136,048	81,729	120,415	77,043
Cotton dress goods.....	1,626	4,139	1,618	5,056
Cotton shirtings.....	2,228	86,913	1,892	87,934
Cotton hosiery.....	315	45,050	322	41,481
Cotton trimmings.....	135	17,518	271	12,668
Cotton braids.....	2,231	1,121	1,811	1,024
Linen yarn.....	92,743	10,412	86,617	9,175
Linen, colored.....	4,063	5,263	2,801	3,843
Ropes.....	3,981	28,200	3,521	24,783
Plain linen.....	63,162	12,163	57,835	13,308
Plain silk.....	25,810	6,945	23,588	7,079
Silk dress goods.....	1,549	2,121	1,515	1,984
Silk and cotton dress goods.....	1,302	27,766	1,219	22,331
Half silk trimmings.....	73	8,352	63	8,600
Woolen yarn.....	119,140	36,578	115,361	30,750
Woolen cloth.....	10,412	133,184	14,722	136,010
Woolen trimmings.....	115	12,260	106	12,224
Plush.....	186	4,440	172	2,616

Showing only slight variations, thus confirming my statement that the increased importation of grain, &c., in 1882, is due to the failure of crops in 1881. It seems to be conceded, however, by impartial judges that the imposition of increased duties on certain raw materials had worked great injury to the respective industries. In my last annual report I enumerated the branches which are most earnestly complaining, viz, manufacturers of machinery, notably of sewing-machines, of steam and gas pipes, of boots and shoes, of pocketbooks and portfolios, &c. These complaints have by no means ceased, although the general improvement of trade has caused them to be less noticed.

THE LEATHER INDUSTRY.

The reports of the condition of the leather industry in Germany are uniformly unfavorable. It is claimed that the most protected branches of this industry are in the worst plight, while those less protected, for example the calf and sheep skin branch, are maintaining their standpoint by a fair export trade. The increase of duty on sole leather from 12 marks to 36 marks per 100 kilograms (1 kilogram = $2\frac{2}{10}$ American

pounds), which was mainly directed against the American article, did not prove effective, because the duty on tan-bark, that is to say, on an article which enters largely into the manufacture of sole-leather, and which the German tanner is compelled to import, neutralized the increase of the duty on leather. While, therefore, the increase of duty on American leather was intended to exclude it from the German market, the effect has been the reverse, for the increased cost of the manufacture of German leather has made Germany a still better market for American sole-leather.

It is not claimed, however, that this depressed condition of the leather market is due solely to the improper adjustment of the tariff, but it is conceded that other causes have co-operated. The constantly increasing burden of taxation diminishes the consumptive capacity of the people, while the drain occasioned by the stupendous emigration is also severely felt. Assuming that only 200,000 people emigrated from Germany in the year 1881, and that the cost of leather articles of all kinds used by an individual per year is only 30 marks (\$7.50), a decrease of 6,000,000 marks, or \$1,500,000, is apparent. The only flourishing branch of the leather industry seems to be that of kid leather, which, in spite of our own high import duties, finds a ready market in the United States.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

The increased duties on imports have materially added to the temptation of defrauding the revenue, and as a consequence thereof prosecutions for smuggling or attempting to smuggle have increased at a rate which, while it argues well for the watchfulness and efficiency of the German customs officers, is not flattering to the German people, unless it be argued that inasmuch as the Government and the laws of Germany are not, in the real sense of the term, of the people's own making, no moral turpitude attaches to an attempt to evade them. But whatever view one may take of the matter, it is certain that the old truth that high duties encourage smuggling has again been verified. In the period from 1872 to 1878, that is to say, in the seven years preceding the increase of the tariff, the average annual number of prosecutions for fraud on the import revenue was 10,019; in the fiscal year 1878-'79, 11,478; 1879-'80, 13,566; 1880-'81, 15,633; 1881-'82, 18,461; showing that since the new tariff law went into effect the number of prosecutions has constantly increased, reaching for the fiscal year just closed an increase of 80 per cent. as compared with the former average.

COAL.

In consequence of the increased activity in all industrial enterprises the demand for coal has been steadily though slowly increasing, and prices have become firmer. In the Dortmund mining district, for example, the number of workmen employed in coal mining during the quarter ended September 30, 1882, was 88,832 as against 81,632 for the corresponding quarter of 1881, and the production of coal increased to 6,777,158 tons (of 2,200 American pounds) for the quarter ended September 30, 1882, as against 5,276,675 tons for the preceding (second) quarter of the same year, and as against 5,974,604 tons for the same (third) quarter of 1881. In the fall of 1881 the average price of coal was 4.53 marks per ton; in the summer of 1882, 4.54 marks, and at the close of the third quarter of the same year, 4.60 marks, a slight ad-

vance, indeed, but one which, considering the increased production, has proved quite encouraging.

IRON.

The general condition of the iron market has been favorable, and prices are firm. In this article, too, the production has increased, and will reach nearly three million of tons for the year 1882. For the quarter ended September 30, 1882, the production reached the amount of 272,729 tons, viz:

	Tons.
Puddling iron	172,145
Spiegel iron	15,548
Bessemer iron	62,145
Cast iron	22,891

During the corresponding quarter of 1881 the production was only 226,061 tons; for the nine months ended September 30, 1882, the production amounts to 2,140,602 tons, while for the same period of 1881 it was 1,996,428.

The price of iron, while it has been subject to slight temporary fluctuations, has in the main advanced, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the average prices of Bessemer and puddling iron per ton (of 2,200 pounds) in American money at the Dortmund furnaces at different periods since the fall of the year 1881:

September, 1881:	
Bessemer iron	\$16 44
Puddling iron	13 91
December, 1881:	
Bessemer iron	17 76
Puddling iron	16 08
March, 1882:	
Bessemer iron	18 00
Puddling iron	16 80
June, 1882:	
Bessemer iron	16 08
Puddling iron	15 12
September, 1882:	
Bessemer iron	17 04
Puddling iron	15 60

FORESTS.

There are no detailed statistics extant as to the forests of the whole Empire of Germany, each German state having individual control of the forests within its boundaries.

The forests of the Kingdom of Prussia at the end of the year 1881 comprised 7,124,521 hectares of area (1 hectare equal to about 5 acres), that is to say, 23.33 per cent. of the entire area of the monarchy. The proportion of forests in Germany generally is estimated at a little over 25 per cent. of the entire area. Of this vast extent of forests 29.4 per cent. are the property of the state, 11.9 per cent. are owned by municipal bodies, and the balance of 58.7 per cent. is in the hands of private individuals and corporations. The net income of the forests of Prussia is estimated at 70,801,951 marks, and the taxes collected by the state on forest property yielded 40,578,192 marks, or only a little over 9 per cent. of the real-estate tax collected in the Kingdom. At the close of the year 1881 the state of Prussia owned 2,649,892 hectares of forest, an increase of 23,979 hectares since 1856. The cultivation of forests is prosecuted by the state with great energy, and more than a million of

marks are annually expended in adding suitable and convenient tracts of forests to the state domain. The net receipts of the state from these forests for the fiscal year 1880-'81 amounted to 22,567,508 marks. It may be of interest to mention that of the state forests 12 per cent. are of a growth of over 100 years, 13 per cent. of between 80 and 100 years, 15 per cent. of between 60 and 80 years, 10 per cent. of between 40 and 60 years, 20 per cent. of between 20 and 40 years, 20 per cent. of between 1 and 20 years, and 2 per cent. are bare.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

In conclusion I desire to call attention to the tabulated statements attached to this report, viz:

1. Average wholesale prices of leading articles of merchandise in Germany during the year 1881.
2. Total receipts and shipments of grain at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.
3. Total receipts and shipments of milling productions at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.
4. Total receipts and shipments of wine at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.
5. Total receipts and shipments of manufactured iron at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.
6. Total receipts and shipments of leather at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.
7. Merchandise received at the custom-house at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.
8. Annual report of imperial telegraphic department at Frankfort-on-the-Main for the year 1881.
9. Result of the crops of 1880 and 1881 in the German Empire, reduced to American bushels.
10. Production of 23 breweries at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.
11. Report of the stock market at Frankfort-on-the-Main for the year 1881.
12. Total receipts and shipments of salted skins and hides at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.
13. Total receipts and shipments of bristles and hair at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.
14. Beet sugar industry—amount of beets consumed from 1872 to 1881.
15. Results of the beet sugar industry for the period from 1872 to 1881.
16. Average amount of wages paid to artisans and laborers during the summer of 1882.
17. Average prices of leading articles of consumption, August, 1882.
18. Statement of exports to the United States from the district of this consulate-general for the year ended September 30, 1882.

FERDINAND VOGELER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort-on-the-Main, November 15, 1882.

1.—Average wholesale prices of leading articles of merchandise in Germany during the year 1881.

I.—WHEAT.

[Per 1,000 kilograms.*]

City.	1881.	1880.
Lindau	\$62 38	\$62 68
Stuttgart	61 47	60 84
Mannheim	59 96	59 37
Munich	59 55	58 10
Frankfort-on-the-Main	58 04	56 96
Cologne	56 80	56 16
Leipsic	55 89	47 90
Magdeburg	53 64	51 94
Stettin	53 11	51 44
Berlin	52 67	52 28
Halle-on-the-Saale	50 98	50 51
Danzig	50 53	50 35
Konigsberg	50 04	49 47
Posen	49 81	49 75
Breslau	49 58	48 69
General average	54 96	53 76

* One kilogram = 2.2 pounds.

II.—RYE.

Lindau	\$52 75	\$50 77
Stuttgart	52 23	49 40
Cologne	52 05	49 02
Munich	51 60	49 20
Mannheim	51 03	48 66
Frankfort-on-the-Main	50 99	47 93
Leipsic	50 42	49 43
Halle-on-the-Saale	50 05	48 83
Magdeburg	48 78	47 11
Lubeck	48 16	45 03
Breslau	47 01	45 33
Berlin	46 84	45 09
Stettin	45 96	43 91
Bremen	45 89	43 13
Posen	45 31	44 02
Dantzic	45 17	43 42
Konigsberg	43 68	42 42
General average	48 70	46 61

III.—BARLEY.

Lindau	\$51 20	\$50 84
Cologne	51 04	51 02
Munich	52 99	49 65
Mannheim	46 63	45 93
Stuttgart	46 30	47 36
Magdeburg	44 99	46 63
Frankfort-on-the-Main	44 85	44 80
Halle-on-the-Saale	42 93	43 08
Leipsic	41 09	42 71
Stettin	47 32	38 90
Dantzic	36 59	37 96
Posen	36 37	36 92
Breslau	35 55	36 79
Konigsberg	33 05	34 25
General average	42 92	43 34

IV.—OATS.

Cologne	\$39 82	\$37 17
Halle-on-the-Saale	39 79	38 44
Magdeburg	39 58	37 27
Munich	39 40	36 30
Leipsic	38 38	36 99
Frankfort-on-the-Main	38 20	34 30
Lindau	38 10	37 08

1.—Average wholesale prices of leading articles of merchandise, &c.—Continued.

IV.—OATS—Continued.

City.	1881.	1880.
Mannheim.....	\$37 89	\$36 24
Dantzic	37 73	36 12
Stettin.....	37 03	35 20
Stuttgart.....	36 68	35 70
Posen.....	36 58	37 30
Berlin	36 14	35 51
Konigsberg	34 31	33 24
Breslau	33 83	35 41
General average.....	37 56	36 15

V.—COFFEE.

[Per 100 kilograms.]

Bremen:		
Rio, good ordinary	\$25 05	\$30 43
Savanilla, good ordinary.....	26 85	32 91
Frankfort-on-the-Main:		
Java, good ordinary	41 72	44 40
Plantation, Ceylon, middling	55 72	58 04
Santos, fair	26 02	81 20
Hamburg:		
Rio, fair	24 37	30 37
La Guayra Trillado	26 66	31 38
Cologne:		
Java, good middling	43 11	47 91
Santos, good middling	39 26	44 79
Mannheim:		
Santos, good ordinary	39 14	44 36
Plantation, Ceylon, good middling.....	56 22	59 00

VI.—LEAD.

Berlin.....	\$7 41	\$8 00
Hamburg	7 36	8 24
Cologne.....	6 97	7 70
Frankfort-on-the-Main	6 89	7 69
General average.....	7 16	7 91

VII.—ZINC.

Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	\$8 05	\$9 23
Cologne.....	7 84	9 09
Hamburg	7 82	9 27
Breslau	7 40	8 11
General average	7 78	8 92

VIII.—COPPER.

Berlin	\$35 74	\$35 78
Hamburg	32 74	33 77
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	31 66	32 41
General average	33 38	33 99

IX.—TIN.

Hamburg	\$48 25	\$45 35
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	46 53	43 44
General average	47 39	44 39

2.—*Total receipts and shipments of grain at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.*

RECEIVED.

	Kilograms.
Wheat	12, 558, 756
Rye	2, 516, 400
Barley	12, 361, 810
Oats	10, 876, 695
Total 1881	38, 313, 661
Total 1880	37, 831, 100
Total 1879	39, 776, 566

SHIPPED.

Wheat	4, 618, 870
Rye	1, 115, 610
Barley	1, 148, 560
Oats	791, 530
Total 1881	7, 674, 570
Total 1880	5, 887, 939
Total 1879	3, 291, 008

3.—*Total receipts and shipments of milling productions at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.*

RECEIVED.

	Kilograms.
1881	18, 800, 575
1880	16, 515, 664
1879	17, 402, 184

SHIPPED.

1881	6, 848, 033
1880	7, 882, 371
1879	9, 394, 324

RECEIVED.

1881	5, 494, 234
1880	5, 431, 487
1879	7, 017, 548

SHIPPED.

1881	3, 259, 858
1880	3, 195, 943
1879	2, 627, 945

4.—*Total receipts and shipments of manufactured iron at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.*

RECEIVED.

	Kilograms.
1881	7, 940, 099
1880	9, 141, 619
1879	7, 842, 714

SHIPPED.

1881	3, 056, 422
1880	3, 121, 650
1879	1, 651, 863

IRON AND STEEL WARE.

RECEIVED.

1881	2, 265, 617
1880	1, 584, 999
1879	2, 458, 445

SHIPPED.

1881	985, 387
1880	684, 896
1879	1, 020, 329

SHEET-IRON.

RECEIVED.

	Kilograms.
1881	2, 038, 931
1880	1, 555, 234
1879	1, 686, 950

SHIPPED.

1881	300, 186
1880	265, 898
1879	217, 094

CAST-IRON WARE.

RECEIVED.

1881	1, 988, 061
1880	2, 212, 556
1879	2, 332, 771

SHIPPED.

1881	1, 439, 278
1880	590, 071
1879	518, 962

MACHINERY.

RECEIVED.

1881	1, 637, 103
1880	1, 451, 385
1879	1, 250, 446

SHIPPED.

1881	2, 478, 617
1880	1, 485, 544
1879	1, 846, 901

5.—Total receipts and shipments of leather at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.

RECEIVED.

	Kilograms.
1881	3, 716, 901
1880	3, 095, 401
1879	4, 941, 829

SHIPPED.

1881	1, 906, 406
1880	1, 535, 814
1879	3, 141, 438

6.—Merchandise received at the custom-house at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.

Articles.	1881.	1880.
	Kilograms.	Kilograms.
Cotton yarn	73, 637	62, 234
Cotton wear	52, 964	62, 505
Iron, raw	2, 844, 186	1, 145, 345
Coarse iron ware	377, 938	658, 966
Fine iron ware	62, 890	26, 502
Machines	377, 252	264, 649
Leather, all kinds	308, 297	220, 800
Beer	165, 569	202, 715
Brandy	90, 565	84, 289
Wine, in barrels	1, 227, 774	1, 144, 751
Wine, in bottles	183, 599	177, 654
Figs, currants, raisins	112, 595	98, 238
Spices, all kinds	80, 440	64, 155
Coffee, raw	4, 743, 629	4, 528, 217
Rice	725, 424	748, 868
Tobacco, leaves and stalks	127, 477	76, 886
Cigars	17, 711	16, 035
Sugar	60, 422	77, 517
Tea	52, 940	43, 944
Oil, in barrels	914, 225	1, 031, 544
Lard	252, 839	249, 153
Petroleum	3, 083, 741	2, 506, 058
Silk and half-silk goods	45, 595	43, 399
Woolen goods	117, 157	125, 155

7.—*Annual report of the Imperial Telegraphic Department at Frankfort-on-the-Main for the year 1881.*

Telegrams forwarded.			Telegrams received, in-land and foreign.
Places.	Inland.	Foreign.	
Frankfort-on-the-Main	296, 849	258, 439	504, 017
Bochenheim	2, 592	606	4, 471
Bonames	218	30	251
Boenheim	792	249	1, 356
Sachsenhausen	2, 581	1, 331	6, 032
Total	303, 032	260, 655	516, 127
Total in 1880	269, 150	229, 878	519, 054
Increase	33, 882	30, 777	.....
Decrease .....	.....	.....	2, 927

8.—*Result of the crops of 1880 and 1881 in the German Empire.*

Grain.	1880.	1881.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Rye	196, 349, 375	214, 044, 442
Wheat	85, 993, 526	75, 501, 763
Barley	98, 340, 779	95, 157, 333
Oats	290, 683, 800	258, 485, 494
Potatoes	535, 321, 655	701, 003, 105

9.—*Production of the twenty-three bre weries at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.*

Amount taxed.	Malt.	Beer.
	<i>Centner.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
In 1881	273, 761	12, 319, 235
In 1880	232, 924	10, 481, 575
Increase in 1881	40, 837	1, 837, 650

Comparison during eight years.

Years.	Malt.	Beer.
	<i>Centner.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1874	237, 674	10, 695, 350
1875	240, 689	10, 580, 925
1876	218, 440	9, 829, 500
1877	234, 135	10, 536, 050
1878	237, 444	10, 684, 975
1879	216, 474	9, 741, 350
1880	232, 924	10, 481, 575
1881	243, 761	12, 319, 235

BEER RECEIVED.

	Kilograms
In 1881	3, 081, 277
In 1880	2, 705, 686
In 1879	2, 974, 684

BEER SHIPPED.

In 1881	13, 566, 156
In 1880	12, 433, 878
In 1879	8, 239, 816

Total amount of beer brewed in 1881 at Frankfort-on-the-Main:

Malt	centners..	273, 761
Beer	gallons..	12, 319, 235

10.—*Report of the stock market at Frankfort-on-the-Main for the year 1881.*

Animals.	1881.	1880.
Oxen	21, 531	22, 819
Cows, beeves, and bullocks	20, 258	17, 742
Calves	34, 710	39, 833
Sheep	17, 420	18, 870
Hogs	31, 690	37, 987
Young pigs	9, 828	9, 914

11.—*Total receipts and shipments of salted skins and hides at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.*

RECEIVED SALTED.

	Kilograms.
1881	497, 374
1880	367, 860
1879	437, 493

SHIPPED SALTED.

1881	863, 122
1880	692, 105
1879	841, 617

RECEIVED DRY.

1881	5, 416, 424
1880	5, 309, 032
1879	5, 563, 029

SHIPPED DRY.

1881	4, 582, 668
1880	3, 476, 016
1879	4, 568, 086

12.—*Total receipts and shipments of bristles and hair at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1881.*

RECEIVED.

	Kilograms.
1881	93, 706
1880	336, 991
1879	156, 147

SHIPPED.

1881	340, 321
1880	98, 181
1879	262, 487

13.—*Amount of beets consumed from 1872 to 1881 in beet-sugar industry.*

Years.	Number of factories in opera- tion.	Steam power.	Amount of horse- power.	Total amount of sugar beets consumed.
				100 kilos.
1871-'72	311	1, 918	18, 149	23, 609, 182
1872-'73	324	2, 073	19, 910	31, 815, 508
1873-'74	337	2, 200	21, 941	35, 287, 639
1874-'75	333	2, 230	22, 699	27, 567, 451
1875-'76	332	2, 297	23, 312	41, 612, 842
1876-'77	328	2, 367	24, 910	35, 500, 366
1877-'78	329	2, 410	25, 775	40, 909, 680
1878-'79	324	2, 490	26, 869	46, 287, 477
1879-'80	328	2, 624	29, 573	48, 052, 615
1880-'81	333	2, 809	32, 256	63, 222, 030
Average	328	2, 342	24, 539	39, 276, 479

14.—Results of the beet-sugar industry for the period from 1872 to 1881.

Years.	Production of raw sugar.	Import of su- gar reduced to raw sugar.	Production and import together.	Export of su- gar reduced to raw sugar.	Consump- tion.	Consumption per head of population.
	100 kilos.	100 kilos.	100 kilos.	100 kilos.	100 kilos.	100 kilos.
1871-'72	1,864,419	497,553	2,361,972	144,043	2,217,929	5.4
1872-'73	2,625,511	274,413	2,899,924	184,721	2,715,203	6.6
1873-'74	2,910,407	297,101	2,207,508	228,466	2,979,042	7.2
1874-'75	2,564,124	284,465	2,848,589	120,125	2,728,464	6.5
1875-'76	3,580,482	213,245	3,793,727	573,910	2,219,817	7.6
1876-'77	2,894,227	129,354	3,023,581	621,950	2,401,631	5.6
1877-'78	3,780,091	89,889	3,869,980	990,119	2,879,861	6.6
1878-'79	4,261,551	84,489	4,346,040	1,406,970	2,939,070	6.7
1879-'80	4,094,152	76,708	4,170,860	1,370,619	2,800,241	6.3
1880-'81	5,559,151	63,359	5,622,508	2,863,180	2,759,328	6.2
Average.....	3,413,412	201,057	3,614,469	850,410	2,764,059	.....

Years.	Beet-sugar tax.	Duty on im- ported sugar.	Total.	Taxes refund- ed on sugar exported.	Net re- ceipts.	Tax paid per head of popu- lation.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
1871-'72	36,014,691	12,498,225	48,512,916	3,875,916	44,637,000	1.09
1872-'73	50,904,813	7,127,469	58,032,282	3,201,150	54,831,132	1.33
1873-'74	56,460,222	7,778,976	64,239,198	3,595,569	60,643,629	1.46
1874-'75	44,107,920	7,217,593	51,325,513	1,641,786	49,683,727	1.18
1875-'76	66,580,546	5,672,131	72,252,677	8,888,608	63,364,069	1.49
1876-'77	56,800,570	3,353,926	60,154,496	11,389,541	48,764,955	1.14
1877-'78	65,455,491	2,369,082	67,824,573	17,855,173	49,969,400	1.15
1878-'79	74,059,961	2,111,772	76,171,733	25,359,970	50,811,763	1.16
1879-'80	76,875,459	1,729,536	78,604,995	24,141,395	54,463,600	1.23
1880-'81	101,163,969	1,480,967	102,644,936	56,547,988	46,096,948	1.03
Average.....	62,842,364	5,133,968	67,976,332	15,649,710	52,326,622	1.23

15.—Average amount of wages paid to artisans and laborers during the summer of 1882.

Occupation.	Working hours.	Wages per week.
Builders:		
Foreman.....	10.6	\$4 56
Journeyman.....	10.6	3 43
Hod-carrier.....	10.6	2 45
Cabinet-makers.....	10.9	3 38
Locksmiths.....	10.9	3 36
Tailors.....	11.2	2 88
Shoemakers.....	11.4	2 76
Machinists.....	10.8	4 18
Machine weavers.....	11.3	2 92
Wool-spinners.....	11.0	3 00
Other skilled factory men.....	10.7	3 58
Day laborer:		
Factory.....	10.8	2 64
Garden.....	10.8	2 42
Field.....	10.8	2 30

16.—Average prices of leading articles of consumption, August, 1882.

	Per 100 pounds.
Wheat.....	\$2 38
Rye.....	1 72
Barley.....	1 62
Maize.....	1 76
Oats.....	1 62
Potatoes.....	45
Wheat flour.....	3 64
Rye flour.....	2 36
Lard.....	13 68
Cotton, middling upland.....	14 78
Petroleum.....	1 50

17.—Exports to United States from the district of United States consulate-general at Frankfort-

Articles.	Aix-la-Chapelle.	Barmen.	Cologne.	Crefeld.	Dusseldorf.	Frankfort.
Baskets and basket ware						
Brushes and hair pencils	\$154 76					
Bronze powder and leaf metal						
Beads and bead ware						
Books, stationery, and photographs, &c	22,268 20		\$11,546 16	\$76,439 27		\$78,925 21
Buttons and button stuffs		\$209,921 15		12,277 37	\$19,325 73	
Clay (for pipes)						53,504 36
China, glass, porcelain, and earthen ware	190,959 19		10,265 97			50,851 18
Cotton dress goods, velvets, and furnishings				2,643,832 65		
Corsets						
Cloth	1,136,280 59					
Cologne water			16,062 66			
Decalcomania						
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c		173,750 94	220,144 15	56,049 30	25,786 47	508,856 16
Fancy goods and toys	2,979 67					161,232 07
Fancy paper						
Glass-plate, window and mirror glass						
Glassware (hollow), watch crystals, spectacle glasses, &c						18,621 57
Gold, silver, and metal paper						
Gas-burners, lava gas-tips, brass lamps						
Grape-sugar and sirup			54,102 71			
Hatters' fur						165,049 41
Hair, prepared and raw						69,195 31
Hares' hair						134,389 20
Instruments						3,935 80
Jewelry and precious stones						3,881 40
Kid gloves	100,282 45					
Lead pencils and lead for pencils						
Leather, hides, and skins			130,953 50			749,358 57
Leather goods						53,177 39
Lead, zinc, and spelter	271,330 55					63,235 27
Leonic ware						
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	5,313 32	1,182,450 65		20,886 91	456,333 15	338,618 21
Lithographic stones and materials						
Machinery	404 76		6,776 15	11,690 38	7,235 38	30,740 34
Mineral water			377,386 36		11,718 46	100,382 31
Music, musical strings, and instruments						15,947 34
Optical goods						222 53
Oil paintings and chromos				1,415 12	41,411 69	2,964 17
Platina wire and plates						22,542 05
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c		14,071 66				198,320 49
Pins and needles	37,037 28					33,985 78
Rags						
Railway rails, old and new, iron ware, cutlery, &c	43,082 20	1,289,849 34	525,711 64	1,337,844 13	835,416 18	3,667 55
Sardines and herrings						12,384 83
Seeds, plants, &c						13,798 21
Slates and slate pencils						
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c	1,870 28	2,176,834 62	530,456 86	1,459,300 31	21,022 92	7,823 10
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco						575 34
Soaps and perfumery						9,499 09
Statuary and sculpture						
Sundries	2,951 17	17,216 25	48,162 74	9,134 88	97,225 12	11,250 85
Steel (manufactured) and Bessemer	1,150 83		224,340 06			1,909 66
Tapestry and embroidery ware, laces						8,896 30
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	76 77		88,294 63	20,446 56	2,096 12	108,713 89
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors						1,078 07
Total	1,816,142 02	5,063,194 61	2,244,203 59	5,649,316 88	1,517,571 22	3,037,533 01
Total for preceding year	1,423,965 35	3,784,109 97	2,600,912 97	3,928,499 51	1,013,348 72	2,500,046 93
Increase	392,176 07	1,279,084 64		1,720,817 37	504,222 50	537,486 08
Decrease			356,709 38			

on-the-Main, and the consulates subordinate thereto, during year ended September 30, 1882.

Kehl. *	Mannheim.	Mayence.	Munich.	Nuremberg.	Sonneberg.	Stuttgart.	Total.
				\$196,485 99	\$7,446 15		\$203,932 14
				29,851 53			30,006 29
			\$23,805 38	421,853 03			445,658 41
				55,562 65			55,562 65
\$11,306 14	\$23,151 20	\$332 18	45,717 16			\$13,394 61	283,080 13
		321 90		12,930 00			253,554 25
				13,991 10			67,820 36
451 33	2,575 22	2,149 77	9,500 51	38,773 08	712,665 83	18,940 87	1,037,132 95
	124,362 15						2,768,194 80
						432,712 70	432,712 70
							1,136,280 59
							16,062 66
				68,257 79			68,257 79
23,142 85	1,214,059 85	189,155 38	9,548 26	69,380 89	42,106 05	123,956 78	2,655,937 08
11,667 17	57,840 93		5,199 04	277,532 21	616,698 79	2,294 76	1,135,444 64
				94,124 99			94,124 99
	7,895 78			1,175,760 79			1,183,656 57
8,484 00	41,611 57						68,717 14
			43,732 91				43,732 91
				21,342 53	5,133 24		26,475 77
							54,102 71
8,153 95	688 20	4,465 80					165,049 41
							82,503 26
			5,352 75	30,086 41		1,359 37	134,389 20
	13,186 20	492,149 20	4,701 46	12,095 23	6,176 12	23,917 43	40,734 33
			106,144 87		1,328 86		556,107 04
							207,756 18
				134,043 42			134,043 42
213,245 63	680,938 10	327,351 65	6,097 20		9,605 24	15,268 70	2,132,818 59
							53,177 39
							334,565 82
				39,106 39			39,106 39
6,571 15	29,191 45			40,120 10	477,005 28	45,450 64	2,601,940 86
				106,515 75			106,515 75
		8,991 46		5,253 00		2,327 98	73,419 45
		23,381 17			9,972 39		522,840 60
	2,466 62	4,451 26	8,615 62	21,475 57	32,815 71	12,508 41	98,280 53
				28,971 03			29,193 56
		4,539 37	161,097 59				211,427 94
							22,542 05
	45,676 85	109,934 32	6,410 09	220,418 04		41,911 73	636,743 18
	50,589 23						37,037 28
							84,575 01
	11,970 73				34,264 62	1,033 97	4,082,840 36
		152 32			62,750 07	1,174 30	12,384 83
				12,363 92	27,696 98		77,874 90
							40,060 90
71,891 50	298,855 08						4,568,054 67
1,451 00	26,086 82	34,775 67			27,849 25		90,738 08
			17,720 16				9,499 09
7,462 30	44,840 30	2,914 02	28,577 88	77,512 90	1,906 16	24,797 84	17,720 16
		1,482 83	7,859 92				373,952 41
	1,442 20		1,260 71	83,286 77		2,174 35	236,743 30
1,793 77	208,829 72	514,883 75		47,615 64	2,269 09	4,095 78	97,060 33
642 25	4,834 90	2,989 38				5,844 29	999,115 72
							15,388 89
366,263 04	2,891,093 10	1,724,421 43	491,341 51	3,334,713 75	2,077,689 83	773,164 51	30,986,648 50
	2,903,188 00	1,342,822 15	602,901 62	2,499,911 76	1,810,156 92	847,091 03	25,256,954 93
366,263 04		381,599 28		834,801 99	267,532 91		5,729,693 57
	12,094 90		111,560 11			73,926 52	

* From July 18, 1882, to September 30, 1882.

BREMEN.

Report of Consul Wilson on the trade and commerce of Bremen for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report upon the trade, commerce, navigation, emigration, &c., of this port in total, and with the United States, accompanied with statistical tables from 1 to 13, for the year ending December 31, 1882.

The total trade and commerce of Bremen, as shown in tables 1 and 2, was \$257,291,246, of which the exports were \$125,305,320 and the imports were \$131,985,926. The total trade with the United States was \$63,518,498, or nearly one fourth of her entire trade and commerce, as given in tables 3 and 4. Of this the exports to the United States were \$20,679,386, and the imports from were \$42,839,112. The imports from the United States exceed the exports to by \$22,159,726—over one-half greater in our favor. The trade and commerce in total in comparison with the years 1879 and 1880 show an increase. The trade with the United States as compared with that of 1880 shows a slight falling off, both in exports and imports; as compared with 1879 there has been quite an increase. The kind, quantity, and value of all articles exported to and imported from the United States is given in tables 5 and 6. The principal articles imported from the United States are given in table 7, and of which the principal is—

COTTON.

The trade in this article has gradually increased. In the year 1879 there was imported \$15,966,866; in 1880, \$20,463,976; in 1881, \$23,299,934.

PETROLEUM.

The value of petroleum received at this port in 1879 was \$8,135,900; in 1880, \$8,043,158; in 1881, \$6,042,077, a decrease of over \$2,000,000 as compared with 1879. The trade, however, for the first six months of this year, from January 1, to July 1, 1882, shows a large increase, and promises to be greater than ever before, and will far surpass in amount and value that received at any other of the European ports. From the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 1882, 87 vessels have arrived at this port, bringing 612,191 barrels of petroleum; of this amount 371,110 barrels have been forwarded to the interior, the remainder being in store here; that, with the amount on hand received during the last year, gave on 1st day of July, 1882, 630,339 barrels in store here. In addition to this amount there is afloat for this port 78,923, and vessels loading for here with 72,000, barrels more. From this it would seem that the raised import duties has not in the least diminished the importation, as was feared would be the case.

Shipments from the United States to this country of a very low testing oil, and owing to its producing inflammable vapors becomes dangerous for family use, has caused the Imperial Government to issue a law (a copy of which is herewith transmitted) preventing the use and restricting the sale of low-graded oil. By the provisions of the law inspectors are appointed whose duty it is to inspect all oil arriving at any of the German ports. The test required is of 21° Celsius, barometer 760°. All barrels bearing this test will be so stamped; those not coming up to this standard will be marked combustible and treated accordingly. The Bremen senate and the petroleum bourse have already

commenced the inspection of all foreign oils received, and upon all shipments of oil to the interior certificates are only issued to test holding oil. The execution for the provisions of this new law will cause great delay in the management of the petroleum trade, and the additional expense entailed, for which the consumer will have to pay, will be no small item. In the interest of the trade our exporters should send no oil to this market excepting such as will stand the test required.

The following table gives the number of barrels in store on the 1st of July, 1882, at the principal ports of Europe, as compared with the same period of 1881:

Ports.	1882.	1881.
Bremen	630, 839	427, 764
Hamburg	240, 466	43, 577
Antwerp	224, 516	149, 713
Rotterdam	81, 632	2, 696
Amsterdam	46, 027	78, 045
Stettin	28, 325	18, 506
Dantzie	24, 743	24, 261
	1, 276, 548	774, 562

Also, shipments from the following ports during the first six months of this year and same period last year:

Ports.	1882.	1881.
Bremen	371, 110	608, 470
Hamburg	225, 535	173, 101
Antwerp	306, 332	259, 225
Rotterdam	73, 731	60, 153
Amsterdam	82, 870	91, 742
Stettin	74, 586	68, 099
Dantzie	40, 948	30, 179
	1, 175, 112	1, 290, 969

From which it will be seen that Bremen is the largest petroleum market on the Continent, and that the trade for the first six months of this year is over a third greater than for the same period for the year 1881, and at least three times larger than that of any other continental port.

TOBACCO.

Next in importance of imports from the United States is tobacco, which shows a gradual increase for the years 1879, 1880, and 1881. This is the more remarkable owing to the agitation by the German Government of the monopoly of tobacco. It was thought that owing to the uncertainty attending this branch of business there would have been a great falling off in the importation.

LARD AND BACON.

In lard there has been quite a falling off; in bacon, however, quite an increase.

INDIAN CORN.

The importation of this article shows a falling off for that of 1880, but an increase of nearly double that of 1879. It has been but a few years

since the first corn was imported to this port, but of later years it is gradually coming into use, and is now quite extensively used for feeding horses and stock, and is generally recognized as being the best material for that purpose; the expense, however, prevents the more general use.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

Tables 9 and 10 give the total arrivals and departures of vessels at and from the port of Bremen for the years 1879, 1880, and 1881. Tables 11 and 12 give the arrivals and departures of vessels from and to ports in the United States for the year 1881.

During the year there arrived at this port 2,862 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,150,117, and 3,124 vessels with a tonnage of 1,164,011 cleared for foreign ports. There arrived from ports in the United States 455 vessels, with a tonnage of 559,815, and cleared for ports in the United States 367 vessels, with a tonnage of 469,780.

EMIGRATION.

Table 13 shows the total emigration via Bremen for the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, and destination of the emigrants. The emigration has greatly increased, from 26,654 in 1879 to 80,330 in 1880, and to 122,767 in 1881, which is the largest number ever sailing from this port in any one year.

Table 14 gives the nationality and destination of emigrants for the year 1881 and compared with that of 1880. Table 15 gives the emigration for the first six months of the year 1882, by months and destination, compared with same period for 1880 and 1881. So far this year there is a slight falling off.

In the first half of this year there emigrated—

Via—	1882.	1881.
Hamburg.....	68,433	73,633
Bremen.....	67,492	72,288
	136,375	145,921

which shows a decrease, as compared with the first six months of 1881, of 9,546 persons. In the year 1880 there emigrated during the first six months: via Hamburg, 32,489 persons; via Bremen, 42,616 persons.

Nearly all these emigrants went, as in former years, to the United States. The months of March, April, and May were the highest in number, while in the month of June, relatively, the smallest number emigrated. Nearly the entire decrease against the previous year occurs in this month, which may be accounted for by the prospects of a good crop in Germany, which always decreases the emigration. The crops being unusually good this year it is, therefore, not supposed that the emigration will reach the number of the previous year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Mr. George W. Sillcox, the well-known American merchant of this city, and our vice-consul, has kindly furnished me with his views regarding the best means of obtaining reliable information respecting the grain crop of Europe. He says:

The Department of Agriculture, in their monthly for June, give a plan for securing prompt and accurate information for publication relative to the European crops. The carrying out of this plan, and securing the information, would cer-

tainly be of great importance and service to the United States in fixing the prices for her grain and provisions. There are many serious difficulties to overcome in the way of obtaining this information, so that it may be reliable enough to cover the full intention of the Department, as the slow-plodding, red-tape system in Europe in many cases allows the grain to be sown and reaped before anything could be learned of the prospects of the crops.

To obtain the information desired by the Department of Agriculture the various United States legations should be supplied with printed forms, in the language of the country to which they are sent, with questions regarding the information desired; these should be forwarded to every agricultural college and school in the country, and to the governors of provinces in countries like Russia and the East, with the request to answer the questions asked.

With the above there should also be established at some point on the continent of Europe a monthly communication with all the agricultural-machine dealers. Could the Department get this wheel of information once into running order, it would be the most reliable and valuable. I have, for the past ten years, made annual tours over the continent of Europe, including districts in Asia and Africa, in the interest of American agricultural machinery and tools. To-day these dealers are located in every province of Europe, and, as a rule, they are an intelligent, wide-awake set of men, whom, with their assistants, canvass every hamlet and estate in their respective localities, especially in early spring and during the season of cultivation until harvest-time. No better means could be had for accomplishing the plan proposed by the Department of Agriculture than the above, and, in my judgment, at the least expense. The two systems as above named could be easily tested.

There have been so many changes in Europe during the past ten years, regarding the demand for American agricultural machinery and tools, that one is hardly inclined to believe, in looking back over the field, how it was possible that the Vienna exhibition in 1873 could bring American wares so prominently in the following three years before Europeans. In fact, up to 1878 there was a constant pushing of the markets for all kinds of American machinery and tools through direct representatives. To-day the representatives of German houses, with their imitations and copies of American wares, are met in the market two to one against those of American houses (one seldom sees in the machinery line anything originally German), and the fact is worthy of notice, the more so as the Germans more than other people in Europe trade on the model of Sam Slick. The clock once left on the mantel-piece, the sale is virtually effected. The plodding and business tact of the German trader, with his system of price rather than the value of the article, has become a power to be reckoned with in every market. There is a steady, quiet demand for good American agricultural machines and tools in Europe, and this season has been exceptionally good.

There has been among our American manufacturers too much of the idea that what was suitable to the American farmer's wants was also suitable for the European, forgetting in many instances that they had labored fifteen or twenty years educating their own people up to the standard of using light and practical machines and tools. To succeed, only such goods should be sent as the people desire, and such as conform to their wants and wishes, and to their manner of cultivating the soil. By not fully appreciating these facts many of our manufacturers have lost much money in learning what they should have known at first. Those who have gone into this trade by understanding what was wanted and required, and with the intention of remaining and of sending nothing but good wares, are doing a fine and large business upon a solid basis, which will increase from year to year. In past years so many different modes have been recommended as to how American goods should be introduced into Europe that one is inclined to think that all of them are more or less illusions, and the practical man can only smile at some of them. To all who desire to establish a trade in a foreign country for their wares and

manufactures, I would suggest that the first requisite to success is that they should understand the wants and needs of the country with which they wish to deal, and often the prejudices of the people whose custom they desire to obtain; when this is fully known then make their goods and wares correspond to these wants, notions, and ideas. Second, to enter upon the trade, to make it permanent, and be contented with a gradual increase from year to year. So many of our people are in the habit of making one or two sales of their wares and then, when good times are come at home, neglecting the foreign branch of their business, or fill these orders with an inferior class of goods to that with which they commenced. Third, send nothing but the best, and maintain the deserved credit and standard of American manufactures, which is the greatest protection from foreign imitations and the best advertisement. Carry on and conduct this business either through well-known commercial houses of respectability in New York or other cities or receive cash with orders, as no good and respectable house in Europe asks for credit when they have extra low prices for cash. Such is the situation of to-day, and all applications from Europe applying for other terms should be treated cautiously. There is now, and has been for some time, a sharp competition between Germany and England in manufacturing imitations of American wares and implements. While England sends them out as Anglo-American, Germany makes a full steal without a blush, and sends implements into the market with the American labels, trade marks, &c., and in many cases using some standard manufacturer's name. Against this there is no protection to the American manufacturer, as the crude state of the patent and trade mark laws of Germany afford little, if any, protection, although in our country the German subjects enjoy the same protection for their patents or trade-marks as our own citizens. This imitating and copying American wares has been carried to such an extent in Germany that it has to a great extent lessened and impaired our trade. By putting upon the market as American wares an imitation of an inferior, and often of a worthless character, the only protection the American manufacturer has is in the superiority of his wares, which should be maintained.

Herewith transmitted is also Table 16, giving the value and kinds of declared exports from this consular district and the agency at Bremerhaven for the year ending September 30, 1882; also report of Consular Agent J. D. Gross, of Brake, giving navigation and commerce of the ports of Brake and Nordenham, and of the condition of trade, manufacture, agriculture, &c., of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg for the year ending December 31, 1881.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bremen, November 1, 1882.

No. 1.—Statement showing the weight and value of the total exports from Bremen to all countries during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Kind of goods.	1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Cwt., gross.</i>		<i>Cwt., gross.</i>		<i>Cwt., gross.</i>	
Articles of consumption.	10,058,159	\$40,636,351	10,078,804	\$40,699,415	8,850,976	\$34,710,192
Unmanufactured goods.	12,792,998	51,500,773	14,054,506	58,516,346	12,746,366	54,576,662
Halfmanufactured goods.	271,365	4,687,012	194,162	3,780,857	484,196	4,694,823
Manufactured goods....	169,378	13,424,272	156,849	11,338,730	169,506	10,536,082
Other industrial products	1,269,315	11,406,713	1,183,851	10,969,972	1,160,883	10,432,304
Precious metal.....	1	33,320	.....	.....	.....	5,369
Total	24,561,216	121,688,441	25,668,172	125,305,320	23,411,927	114,955,432

No. 2.—Statement showing the weight and value of the total imports from all countries to Bremen during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Kind of goods.	1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Cwt., gross.</i>		<i>Cwt., gross.</i>		<i>Cwt., gross.</i>	
Articles of consumption.	12,846,157	\$47,136,938	12,276,152	\$45,138,428	10,011,174	\$34,611,143
Unmanufactured goods.	20,645,338	53,306,292	20,369,947	57,690,585	20,921,508	55,408,655
Halfmanufactured goods.	375,395	5,162,568	367,651	4,366,982	666,766	5,376,132
Manufactured goods....	197,751	14,758,291	187,304	12,559,060	197,347	11,758,218
Other industrial products	1,420,832	12,521,917	1,399,893	12,203,437	1,375,291	11,805,833
Precious metals.....	1	33,320	5	27,434	16	73,769
Total	35,485,474	132,919,326	34,600,754	131,985,926	33,172,102	119,083,750

No. 3.—Statement showing the weight and value of the total imports from the United States to Bremen during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Kind of goods.	1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Cwt., gross.</i>		<i>Cwt., gross.</i>		<i>Cwt., gross.</i>	
Articles of consumption.	3,807,177	\$13,102,068	2,978,403	\$11,665,824	1,226,705	\$5,153,396
Unmanufactured goods.	7,145,183	30,260,669	6,204,020	30,662,215	7,148,019	29,616,527
Halfmanufactured goods.	740	24,455	176	6,564	419	11,908
Manufactured goods....	183	23,527	142	19,452	193	43,337
Other industrial products.	55,236	538,182	48,689	470,598	50,662	628,631
Precious metals	1	33,320	4	14,459	7	50,813
Total	11,008,520	43,982,221	9,231,434	42,839,112	8,426,005	35,504,612

No. 4.—Statement showing the weight and value of the total exports from Bremen to the United States during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Kind of goods.	1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Cwt. gross.</i>		<i>Cwt. gross.</i>		<i>Cwt. gross.</i>	
Articles of consumption.	88,867	\$551,358	153,384	\$590,934	137,399	\$735,495
Unmanufactured goods.	820,371	1,892,908	783,618	3,117,302	946,100	4,285,002
Halfmanufactured goods.	120,602	801,849	39,274	415,266	300,854	1,172,415
Manufactured goods ...	124,195	11,435,797	110,536	9,287,952	118,435	8,580,051
Other industrial products.	878,380	8,328,880	718,939	7,267,932	741,971	6,920,751
Total	2,032,415	23,010,792	1,805,751	20,679,386	2,244,759	21,693,714

No. 5.—Table showing the total export from Bremen to the United States during the years 1881 and 1882, giving the article, quantity, and value.

	1881.		1882.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.				
Starch	kilograms, net..	Marks.		Marks.
Beer:	29	12	16,308	4,215
Foreign	liter..	590,941	179,188	665,598
German	do..	670,859	155,316	808,911
Chicory, &c	kilograms, net..	3,701	2,867	848
Vinegar:				
Foreign	liter..	285	37	
German	do..	193,105	48,896	189,631
Fish, salted, dried, &c	barrels..	1,812	966	741
Fruits:				
Dried prunes	kilograms, net..	13,070	14,639	
Almonds	do..	730	1,273	
Plums	do..	442,794	166,354	339,628
Other fruits	do..	5,606	3,625	18
Preserved fruits	do..	754	1,005	276
Fruit juice	liter..	413,706	178,332	318,890
Barley	kilograms, net..	99,534	20,020	
Lentils	do..	237,619	109,159	257,570
Beans	do..	208,427	52,051	770,971
Spices	do..	990	565	12,800
Hops	do..	12,584	42,786	66,699
Coffee	do..	6,139	8,600	
Cac o	do..	49,540	65,888	
Meat:				
Beef	do..	2,650	2,860	1,111
Hams	do..	16,507	26,174	15,017
Sausage	do..	13,684	27,304	23,965
Ginger bread, &c	do..	2,753	2,482	6,328
Cheese	do..	9,439	8,192	189,168
Potatoes	hectoliter..	1,706	6,882	7,954
Preserves	kilograms, net..	1,622,321	191,479	385,045
Other articles of consumption	do..	15,569	4,481	26,420
Mineral water	jars and bottles..	133,164		68,154
Do	do..		40,903	4,800
Fruits, fresh and dried	kilograms, net..	7,029	5,346	13,058
Rice	do..	613,271	135,244	292,697
Salt	do..	298,112	9,838	
Sirup, German	do..	276	86	2,692
Spirits:				
Arrac	liter..	1,873	1,517	3,907
Gin, foreign	do..	6,142	2,355	2,855
Corn brandy	do..	14,055	12,563	8,778
Spirit, German	do..	9,087	4,362	17,700
Liquors, foreign	do..	1,150	1,752	390
German	do..	21,445	16,255	43,366
Other spirits	do..	222	262	5
Tobacco:				
Java	kilograms, net..			95
Other East Indian	do..	17,181	105,542	66,096
Havana	do..	15,036	43,130	29,129
Cuba	do..	33,692	102,366	39,663
Other kinds	do..	2,199	3,399	2,471
Manufactured	do..	7,385	12,926	7,104
Cigars, foreign	mille..	10	492	14
German	do..	1,196	40,361	443
Fodder	kilograms, net..	956	67	5,175
Wine:				
Foreign	liter..	121,581	144,613	164,775
German	do..	409,754	425,430	314,973
Champagne, foreign	bottles..	7,435		7,802
Do	do..	4,450	51,374	
German	do..			146,018
Other articles of consumption			1,152	
UNMANUFACTURED GOODS.				
Asphaltum	kilograms, net..	361,911	21,715	1,071,458
Cement	do..	3,042,431	123,966	5,790,906
Flagstones	square meter..	1,492	6,860	3,013
Lead	kilograms, net..	402,976	149,101	
Coals, German	hectoliter..	124	74	11,390
Drugs:				
Manganese	kilograms, net..	5,723	1,145	
Medical leaves and flowers	do..	28,401	24,889	10,360

No. 5.—Table showing the total export from Bremen to the United States, &c.—Continued.

	1881.		1882.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Drugs:		<i>Marks.</i>		<i>Marks.</i>
Gums, various..... kilograms, net..	54,399	38,300	6,960	31,395
Black lead..... do.....	175,801	28,128	106,360	17,017
Potash, &c..... do.....	23,079	7,847	2,547	1,019
Medical roots..... do.....	18,737	9,221	26,104	12,550
Other crude drugs..... do.....	99,299	184,506	152,292	292,454
Prepared salts..... do.....	55,069	10,342	64,021	11,149
Quinine..... do.....	11,897	5,820,276	19,687	8,012,700
Sal-ammoniac..... do.....	8,812	9,869	13,564	16,684
Acids..... do.....	10,689	46,192	11,284	74,180
Soda..... do.....	509	77	14,054	1,690
Other chemicals..... do.....	168,934	418,957	321,691	716,312
Dungsalt.....	19,895,287	1,011,712	12,104,228	904,800
Iron:				
Old..... kilograms, net..	537,681	28,040	903,675	46,510
Pig iron..... do.....	2,540,160	168,731	8,168,496	529,016
Ivory, &c..... do.....	35	238		
Ores..... do.....	1,050,837	17,041	110,850	6,053
Dyeing material:				
Blue wood extract..... do.....			6,345	6,662
Other dyeing material..... do.....	1,409	6,661	3,706	5,546
Colors:				
Blue..... do.....	5,695	6,063	1,190	1,630
White lead..... do.....	5,527	2,321	7,215	3,102
Varnish..... do.....	4,255	6,510	9,498	13,963
Ochers..... do.....	9,548	1,719	16,356	2,944
Ultramarine..... do.....	46,700	53,705	49,390	65,196
Vermilion..... do.....	2,737	16,297	5,123	28,023
Other colors..... do.....	382,339	2,080,270	730,530	2,832,185
Bed feathers..... do.....	731	4,449	410	2,009
Skins:				
Calf and goat skins..... do.....	363,249	425,226	350,397	626,985
Furs, raw..... do.....	48,379	444,733	61,730	469,308
Glycerine..... do.....	38,592	64,834	50,886	80,908
Hair:				
Human..... do.....	2,183	68,656	2,965	94,435
Hare, &c..... do.....	31,919	556,348	22,987	361,586
Other hair..... do.....	7,048	9,233	3,741	10,861
Hides, salted..... do.....	12,728	10,451	37,857	25,409
Rags..... do.....	662,197	168,787	964,909	2,696,963
Natural products..... kilograms, gross..	51,041	70,698	58,553	78,070
Oil:				
Not manufactured..... kilograms, net..	4,202	2,640	2,760	2,373
Essential..... do.....	15,754	108,187	31,324	235,752
Oil cakes..... do.....	8,661	1,394	6,684	936
Paper paste..... do.....	98,166	9,067	99,383	6,460
Plants..... kilograms, gross..	4,351	4,037	4,868	2,543
Rattan..... kilograms, net..			17,166	8,830
Saltpeter, refined..... do.....	909	455	4,218	2,025
Seeds:				
Rape, &c..... do.....	23,395	6,892	4,259	1,193
Other seeds..... do.....	57,045	59,113	59,810	69,525
Sponges..... do.....			1,688	10,400
Baryte..... do.....	581,145	30,097	4,639,196	222,682
Spin stuffs:				
Sheep wool..... do.....	4,483	8,025	3,310	8,043
Shearings..... do.....	18,495	7,398	41,450	16,581
Other spin stuffs, &c..... do.....	6,914	3,043	94	14
Rope, old..... do.....	10,996	3,698	5,578	1,258
Guts, rennets, &c..... do.....	5,331	959	44,871	10,860
Clay:				
Pipe clay..... do.....	4,870,835	80,977	4,506,288	77,596
Porcelain clay, &c..... do.....	278,358	6,941	170,021	18,008
Zinc:				
Old..... do.....			31,546	6,822
Block and pig..... do.....	1,800,418	630,146	4,050,000	1,336,500
Other unmanufactured goods..... do.....		10,612		20,062
HALF-MANUFACTURED GOODS.				
Iron:				
Tin plates, German..... kilograms, net..	1,361	244	330	155
Iron rods, German..... do.....	1,359,994	232,559	12,412,000	2,519,652
Bar..... do.....	30,000	4,260	510,532	80,294
Steel..... do.....	208,601	65,072	1,463,537	245,753
Steel-wire rods..... do.....	15,499	71,295	9,220	42,212
Copper and copper wire..... do.....	2,958	4,338		
Brass and brass wire..... do.....	8,182	11,715	12,346	20,248

No. 5.—Table showing the total export from Bremen to the United States, &c.—Continued.

	1881.		1882.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Marks.</i>		<i>Marks.</i>
Nickel kilograms, net..	11, 921	73, 195	24, 629	151, 222
Zinc plates do ..	79, 403	29, 379	267, 295	104, 245
Other metals do ..	5, 001	14, 430	7, 833	11, 117
Yarn:				
Cotton yarn and twist do ..	35, 943	97, 393	25, 655	75, 527
Linen yarn do ..	342	693		
Woolen yarn do ..	51, 267	265, 058	74, 519	365, 980
Thread do ..	191	815	348	1, 431
Leather:				
Tanned, foreign do ..	6, 424	47, 602	7, 539	54, 766
German do ..	109, 672	805, 437	170, 787	1, 246, 249
Patent, German do ..	1, 768	21, 331	493	6, 064
MANUFACTURED GOODS.				
Cotton goods:				
Foreign kilograms, gross..	51, 106	225, 757	61, 247	235, 330
German do ..	3, 247, 936	12, 999, 796	3, 649, 515	14, 251, 317
Hair cloth, German do ..	1, 705	15, 175		
Hats and caps do ..	453	2, 628	266	1, 517
Linens:				
Foreign do ..	95, 286	362, 087	64, 892	80, 949
German do ..	116, 256	451, 754	214, 078	832, 079
Bags do ..			135, 297	64, 943
Umbrellas, German do ..	1, 140	5, 928	67	382
Silk, manufactured kilograms, net..	412	22, 248	244	13, 664
Silk and half silk goods:				
Foreign kilograms, gross..	6, 876	186, 621	12, 931	362, 951
German do ..	769, 680	14, 469, 943	567, 131	11, 129, 804
Laces:				
Foreign do ..	110	4, 312	219	7, 906
German do ..	3, 177	124, 539	11, 948	431, 323
Oil-cloth, German do ..	925	1, 388	4, 004	6, 807
Woolen cloth:				
Foreign do ..	14, 173	148, 816	5, 485	67, 277
German do ..	348, 613	3, 488, 138	161, 708	1, 519, 713
Wool and half woolen goods:				
Foreign do ..	29, 782	375, 731	58, 322	525, 427
German do ..	787, 769	5, 718, 886	954, 411	6, 377, 140
Other manufactured goods:				
Foreign kilograms, gross..	1, 333	20, 662	2, 065	21, 703
German do ..	50, 075	400, 600	17, 873	120, 403
OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.				
Lead ware kilograms, net..	9, 193	3, 159	7, 195	2, 373
Books and prints kilograms, gross..	365, 689	913, 733	431, 488	1, 078, 892
Bristles, manufactures of do ..	5, 178	10, 766	7, 406	14, 812
Hardware, cast iron kilograms, net..	1, 524, 118	365, 771	852, 401	213, 093
Nails, German do ..	50, 404	12, 604	80, 880	21, 838
Steel ware:				
Foreign kilograms, gross..	3, 453	12, 432	3, 152	8, 825
German do ..	284, 946	1, 198, 403	341, 079	1, 246, 925
Weapons do ..	4, 430	16, 277	1, 692	12, 862
Other hardware:				
Foreign do ..	13, 710	20, 567	4, 801	7, 668
German do ..	692, 955	771, 931	1, 010, 164	1, 165, 897
Fancy goods:				
Goods foreign do ..	289, 945	3, 208, 984	213, 137	1, 831, 023
German do ..	1, 291, 764	3, 750, 054	1, 312, 753	3, 249, 868
Paintings, statuary, &c.....	89, 605	677, 098	125, 334	674, 872
Household furniture, &c.....	1, 356	1, 357	23, 968	40, 737
Tools, various do ..	6, 640	2, 793	17, 076	4, 568
Glassware, bottles, German pieces..	4, 647, 214	421, 966	4, 529, 531	365, 636
Demijohns, bottles, German do ..	31, 949	26, 288	59, 763	44, 604
Window glass:				
Foreign kilograms, gross..	5, 215	1, 565	1, 940	543
German do ..	50, 019	15, 006	56, 342	15, 776
Plate glass do ..	322, 450	369, 667	136, 415	132, 003
Other glassware:				
Foreign do ..	1, 457, 339	2, 332, 217	1, 395, 941	2, 373, 874
German do ..	814, 747	692, 330	329, 171	285, 356
India rubber goods do ..	21, 195	82, 774	17, 436	69, 764
Hemp, manufactures of do ..	20, 298	31, 990	7, 050	11, 934
Wooden ware, gilt cornices do ..			51, 216	62, 609
Wooden willow ware do ..	157, 563	270, 889	132, 895	209, 119
Wooden toys:				
Foreign do ..	33, 989	47, 564	26, 764	37, 470
German do ..	853, 667	1, 018, 447	871, 014	1, 128, 043

No. 5.—Table showing the total export from Bremen to the United States, &c.—Continued.

	1881.		1882.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Marks.		Marks.
Wooden fancy ware:				
Foreign kilograms, gross..	15, 193	24, 310	24, 117	45, 822
German do.....	23, 867	39, 018	22, 106	42, 457
Wooden barrels do.....	19, 087, 617	2, 773, 411	20, 914, 810	3, 247, 969
Other wooden ware do.....	48, 730	32, 248	67, 851	43, 666
Instruments, pianos pieces..	18	18, 000	47	30, 512
Mathematical, &c.:				
Foreign kilograms, gross..	205	861	735	4, 398
German do.....	28, 647	119, 898	39, 589	142, 277
Other musical:				
Foreign do.....	45, 394	108, 944	41, 809	100, 342
German do.....	745, 783	1, 789, 974	804, 885	1, 936, 479
Clothing, new:				
Foreign do.....	3, 695	30, 299	1, 054	8, 854
German do.....	247, 108	2, 026, 254	277, 712	2, 333, 545
Cork, manufactures of, German do.....	5, 010	20, 135	3, 885	14, 341
Copperware do.....			332	664
Leatherware:				
Gloves, foreign do.....	4, 673	154, 209	5, 152	139, 104
German do.....	85, 163	2, 810, 379	103, 733	2, 800, 791
Other leatherware:				
Foreign do.....	52, 340	235, 707	17, 928	75, 298
German do.....	136, 712	615, 221	22, 785	95, 696
Glue kilograms, net..	9, 514	9, 039	6, 533	6, 206
Candles do.....	2, 419	6, 248	1, 261	3, 110
Machinery:				
Foreign do.....	1, 193	1, 014	9, 655	8, 945
German do.....	202, 861	180, 044	357, 434	327, 038
Brassware:				
Foreign kilograms, gross..	5, 690	16, 501	6, 269	16, 300
German do.....	43, 036	137, 674	43, 909	140, 510
Metalware:				
Foreign do.....	18, 942	60, 152	21, 590	64, 887
German do.....	95, 012	511, 844	93, 941	383, 169
Paper do.....	156, 478	210, 933	207, 874	250, 471
Paperware:				
Foreign do.....	19, 821	27, 873	14, 773	21, 118
German do.....	91, 863	161, 654	118, 795	190, 859
Perfumery and cosmetics do.....	7, 360	11, 063	5, 561	8, 342
Furs do.....			182	2, 285
Chinaware:				
Foreign do.....	35, 282	28, 226	34, 300	30, 434
German do.....	1, 562, 328	1, 189, 678	1, 289, 338	971, 424
Strings do.....	1, 728	97, 383	2, 510	143, 320
Playing cards do.....	246	886	792	2, 852
Earthenware:				
Foreign do.....	54, 332	62, 663	30, 041	29, 756
German do.....	161, 743	73, 924	193, 054	83, 140
Stoneware do.....	916, 455	307, 446	1, 159, 311	338, 013
Straw-ware do.....	87, 772	234, 987	179, 114	77, 251
Pottery, crucibles, pipes, &c do.....	370, 355	91, 345	577, 308	148, 324
Clocks, and parts thereof do.....	7, 945	18, 069	19, 299	410, 234
Tinfoil do.....	4, 684	10, 852	5, 435	14, 705
Tinware do.....	1, 712	3, 767	1, 755	5, 089
Other industrial products do.....		7, 703		27, 806
Total in marks.....		86, 888, 178		91, 150, 063
Total in dollars.....		20, 679, 386		21, 694, 000

No. 6.—Table showing the total imports from the United States to Bremen during the years 1881 and 1882, giving the article, quantity, and value.

Articles.	1881.		1882.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.				
		Marks.		Marks.
Starch kilograms, net..	190,740	64,437	150,190	60,902
Oysters number..	142,219	8,049	143,078	6,571
Beer liters..	1,306	764	4,161	1,366
Fish, salted and smoked kilograms, net..	2,488	3,168	313	368
Fruits:				
Dried..... do....	1,858	1,262	655	457
Preserved do....	19,046	20,516	15,055	14,987
Cereals:				
Maize..... do....	80,408,536	9,650,644	4,677,742	656,367
Rye..... do....	6,273,512	1,199,015	11,502,574	1,759,343
Wheat..... do....	3,234,215	689,413	14,780,436	2,986,647
Beans and peas do....	4,332	1,013	884	212
Spices, pepper, &c..... do....	27,422	29,691	45	65
Honey do....	28	35	26,012	14,567
Coffee do....	1,926	2,398	17,561	18,094
Cacao do....	863	1,104		
Butter..... do....	308,808	436,903	45,879	64,893
Meat, &c.:				
Beef..... do....	593,484	461,082	363,234	281,066
Hams..... do....	521,013	450,959	44,763	44,417
Pork and hog meat..... do....	9,284,400	7,018,929	1,154,960	1,059,780
Sausage do....	425	794	117	187
Game and fowl do....	97	154	144	229
Cheese do....	78,756	37,771	88,948	53,464
Preserves..... do....	77,494	83,782	104,056	111,507
Flour:				
Wheat..... do....	384,870	119,777	1,360,503	448,215
Other flour do....	89,881	25,151	96,592	68,173
Lard..... do....	10,055,448	10,495,771	4,127,994	4,577,877
Other provisions..... do....	19,896	14,446	18,289	17,900
Fruits, fresh and dried..... do....	945,684	511,005	529,767	398,626
Rice do....	3,597	2,610	5,283	3,886
Sirup do....	101,516	25,422	39,443	9,715
Spirits, &c..... liters..	11,482	5,232	3,749	2,363
Tobacco:				
Havana kilograms, net..	44,765	157,646	27,738	91,519
Cuba do....	7,537	15,388	7,320	12,400
Columbia..... do....	18,594	28,107	673	606
Kentucky do....	8,821,787	7,491,888	4,050,074	3,462,096
Maryland do....	1,664,967	1,212,667	2,168,817	1,296,551
Ohio do....	477,225	424,564	149,156	113,272
Seed leaf..... do....	3,822,596	2,848,304	1,440,385	942,721
Virginia..... do....	3,768,226	3,795,982	1,845,959	1,640,758
Other kinds do....	60	188	1,774	1,886
Manufactured do....	20,170	37,126	21,113	40,331
Cigars mille..	678	116,423	567	95,070
Stems, &c..... kilograms, net..	5,855,430	1,221,619	4,853,988	930,874
Cattle, &c head..	535	120,578	2	75
Hay and straw cwt. lbs..	2,315	8,081		
Bran and flour, &c..... kilograms, net..	1,836,226	128,914	3,532,565	308,267
Wine..... liters..	9,517	10,406	8,777	8,734
Sugar:				
Crude..... kilograms, net..	1,031	596	901	481
Refined do....	56,027	35,946	70,394	44,651
Other articles of consumption		349		399
UNMANUFACTURED GOODS.				
Drugs:				
Crude..... kilograms, net..	211,592	134,415	169,796	146,004
Prepared..... do....	155,697	199,339	130,159	123,355
Manure do....	942,422	109,105	1,589,975	192,813
Ivory-nuts do....	105,559	28,501	34,391	9,629
Ores do....	15,442	5,533	6,273	13,870
Dyeing material:				
Quercitron, &c do....	585,546	171,057	629,547	214,848
Colors:				
Varnish..... do....	1,695	2,593	2,058	3,025
Other..... do....	19,035	90,366	6,241	18,793
Skins:				
Stag, calf, goat, &c..... do....	824	2,700	4,700	16,700
Furs, raw do....	175,725	1,446,248	212,710	2,580,702
Hair, human, horse, &c do....	214,543	31,454	85,376	24,849
Hides, salted and dried..... do....	36,776	45,781	3,246	5,097
Horns, &c..... do....	35,968	16,961	1,763	947
Rosin do....	1,723,587	230,630	4,466,227	469,981

No. 6.—Table showing the total imports from the United States to Bremen, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1881.		1882.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Marks.</i>		<i>Marks.</i>
Wood:				
Staves, boards, &c.....		922, 368		1, 196, 329
Rags.....kilograms, net..	5, 165	728	7, 085	1, 488
Natural products.....kilograms, gross..	2, 852	3, 745	5, 488	17, 590
Oil:				
Cotton-seed.....kilograms, net..	406	211	289	153
Petroleum.....do.....	156, 040, 214	24, 794, 424	199, 086, 306	28, 496, 427
Turpentine, &c.....do.....	170, 758	77, 266	1, 360	1, 295
Essential.....do.....	35, 464	335, 474	35, 461	293, 143
Lubricating, &c.....do.....	592, 524	178, 505	502, 078	142, 283
Oil-cakes.....do.....	1, 128, 764	175, 757	3, 382, 654	470, 942
Mother of pearl shells.....do.....		814		2, 263
Plants, &c.....kilograms, gross..	5, 796	6, 239	2, 831	2, 936
Seeds:				
Clover.....kilograms, net..	1, 489, 531	1, 357, 021	2, 689, 103	2, 418, 752
Other.....do.....	94, 113	49, 667	597, 502	360, 070
Sea-weed, &c.....do.....	149	146	11, 749	8, 234
Spin-stuff:				
Cotton.....kilograms, net..	90, 245, 750	97, 898, 884	72, 357, 475	86, 706, 390
Sheep wool.....do.....	117, 655	130, 223		
Silk clippings.....do.....	4, 077	16, 308	492	2, 017
Other.....do.....	24, 644	11, 187	606	990
Tallow.....do.....	106, 397	78, 209	10, 352	7, 278
Rigging, old.....do.....	3, 794	598	1, 444	291
Animals.....		16, 140		40, 655
Waste meat, &c.....kilograms, net..	92, 376	47, 154	74, 032	42, 210
Wax.....do.....	2, 153	4, 090	5, 175	5, 649
Whalebones.....do.....	15, 999	207, 887	28, 174	394, 199
Zinc.....do.....			129	43
Other manufactured goods.....do.....		4, 920		6, 948
HALF-MANUFACTURED GOODS.				
Metals, iron, copper, &c.....kilograms, net..	1, 166	1, 106	1, 440	1, 632
Yarn, cotton and woolen.....do.....	3, 316	17, 624	470	1, 175
Leather, tanned.....do.....	3, 803	8, 850	18, 827	47, 228
MANUFACTURED GOODS.				
Cotton goods.....kilograms, gross..	1, 581	5, 963	1, 676	5, 866
Linen and linen goods.....do.....	608	2, 317	19	90
Silk and half-silk goods.....do.....	2, 233	60, 738	5, 875	166, 263
Oil-cloth.....do.....	10	20	133	226
Woolen and half-woolen goods.....do.....	2, 305	9, 642	1, 564	7, 562
Other manufactured goods.....do.....	386	3, 050	365	2, 082
OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.				
Books and prints.....kilograms, gross..	32, 722	69, 124	29, 118	72, 695
Bristles, manufactures of.....do.....	540	1, 080	585	1, 170
Hardware.....do.....		372, 464		360, 010
Fancy goods, &c.....do.....	75, 891	224, 011	281, 274	799, 754
Paintings, statuary, &c.....do.....	2, 114	14, 994	3, 395	17, 452
Household furniture.....do.....	5, 815	9, 248	11, 731	16, 243
Wagons.....number.....	84		29	
Wagons.....packages.....	456	25, 305	462	131, 372
Other furnitures, tools, &c.....kilograms, gross..	905	1, 404	7, 600	3, 434
Glassware.....do.....	85, 149	61, 689	71, 079	42, 629
India-rubber goods.....do.....	7, 934	40, 445	10, 433	45, 964
Hemp ware.....kilograms, net..	1, 003	563	17, 969	23, 808
Wooden ware, shoe-pegs, &c.....do.....		411, 470		366, 220
Instruments:				
Pianos.....number.....	6	4, 396	6	7, 154
Mathematical, &c.....kilograms, gross..	84, 815	204, 428	100, 783	242, 420
Clothing.....do.....	37	303	1, 375	11, 550
Leather ware, gloves, &c.....do.....	13, 722	91, 689	9, 200	47, 008
Glue.....kilograms, net..	1, 778	1, 690	2, 111	2, 007
Machinery.....do.....	344, 755	298, 568	409, 354	356, 080
Metal ware, brass ware, &c.....kilograms, gross..	8, 048	47, 751	4, 964	34, 995
Paper and paper ware.....do.....	25, 668	27, 450	26, 145	25, 827
Perfumery and cosmetics.....do.....	245	418	1, 430	1, 837
Furs.....do.....			75	1, 312
China-ware.....do.....	200	278	1, 020	846
Soap.....kilograms, net..	5, 789	3, 142	2, 808	1, 339
Playing cards.....kilograms, gross..	120	432	507	1, 825
Earthenware.....do.....	1, 667	1, 353	1, 444	1, 446
Stone-ware, slates, pencils, &c.....do.....	3, 371	1, 559	12, 698	5, 091

No. 6.—Table showing the total imports from the United States to Bremen, &c.—Continued.

	1881.		1882.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Marks.</i>		<i>Marks.</i>
Straw ware.....do....	3,405	54,482	2,076	13,976
Pottery, crucibles, &c.....do....			2,252	1,661
Clocks, and parts thereof.....do....	3,852	4,628	1,250	2,645
Zinc ware.....do....	274	602	252	730
Various industrial products.....do....		2,338		823
PRECIOUS METALS.				
Gold, coined.....kilograms, gross..	9	22,404	67	168,230
Silver, coined.....do....	188	38,350	304	45,270
Total in marks.....		179,996,271		149,179,045
Total in dollars.....		42,839,112		35,509,403

One mark = 23.80 cents.

No. 7.—Table showing the value of the principal articles imported from the United States to Bremen during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Articles.	Value, 1880.	Value, 1881.	Value, 1882.
Cotton.....	\$20,463,976	\$23,299,934	\$20,630,121
Oil.....	8,043,158	6,042,077	6,880,126
Lard.....	3,653,121	2,497,993	1,080,535
Tobacco.....	3,551,594	4,073,686	1,795,711
Indian corn.....	2,642,116	2,296,853	156,215
Bacon.....	964,920	1,670,505	252,228
Furs.....	702,864	344,207	614,215
Rye.....	662,342	285,365	418,724
Wheat.....	659,107	164,080	710,821
Lumber.....	231,828	219,524	284,726
Clover seed.....	220,535	322,971	575,663
Butter.....	155,515	103,983	15,445
Fruits, dried and fresh.....	122,523	121,619	94,873
Total.....	42,073,599	41,442,797	33,509,403

No. 8.—Statement showing the arrivals of vessels at the port of Bremen during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Nationality.	1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Bremen.....	728	616,966	706	629,727	720	654,507
Other German.....	1,362	128,325	1,386	119,381	1,240	125,398
Russian.....	7	3,193	8	2,686	9	2,939
Swedish.....	32	13,403	20	7,208	23	9,151
Norwegian.....	106	43,818	92	41,520	120	54,409
Danish.....	21	4,498	19	5,920	40	101,136
Great Britain.....	427	280,428	367	266,551	315	210,574
Dutch.....	180	18,344	180	15,438	173	13,854
Belgian.....	2	2,034	2	3,034	2	1,338
French.....	13	5,016	17	7,841	16	7,432
Spanish.....	10	3,294	13	4,678	7	2,418
Italian.....	17	12,827	21	15,207	21	16,319
Austrian.....	6	2,788	6	4,162	2	1,067
Grecian.....			5	2,936	5	2,741
North American.....	25	34,056	20	23,828	13	15,594
Hawaiian.....	1	476			2	1,640
Total.....	2,937	1,169,466	2,862	1,150,117	2,708	1,129,517

No. 9.—Statement showing the departures of vessels at the port of Bremen during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Nationality.	1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Bremen	721	604, 778	703	633, 605	685	630, 113
Other German	1, 633	145, 907	1, 582	118, 998	1, 523	141, 374
Russian	9	4, 419	11	4, 038	8	2, 689
Swedish	37	15, 295	24	8, 049	23	8, 616
Norwegian	104	43, 492	92	39, 718	110	48, 057
Danish	24	5, 373	24	6, 797	40	9, 584
Great Britain	435	279, 719	374	269, 183	316	211, 191
Dutch	214	20, 179	223	18, 172	180	14, 954
Belgian	2	2, 034	2	3, 034	2	1, 338
French	11	4, 294	19	8, 567	16	7, 431
Spanish	6	1, 846	15	5, 609	7	2, 325
Italian	15	11, 610	21	15, 256	22	16, 815
Austrian	5	2, 446	8	4, 980	2	1, 067
Grecian .....	.....	.....	5	2, 874	5	2, 741
North American	25	33, 336	20	24, 268	10	11, 591
Hawaiian	2	1, 363	1	863	2	1, 640
Total	3, 243	1, 176, 122	3, 124	1, 164, 011	2, 951	1, 111, 526

No. 10.—Table showing arrival of ships at the port of Bremen from ports in the United States during the year 1882, giving tonnage and nationality.

Nationality.	Loaded.		In ballast.	
	Ships.	Registered tons.	Ships.	Registered tons.
From New York :				
Bremen	189	290, 492	.....	.....
Other German	16	17, 950	.....	.....
Swedish	3	2, 669	.....	.....
Norwegian	7	5, 218	.....	.....
Danish	1	266	.....	.....
Great Britain	20	25, 214	.....	.....
North American	6	7, 363	.....	.....
	242	349, 172	.....	.....
From Philadelphia :				
Bremen	4	4, 240	.....	.....
Norwegian	13	9, 742	.....	.....
Danish	1	1, 248	.....	.....
Great Britain	6	6, 579	.....	.....
Dutch	1	1, 439	.....	.....
Belgian	1	1, 131	.....	.....
Italian	1	570	.....	.....
North American	1	1, 164	.....	.....
	28	26, 113	.....	.....
From Baltimore :				
Bremen	57	90, 679	.....	.....
North American	4	4, 843	.....	.....
	61	95, 513	.....	.....
From Savannah :				
Bremen	4	3, 608	.....	.....
Other German	1	1, 211	.....	.....
Norwegian	7	3, 608	.....	.....
Great Britain	9	13, 651	.....	.....
	21	22, 078	.....	.....
From New Orleans :				
Bremen	9	10, 317	.....	.....
Other German	1	1, 460	.....	.....
Norwegian	1	671	.....	.....
Great Britain	9	11, 930	.....	.....
Italian	1	490	.....	.....
	21	24, 868	.....	.....

No 10.—Table showing arrival of ships at the port of Bremen, &c.—Continued.

Nationality.	Loaded.		In ballast.	
	Ships.	Registered tons.	Ships.	Registered tons.
From Galveston :				
Bremen	8	8,501	.....	.....
Other German	2	557	.....	.....
Swedish	2	541	.....	.....
Norwegian	7	2,808	.....	.....
Great Britain	3	2,735	.....	.....
	22	15,142	.....	.....
From San Francisco :				
Hawaiian	1	778	.....	.....
From other ports of the United States :				
Bremen	4	3,710	.....	.....
Other German	3	946	.....	.....
Russian	1	250	.....	.....
Norwegian	13	6,392	.....	.....
Great Britain	5	6,549	.....	.....
North American	1	676	.....	.....
	27	18,523	.....	.....

No. 11.—Table showing departure of ships from the port of Bremen to ports in the United States during the year 1882, giving tonnage and nationality.

Nationality.	Loaded.		In ballast.	
	Ships.	Registered tons.	Ships.	Registered tons.
To New York :				
Bremen	178	279,197	2	2,388
Other German	17	19,318	.....	.....
Swedish	2	1,984	.....	.....
Norwegian	11	6,818	.....	.....
Great Britain	18	23,086	1	1,247
Dutch	1	676	.....	.....
Austrian	1	677	.....	.....
North American	5	5,896	.....	.....
	233	337,652	3	3,635
To Philadelphia :				
Bremen	5	4,594	.....	.....
Other German	2	2,041	.....	.....
Norwegian	4	3,593	.....	.....
Danish	1	1,248	.....	.....
Great Britain	8	8,726	.....	.....
Dutch	1	1,439	.....	.....
Belgian	1	1,131	.....	.....
Italian	1	496	.....	.....
North American	1	1,030	.....	.....
	24	26,298	.....	.....
To New Orleans :				
Bremen	6	7,609	.....	.....
To Baltimore :				
Bremen	57	93,022	.....	.....
Other German	2	2,432	.....	.....
	59	95,454	.....	.....
To Savannah :				
Bremen	1	794	1	1,542
Norwegian .....	.....	.....	1	646
Great Britain .....	.....	.....	1	448
	1	794	3	2,636
To Galveston :				
Bremen	4	5,950	1	.....
Other German .....	.....	.....	1	252
Norwegian	1	449	.....	.....
	5	6,399	1	252
To other ports in the United States :				
German	1	583	1	276
Norwegian	3	1,564	.....	.....
	4	2,147	1	276

No. 12.—Table showing the total emigration via Bremen during the year 1882, giving the nationality and destination of the emigrants.

Native countries.	Destination.				Total in 1882.	Total in 1881.
	United States.	Brazil.	Argentine.	Sandwich Islands.		
Prussia	62,066	89	122	126	62,403	67,651
Bavaria	9,772	10	6	1	9,789	8,782
Wurtemberg	5,962	.....	2	2	5,966	6,167
Baden	1,933	1	.....	.....	1,934	1,807
Alsatia	75	.....	.....	.....	75	96
Hessia	1,719	.....	.....	.....	1,719	2,005
Saxony	4,898	16	7	3	4,924	5,156
Thuringia	2,130	.....	6	.....	2,136	1,940
Anhalt-Lippe and Waldeck	911	.....	.....	.....	911	831
Brunswick	520	2	8	.....	530	393
Oldenburg	2,021	.....	.....	1	2,022	1,706
Mecklenburg	833	.....	3	1	837	551
Hamburg and Lubec	124	2	5	.....	131	113
Bremen	1,477	1	17	48	1,543	1,312
Austria:						
Hungary	1,458	.....	1	1	1,460	804
Bohemia	7,427	1	1	.....	7,429	9,392
Other parts of Austria	2,306	1	1	.....	2,308	3,349
Roumania	40	.....	.....	.....	40	1
Switzerland	123	.....	2	.....	125	164
Russia	347	1	.....	.....	348	341
Sweden and Norway	2,265	.....	.....	.....	2,265	4,331
Denmark	960	.....	1	.....	961	1,277
Holland	20	.....	.....	.....	20	24
Great Britain	25	.....	1	.....	26	23
United States of America	4,864	2	.....	.....	4,866	4,401
Various countries	59	10	50	.....	119	96
Nationality unknown	5	29	34	.....	68	54
Total	114,340	165	267	183	114,955	122,767
Or from:						
Germany	94,441	121	176	182	94,920	98,510
Austria	11,191	2	3	1	11,197	13,545
Other countries	8,708	42	88	.....	8,838	10,712

No. 13.—Statement showing the total emigration from Bremen during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, and destination.

To—	1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Ships.	Passengers.	Ships.	Passengers.	Ships.	Passengers.
New York	78	52,600	89	75,886	94	77,947
Baltimore	27	24,553	45	44,308	43	34,777
New Orleans	5	2,041	2	745	.....	190
Galveston	2	746	2	1,252	3	1,426
Other places in the United States	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	11	157	9	192	10	165
Argentine	15	208	15	246	17	267
West Indies .....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
West coast of Africa	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
Sandwich Islands	1	3	4	137	1	183
	142	80,330	167	122,767	168	114,955

HESSE DARMSTADT.

Report by Commercial Agent Smith on trade and commerce for the year 1882.

The reports for the year 1882 of the various chambers of commerce within this consular district being now published, I have the honor to make the following report, based thereon and upon my own observations.

The year 1882 was, on the whole, rather a satisfactory one. Business in general was not brilliant, but showed much improvement over the preceding year, and seemed to indicate that the period of business depression under which Germany had so long labored was at an end. The grain crops although large in quantity were not correspondingly good in quality. A wine yield of the most wretched sort, one of the worst for a century past, and disastrous floods characterized the year in this part of the Empire, making it to the people of this region one long to be remembered. The spring was very promising, but continuous rains during the entire summer and autumn injured the crops of this district and depressed the people. Barley especially was so bad that it was nearly all unsalable. Among the large industries of the land there were increased demands for wares, both within the Empire and from foreign parts, and a steady improvement in business observed, but, notwithstanding sunken prices in raw materials, only slight profits were realized. The tariff is still a bone of contention, but no great victory during the year seems to have been achieved on either side of the question. The sentiment of the masses is probably inimical to a high tariff, but the Government resolutely perseveres in a protective policy.

GERMAN WINES.

Wine is the chief article of interest to the people of this consular district, and merits, therefore, first of all things, our consideration. It is also the principal article exported to the United States. In this vicinity are produced all the renowned wines of the Rhineland, for within this district lies the celebrated Rhinegau, the vineland of Germany. It is on the banks of the Rhine, from Mayence to Bonn, a distance of ninety miles, that the cultivation of the vine is to be seen in its greatest possible perfection, and of this territory the major and best part, that is, as far as Coblenz, is comprehended within the jurisdiction of this office. But the Rhinegau proper, from which section come the very finest wines, lies almost opposite this city, and is of very limited extent, being only about fifteen miles in length. These wines which are so highly valued are all white wines, for the red wine of the Rhine is not popular, and of it but a small quantity is produced. The Reisling and Kleinberger are the principal varieties of white grapes cultivated. The climate of Germany, however, although the grape is so extensively cultivated and the wines obtained so distinguished, is not favorable to the plant, and the record of the years is many poor vintages to one excellent one. Since 1868 there has not been, in the estimation of vine-dressers, a remarkably good wine year, although the vintage of 1874 was rather satisfactory, while that of 1882 was, as already remarked, exceedingly poor, and about the worst one of the century. It is therefore thought that it is about time for the period of unfortunate vintages to be at an end, and the prospect now is that it is, and that the wine of the present year will in quantity and quality be the best that has been obtained for a dozen years past. Everybody is delighted with the golden harvest which seems to be about at hand, but the sanguine expectations now formed may yet be doomed to some disappointment. Sparkling wines are being manufactured in Germany to some extent, which business is being pushed with much vigor, as it has been greatly benefited by the duties imposed by the Government upon French champagnes. Of one foe, the phylloxera, the vine-dressers of the Rhine stand in constant dread, fearful that it may yet appear among them to such an extent as to make

resistance to the inroads of the insect almost vain. Knowing so well what fearful ravages this diminutive creature has committed in France, they have good reason to tremble at the bare mention of its name. The barbarians of old surely never caused more commotion at the Roman capital than does a stray troop of these destroyers among the vine interests of Germany. At several places the pest has made a disposition to settle in Germany, but has been completely stamped out by prompt and energetic measures, although recently new discoveries have been made of its presence in a slight degree. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," is the watchword all along the Rhine, and every symptom of phylloxera infection receives the closest attention.

As regards adulteration of German wines: so far as I can learn, these wines are not yet susceptible of falsification to that pitch of perfection of which the French red wines are capable, nor is the demand for white wines sufficiently in excess of the supply to make adulteration universal, though the bad vintages of the last few years are rendering the manufacture of wine necessary and profitable. The wines of France command the world as a market, while those of Germany must needs be content, in the main, with the markets which they find at home. That they are watered, sugared, and alcoholized to a decidedly large extent almost every one readily admits, but I doubt very much if deleterious substances injurious to health are extensively employed in their composition, especially among the higher-grade wines. Were they not manipulated in some sort of a way when bad seasons occur they would hardly be drinkable, for the wines of unfavorable years are so sour that there is very little difference to be observed between the great bulk of them and so much vinegar. Disreputable dealers to take away this acidity not only employ sugar and alcohol, but use also a species of chalk and powdered marble; and out of alcohol, vinous acid, tannin, grape sugar, glycerine, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, essences, &c., can compound so closely resembling white wine be made as to deceive the taste of experts, and even, when mingled with a slight quantity of pure wine, defy the keenest chemists. Such an article can be manufactured in a week, whereas genuine wine requires a long fermentation. This reprehensible practice is at present confined to the few, and does not prevail among the many, I think, but exists to a considerable and increasing extent. To such a degree have the reputable dealers been damaged in their business by these spurious wines that a large number of chambers of commerce have been impelled to petition the imperial government at Berlin for the enactment of more stringent measures bearing upon this subject, and the exercise of greater vigilance in the detection and increased energy in the prosecution of offenders, and the question is now receiving much attention in different quarters. As the United States is, I believe, the chief foreign consumer of Rhine wine, owing probably to the immense number of Germans living within its borders, our Government ought, it seems to me, to cause all incoming wine to undergo a thorough chemical analysis before being permitted to leave the custom-houses, or, in view of the notoriously bad character now affixed to nearly all wine, prohibit its importation altogether. I have good reason to think that the wine which leaves this district for our shores is a tolerably fair article, but much fraudulent stuff is undoubtedly sent over to the United States. We are unjustly denied by Germany the right to enter within its dominion the flesh of swine or the living animal itself, on the ground that as a food it is injurious to the well-being of the German nation. One of our large and promising industries has been thus seriously injured, and it appears to me that there is no better way in

which to bring about a repeal of the provisions of the obnoxious decree than by prohibiting the importation into our own country of some article in which Germany has a deep and vital interest, and I know of no commodity to which we could so well affix the stigma of dishonor as upon wine. An act of Congress prohibiting the importation into the United States of all German wine, on the ground that the wines of the Empire are to a large extent adulterated with various substances and things dangerous to health, would probably do more to bring about a repeal of the imperial orders respecting pork than a hundred protests lodged at Berlin. That some such statute may be enacted by the American Congress is greatly feared by the grape-growers and wine-dealers of this section of Germany, and is more the moving cause, in my judgment, of opposition to the policy of the Government in excluding American pork from its territories than any other motive. Last winter this apprehension was repeatedly expressed by the press, and time and time again, while our Congress was in session, I was asked by the alarmed wine merchants what line of action would likely be adopted in America, and it was not until Congress had adjourned that they breathed at all freely. The mere introduction by some member of Congress of a bill in this direction terrified all Southern Germany. Even now it is the general opinion that the increased duty on wine was imposed out of a revengeful spirit. The wine shipped to the United States is no insignificant item. During the year 1882 the value of the wine exported from this district alone amounted to \$564,998, an increase of \$170,000 over 1881; and from all the consular districts under the jurisdiction of the consulate-general at Frankfort to about \$1,000,000. The experiment of retaliation is therefore one well worth trying. If something of the kind is not done it will probably not be long before other articles from the United States will be placed under a like ban.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mineral waters.—Next to wine, the greatest industry of this consular district is, probably, the running of mineral springs, of which those at Wiesbaden and Ems are the most noted. At Wiesbaden, which is so well known as to need no descriptive mention, the number of visitors during the last year amounted to 79,085, against 77,662 in 1881, showing that it still holds the principal seat in popular favor against all other of the celebrated German watering places, in which figures are not included all passing travelers. The city has a population of 52,000, and the death rate, compared with other German towns, is very low, being, on an average, only about 20 per 1,000 inhabitants annually, which is higher than it would ordinarily be did not a great number of invalids and aged persons make Wiesbaden their place of abode. The like resorts in Germany, whose number is legion, all show an increased attendance from year to year.

Jewelry.—The item of export to the United States from this district which ranks next in importance to wine consists of agate ware, precious stones, and jewelry. The value of these goods exported during 1882 amounted to \$442,297.63, about eight-tenths of which were sent from Idar, and about one-tenth from Oberstein, two small places in Oldenburg, where for many years a flourishing business of the kind has been carried on, which are well known the world over. Years ago the agate sold was a product of the surrounding country, but now most of the stone employed is imported in lumps from Brazil and Uruguay, and at Idar and Oberstein broken up, cut and polished. The industry is a large one,

there are numerous polishing mills, and many hands are kept busy. The United States furnishes a valuable market for the sale of these articles. Just now the trade is considerably depressed, owing to a large falling off in orders from the United States.

Leather.—After agateware, precious stones, and jewelry, comes leather into view as an article of export. The amount shipped last year amounted in value to \$333,151.48, nearly all of which was forwarded by two firms doing business in this city. There was an increased trade during the year with the United States in this article, the value of the amount shipped being \$57,151.48 more than in 1881, but in Germany itself this branch of business seems to have been somewhat stagnant. Those engaged in it claim that it is injuriously affected by the present German tariff, and by sharp competition.

Anilines.—Of aniline colors, chemicals, &c., there were shipments made to the United States by manufactories in this district to the value of \$140,071.97, an increase of \$9,638.55 over 1881. The manufacture of colors has been materially affected by the high prices for benzine which rule, while there is no corresponding advance in the price of colors possible, because the demand therefor does not sensibly increase, and the export trade has been injured by the French Government placing higher duties upon importations into France.

Hops.—Last year a very large quantity of hops was sent to the United States from this city, the value of the amount exported being \$224,450.48, an increase of \$194,635.67 over 1881. In 1830 the worth of the hops forwarded was only \$2,295.54. So far this year only one-eighth of the value sent last year has been shipped. These hops are not grown in this district, but come from Bavaria, &c., hither. The price of hops in 1882 was very high, owing to moderate crops in all hop-growing countries, and total failure thereof in England. Old hops, which first brought 5.12 marks (\$1.19–\$2.85) per centner, rapidly rose in value to 40–50 marks (\$9.52–\$11.90), and in November were worth 175 marks (\$41.65). The hops of 1881, which in May and June could be purchased at 60–120 marks (\$14.28–\$28.56), in November commanded 300 marks (\$71.40). Hence the reason of the surprisingly great increase in the value of the hops which went from here to our country. Great quantities of German hops were taken by the English market. But this is more a subject for the consideration of the consul at Nuremberg than for myself.

Pipes.—In 1882 clay pipes to the value of \$5,063.07 went from this district to the United States; glue to the value of \$11,378.65; preserved fruits to the value of \$13,826.31; Portland cement to the value of \$8,203.86; boneblack to the value of \$4,699.33; oil-paintings to the value of \$1,999.20; printed music to the value of \$1,749.77; cattle-hair to the value of \$1,509.96; and of saws, mineral water, tin-foil, porcelain, and stoneware, machinery, emery, seeds, glassware, wall-paper, and cotton goods were small amounts shipped, aggregating less than \$700 in value of each article.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

While the exportations to the United States were so large and gratifying to the people of Germany, the importations from the United States showed a decrease, and it would seem that almost in that proportion in which the exportations to the United States increased, the importations from our Republic decreased; yes, even to a greater degree, for, although during the fiscal year 1881–'82, the exportations from Germany to the United States amounted in value to about \$12,000,000 more than in

1880-'81, importations from the United States were about \$16,000,000 less. The policy of the Government of this Empire in placing high duties upon articles grown or produced in foreign countries has had the effect, in my judgment, to seriously impair our commercial prospects in this direction. Previous to the inauguration of this policy by the German Government, many of the manufactured articles of the United States, which the present duties now practically exclude from the Empire, could, with profit to importers, be introduced into, and kept in the, markets of Germany. Men, who a few years ago were able to keep in stock and sell American wares, have been compelled by the new customstarriff of 1879 to completely abandon that pursuit. Here at Mayence, where there is now no house engaged in directly importing American goods to any extent, I am so situated that I cannot learn with satisfaction to myself, and with that degree of accuracy which the importance of the subject requires, what causes are operating to impede the introduction and limit the sale of the productions and manufactures of the United States; but from what I can ascertain the chief reasons why they are not more extensively sold are, the high prices which are in the first place demanded for them in America, the long distance they must travel, and the consequent freight charges, customs duties here, and an indisposition on the part of the Americans to gratify national predilections and conceits, and yield to the business habits of the people. Our citizens, furthermore, just at this time, do not really want a foreign trade commensurate with their greatness. They have a gigantic and wonderful domain to settle and develop, and they are comparatively content to put all their energies into this noble undertaking. They may in general deplore the absence of a glorious commercial marine, and regret that they do not control the markets of the world; but the puny efforts which they make to secure these markets, and the eagerness and activity with which they push domestic enterprises alone, indicate to the world that there is a sufficiency of matters at home to keep them busy, and that they are not dependent upon, and are very little bothered about, a monopoly of its business.

Consuls cannot make markets; they can only watch and report upon their state. The distribution in foreign countries of circulars printed in the *English* language will not open up avenues of trade. If our merchants and manufacturers really desire to establish commercial relations with the people of Europe, they must either come over here themselves and push things, or else send some painstaking and shrewd persons to do the pushing for them; and this pushing they will find a great deal more irksome than at home. Very few Americans who come over here for the purpose of establishing business connections are willing to put up with the many vexations and petty annoyances which they meet with, and usually return home in disgust. The markets of Europe are closed to us in a large measure, and will long remain thus closed. Why? Not because our articles are not excellent, not because they are not amazingly practical, not because they are not superior in design and finish to like articles manufactured here, but because they are expensive, and because—which is very likely the cause of causes militating against us—Europe is poor and must hold on to all the money that she has. They cannot afford to make these wholesale purchases of us. For American products and manufactures to come into general use in Europe means business prostration, general distress. We are rich as a nation, and have no great need at present of the gold and silver of Europe; but Europe requires and must have the money of America. Hence there is a silent force at work which sends every year to this

continent thousands of our countrymen to throw away their dollars here by the million, and not for this purpose only, but that the spirit of freedom and progress, of which we are such conspicuous examples, may be sown from one end of this continent to the other. The pulse of the world now throbs to the heart-beat of America. Borne down by military burdens and the legacy of the past, Europe looks across the watery waste and sighs for resources like ours—for such a destiny. The great question is not, how the great American Republic shall dispose of its surplus products, but how shall Europe find in America and the world at large markets for its wares, that its multitudes may obtain bread to eat and be withheld from revolution? They need from us the staples of life; but how, in return for those staples, shall they requite us? We claim that our soils are incomparable; that our manufactures are unapproachable; that our mines are inexhaustible, and we talk as though we were not only able and prepared to raise and make everything that we need ourselves, but to do the same thing for Europe and the world, taking nothing in exchange, forgetful of the great interdependence of nations upon one another and the law impressed by Divine Providence upon nations, as well as upon individuals, of each for all and all for each. We have a great deal to say about the pauper populations of Europe and their inability to procure flesh once a week, and then good-naturedly puzzle our brains over the problem of selling canned meats and vegetables to these pauper populations, forgetful of the fact that a pauper population in Europe means no money with which to buy anything from America—not even hog and hominy.

EFFORTS FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF GERMAN TRADE.

The great question in Germany is, how shall foreign markets for German wares be found that national discontent may be warded off? Hence the societies which are formed throughout the length and breadth of the Empire for the purpose of considering and promoting colonization, that there may be colonial possessions to which the motherland can ship her surplus manufactures. Germany is thickly populated and borne down by overproduction and a vast military establishment. Thus situated, she will not be, she cannot be, a great purchaser of the products and manufactures of the United States. The policy of the Imperial Government at this time is in the direction of a high tariff upon all incoming commodities which can by any possibility enter into rivalry with German productions, not so much, in my opinion, because it believes that a protective tariff is advantageous to Germany, but because it must have money and finds that a tariff taxation awakens the slightest opposition among the people and meets with favor in certain quarters. I do not believe that a protective tariff is any more beneficial to Germany, situated as it is in the heart of Europe, than it would be to the interest of each and every one of the many commonwealths composing our Republic to impose a customs duty upon all goods entering their territories. And this German tariff is, day by day, becoming more and more a tariff in name only and not in fact, for an import duty laid by Germany upon any one article is immediately responded to by the country affected imposing a tax upon some article entering its dominions from Germany, and as a consequence treaty accommodations have to be arrived at between the belligerents. But this tariff affects us, and seriously; and we shall not find in Germany a ready customer for our manufactured wares unless we can place the same upon the market

here at cheaper figures than they can be produced in Germany, and this I do not believe we shall, for some time to come, be able to do. In manufactured articles it is with our inventions that we have the best opportunity of creating and holding markets in Germany, but these markets are missed by us through the indifference or downright negligence of our citizens. On two previous occasions I have had the honor to refer to this subject, and the attention of the Department, and of the inventors and manufacturers of the United States, cannot be too strongly called to the fact that in patented articles a splendid market is lost to the United States here; and I beg leave to urge upon the Department the importance of a convention between the United States and this Empire which shall protect the multitude of useful and valuable articles which the practical and ingenious American is constantly creating, and which, the moment they are learned of in Germany, are immediately counterfeited and put upon the market at so much lower a figure than the original American invention that the latter is either unable to gain a trade, or else, after a brief struggle, is forced into dignified retirement.

The exports from the United States are large in volume, but they are not of that magnitude which the size and resources of the Union warrant. Our ships ought to cover every sea and be present at every port. Especially with those countries which give evidences of assuming a leading place among the nations of the future should our people strive to cultivate friendly and commercial relations. I do not believe that Europe is going to play in the events of the future that important rôle which has been accorded to her by the past. If we are wise, instead of butting our heads against the tariffs and discriminations and industries of Europe, we will seek out those nations where the arts are finding a soil and appropriate to ourselves the wonderful markets which will be opened with the years among them, and not leave these fields to the enjoyment of the English and Germans. Situated as we are, with territories of the most diversified description, stretching from ocean to ocean, the world ought to be our customer, and will. But it is not to Europe that the coming centuries will probably cause us to give the most consideration, but to Asia and to Africa. I know it is now the fashion to decry the peoples of these continents, but the history of our race is a history of the stranded theories of its philosophers and warriors. "Man proposes, but God disposes;" and be his complexion what it will, the fittest man will inherit the earth.

EMIGRATION.

During 1882 there were 3,430 persons who emigrated from the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt via the ports of Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp to transatlantic countries, of which 3,273 had the United States for their destination. These figures, however, do not show the entire emigration, for the record of those who sail from Rotterdam, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, &c., cannot well be kept here. Many Germans from the Rhineland and southwestern part of the Empire go by way of Rotterdam and Marseilles to the United States, and are not enumerated in the official statistics, but the great body of the people who seek the shores of the United States from Hesse-Darmstadt choose Bremen, I understand, as their place of departure, and many have Wisconsin in view as their destination. The men are principally mechanics, farmers, &c., and do not carry much money with them, because it is difficult for them

to gather together a large store, but are, I am told, of a more moral and industrious character than those of previous years. In every 100 emigrants there are about 60 males to 40 females; 25 under ten years old, 18 between ten and twenty, 30 between twenty and thirty, and 13 between thirty and forty, leaving only about 14 persons in every 100 who are more than forty years old.

POPULATION.

The population of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1880 was 936,944 souls. During the last year the death-rate among the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy, according to the official report, was 21.92 per 1,000. There were 20,938 deaths recorded, of which 5,373 were of children under one year old, and 4,116 of children from two to fifteen years of age. Of infectious diseases, there were 689 deaths from croup and diphtheria, 509 from scarlet fever, 388 from measles, 299 from whooping-cough, 207 from abdominal typhus, 41 from erysipelas, and 12 from small-pox. From pulmonary consumption 2,592 persons died, and to acute inflammation of the breathing organs 2,319 yielded. Apoplexy claimed 570 victims.

Medium vapor pressure, Paris measure, 3.2 per cent., 3.0 per cent.

FOOD PRICES.

The average prices at Mayence per 100 kilograms during the year of grain, hay, potatoes, peas, and beans were as follows: Hay, \$1.86; straw, \$1.33; oats, \$3.93; wheat, \$5.72; rye, \$4.45; barley, \$4.32; peas, \$6.94; beans, \$6.30; potatoes, \$1.55.

During the same period meat, &c., was quoted at the following figures per pound, one German pound being one-half a kilogram or a little more than one pound English, namely: Beef, \$0.16; veal, \$0.14; mutton, \$0.12; flour, \$0.05; rye flour, \$0.04; butter, \$0.25; rye bread, \$0.03.

Telegraph statistics show that in 1882 there were 162 persons employed, against 159 in 1881; 235,984 dispatches sent, against 218,377 in 1881, for which 213,040.35 marks (\$50,703.60) were received, against 194,650.57 marks (\$46,326.83) in 1881; and that there was a telegraph office to every 41.02 square kilometers, against one to every 48.03 in 1881, and one office to every 5,780 inhabitants, against one to every 5,889 in 1881.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Shipping.—During the year vessels arrived at Mayence 11,380 times, bringing 137,121 tons of merchandise. Of these ships, 7,753 were propelled by steam, consisting of 6,633 passenger, 601 tug, and 519 freight boats, and the remaining 3,627 were sailing vessels, which brought 112,978 tons of the 137,121 mentioned.

From Mayence vessels departed 11,212 times, taking 23,843 tons of goods. All the above ships belonged to Hesse, Baden, Prussia, the Netherlands, or Bavaria.

Furniture.—The manufacture of furniture is quite an industry at this place, but none is shipped to the United States. For this purpose a good deal of American wood is employed, which, I am told, is purchased from dealers in Belgium and Holland, as buyers find it more advantageous to thus obtain the supplies than to import directly from America.

Petroleum.—A great deal of American petroleum, as is well known, is used in Germany, in which article we are masters of the situation, as America is the only known great source of supply, else would some grand crusade be preached against it, and the oil be condemned on the score of injuriousness to health, inflammability, or from some other specious reason.

The oil-wells of Germany, concerning which several years ago so much was said and expected, would seem, from a report made a short time ago to one of the German papers by a German correspondent, to be in a lamentable state of decay, for respecting those at Oelheim he thus writes :

The industrial situation at Oelheim has, by degrees, assumed such a forlorn aspect that it can hardly be said that an industry exists. Being there a few days ago, I could not help being amazed that the petroleum works, which last year maintained several hundred laborers, should now be almost completely passive. Not only the Mohr, but the Bremen Company also, has entirely discontinued all boring and pumping operations, while numerous smaller boring companies have long since abandoned all work. Only the English company and the engineer Arnemann, of Hamburg, have a few machines going. The many laborers and employés, among whom were a number of Americans, have left Oelheim with as great celerity as that with which they came two years ago. Within the extensive Oelheim district, with its hundreds of pumping-towers, are now scarcely twenty laborers at work, making a woful impression. Should a fire occur the whole place would probably readily submit to the flames, for no precautions have been taken against such a catastrophe, and there are not men enough at hand to subdue a conflagration. The laborers, I understand, have mostly gone to Roumania, while the Americans have returned to their own country.

JAS. HENRY SMITH,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayence, September 1, 1883.

STETTIN.

Report by Consul Keifer on the commerce of Stettin for the year 1882.

The year 1882 passed without any remarkable commercial events ; the prohibitive system was strictly enforced by the prohibition of American pork and bacon, for which regulation the alleged presence of trichinæ was the excuse.

Trichinæ.—Almost in every town official meat inspectors have been appointed, and as trichinæ are also to be found in German swine there is no doubt that this prohibition has been caused by the powerful influence of the landholders, who work against the import of any agricultural product in order to raise the price of their own products. This party is strong enough to impose high taxes upon meat, agricultural products, petroleum, &c., the necessaries of life of the poorer classes, even to such an extent as to prohibit their import entirely. At the same time they are astonished at the extent of emigration, and have the boldness to demand the interference of the Government with the same. It would, however, in my opinion, not be advisable for the Government of the United States to adopt retaliatory measures, which would certainly not lead to the desired results, inasmuch as it has already become evident in Germany that such one-sided measures will soon have to be amended by the authors in their own interest. This has been exemplified in the case of the stamp duty which came into operation on the 1st October, 1881, by which the landholders intended to hit the

“Bourse,” which is looked down upon by them as a upas tree, and the money-lenders. This party now suffers mostly under this tax, because the banker does not pay it himself but charges it to his customers, and therefore imposes a tax upon the purchase and sale also of agricultural products, for in such a highly civilized country as Germany the interests of agriculture and commerce cannot be separated, but they are rather intimately connected and dependent upon each other. Some more important railways have been bought by the state, and thereby again thousands of officials and laborers have become dependent upon the Government.

Beet-root.—Last year's crop has been a pretty fair one in almost every country in Europe; therefore the grain export was not extensive and did not pay well. On the other hand, the cultivation of beet-root continues to increase, a good many sugarmanufactories have been built, and even beet root sugar exported to the United States, which has caused a well-founded sensation.

Steam communication with the United States.—The communication between Stettin and the United States by means of the single steamer Katie having proved to be too irregular, the Danish “Thingvalla Company” has extended the route of its steamers to our out-port Swinemünde, and now every fortnight a steamer starts from Stettin and New York. The business of this line is greatly assisted by freight arriving from Russian and Swedish ports at Swinemünde, and it will probably continue to increase. With great zeal a company began last year to bore for petroleum near Hanover, but the result was a poor one; the speculation did not pay at all, and the buildings, erected at enormous expense, went to ruin.

Petroleum wells.—Lately much is talked of and written about certain immense petroleum and naphtha wells in the Caucasus and near the Caspian Sea, whence partly via the “Wolga,” partly on railway tanks, the oil is forwarded to Germany and Austria. Time will show whether the sanguine reports of Russian papers and the extravagant expectations based upon them, that the Russian petroleum will supplant the American in these regions, will be realized. No doubt the Russian market in petroleum would be lost for the United States if the published analysis by Abel be correct, that the Russian petroleum explodes at 27.5, whereas the American explodes at as low a point as 23.5.

Petroleum was imported last year in 87 vessels—

	Barrels.
Direct from America	255, 882
Indirect. from Bremen or Hamburg	19, 601
By rail	1, 547
Total.....	277, 030
1881	270, 518
1880	276, 515
1879	249, 469

The market in New York did not greatly fluctuate in 1882, and consequently, also, at Stettin, no profitable business could be done in this article. In the beginning of the year $8\frac{1}{4}$ marks in bond were paid; during the months of July and August the price went down to 6.9 marks, but began to rise again in the middle of September, and continued very slowly to advance from 8.2 to 8.8 marks at new year. The average price in 1882 was 7.65 marks, against 8.60 marks in 1881 per 50 kilograms net, in bond, inclusive of casks, cash payment without discount.

A second petroleum storage yard has lately been completed here; it lies below the town, and thus saves the ships not only from being towed through twelve bridges to the old yard and back from it, but also gives them the guarantee that they may not have to wait several weeks before being discharged, when they are chartered "to be discharged in regular turn," as it formerly very often was the case, owing to the small extent of the only petroleum yard licensed here by the police.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN STETTIN.

American lard.—The import of American lard was considerably smaller than usual; it having amounted to 4,317 tons in 1882, against 7,611 tons in 1881, and 10,836 tons in 1880. Owing to the far smaller number of hogs slaughtered, prices rose very much in America, which caused the reduced import. The market here opened in January at 57 marks, went down to the end of March to 54, then slowly rose to the end of September to 65 marks, but in October commenced going down again, and only 55½ marks were paid at the close of the year.

The aforesaid prices are those paid for the Wilcox brand per 50 kilograms net, in bond, casks included; other brands sold from 25 to 50 pfennig cheaper. In 1882 only 202 tons of American bacon were imported, against 1,229 tons in 1881 and 1,395 tons in 1880, which small import was caused by the high prices asked in the United States. In the beginning of January long-backs sold at 57 marks, short clear at 53 marks, then the price gradually rose to 65 marks, which was paid at the end of June for both kinds, and as the stocks became smaller and smaller, it continued rising till the end of the year it reached 70 marks per 50 kilograms net, duty paid, including charges for examination respecting trichinæ; 6,253 tons, at 1,000 kilograms each, of American resin were imported direct, against 2,356 tons in 1881 and 3,884 tons in 1880. From 6.30 to 6.50 marks were paid in the beginning of January for brown and good strained per 50 kilograms net, including cask, 10 per cent. tare; the price rose 25 pfennig in April, but then, owing to the arrival of larger supplies, it went down in July to 5½ marks for brown and 6½ to 7 marks for clear, which remained up to the end of the year with small fluctuations.

Maize.—The import of American maize during the year past was unimportant. Maize-starch arrived here mostly via Bremen and Antwerp. The average price was 30 marks per 50 kilograms, without any alteration.

Clover-seed.—Of clover-seed, 204,102 kilograms were imported direct from New York, and 114,378 indirect from America, against 24,198 kilograms in 1881. Prices fluctuated from 47 to 54 marks, whilst German produce (seed) sold at 50 to 60 marks. The crop of the preceding year in America being estimated at only 50 per cent.—Canada and the State of New York being reported from America to have had no crop—towards the end of the year a very brisk demand arose, which caused considerable transactions and made prices rise to 68 and 78 marks per 50 kilograms, net, including bags.

Fine woods.—The import of mahogany and walnut wood, and also of agricultural machines, was, as in 1881, but of little importance. The direct export from Stettin to the United States does not show as high figures for the same goods as in 1881, viz:

Articles.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Kainit	5, 370	8, 697
Rags	96	641
Crude lead	12	150
Scrap iron	2, 073	4, 189
Wrought iron	429	865
Iron wire	1, 232	251
Cement	1, 242	.....
Hemp	102	157
Empty petroleum barrels	855	1, 434
Cherry juice	106	535
Unrefined sugar	2, 065	.....
Greasy wool	44	83
Crude zinc	416	600

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The indirect export from Stettin via Hull and Liverpool to the United States cannot be ascertained, the merchants stating in their declarations only that the respective goods are shipped to England. However, last year it cannot have been of any importance, owing to the Thingvalla line keeping up the trade very regularly, even during the winter months; and goods requiring dispatch, which formerly had to be sent via England, were forwarded in this company's steamers. Of cement and raw sugar pretty large quantities were shipped to the United States. For many years Stettin has excelled in the manufacture of cement, and its quality has been recognized, and commanded in consequence higher prices than other cement. The export of raw sugar manufactured of beet-root to the United States, where the West Indian cane-sugar used to rule the market, has caused a great sensation.

The more grain supplies are being sent from America and Russia to Western Europe and keeping grain prices at a low figure, the more the German farmers turn to growing other produce, particularly beet-root, which pays them well. During the season of 1881 to 1882, to 343 manufactories, 6,271,950 tons of beet-root, at 1,000 kilograms each, were delivered, of which 599,722 tons of raw sugar were manufactured. The quantity of beet-root that will be grown during the season of 1882-'83 is estimated 8,465,866 tons, of which 357 manufactories are calculated to produce 850,000 tons of raw sugar. An export of raw sugar to the United States may therefore be expected also in this year.

Freight.—The following freights were paid from Stettin to New York, viz, 16s. sterling per ton for steel wire by steamer; £295, lump sum, for a sailing vessel for general cargo and empty petroleum barrels; 8s. to 9s. 6d. per ton for kainit to Charleston; 8s. per ton for kainit to Savannah.

In the fall of the year 12s. to 8s. were paid per ton for scrap iron, 6s. per ton for cement, 1s. for empty petroleum barrels to New York by sailing vessels; the freights for kainit to Charleston and Savannah remained unchanged.

The following statement respecting the trade of Stettin may be of general interest:

General trade statistics.—The total import amounted by sea to 723,798 tons; by rail to 440,115 tons; total, 1,163,913 tons, at 1,000 kilograms each, representing the value of 154,537,450 marks.

The total export amounted by sea to 401,512 tons; by rail to 430,404 tons; total, 831,916 tons, at 1,000 kilograms each; value, 122,794,568 marks.

Shipping.—In Stettin and its out-port, Swinemunde, there arrived 1,856 steamers and 1,378 sailing vessels, with cargo; 142 steamers and 167 sailing vessels in ballast; a total of 1,998 steamers and 1,545 sailing vessels, aggregating 3,543 ships of the measurement of 2,563,522 cubic meters, against 32,265 in 1881, measuring 2,311,600 cubic meters. Amongst these there were 6 steamers and 105 sailing vessels of 172,042 cubic meters, with miscellaneous cargoes.

According to nationality, 27 were Russian, 220 Swedish, 178 Norwegian, 331 Danish, 44 Netherlandish, 1 Belgian, 1 Austrian, 590 English, 7 French. The total number of vessels belonging to this port at the close of the year was 184 ships, measuring 44,134 register tons, viz, 77 sailing vessels above 50 tons each, 4 coasting traders, 45 sea-going steamers, and 58 tugs and river steamers.

HERMANN KEIFER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
September, 1883.

IMPORTS.

Statement showing the imports at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	Kilos.	Marks.	Per 100 kilos.	
Waste—				
Iron	5, 107	102	Free	Germany.
Glass	900	18	do	Denmark.
Leather	172, 527	25, 879	do	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Guano	1, 754, 179	263, 127	do	Denmark, England.
Other animal dung	49, 983	6, 998	do	Germany, Russia.
Other manure	503, 112	70, 436	do	Germany, Russia, England.
Bran	1, 695, 470	161, 070	do	Germany, Russia.
Rags	3, 162, 539	632, 508	do	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Old paper	17, 549	2, 631	do	Germany.
Old fishing nets	962, 107	173, 179	do	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
All other waste	195, 903	29, 385	do	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, Belgium.
Cotton:				
Raw	2, 717, 505	2, 989, 255	do	Denmark, Russia, England, United States.
Yarn, 1 or 2 threads, unbleached.	1, 962, 809	5, 103, 303	\$2 85—\$9 28	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, England.
Yarn, 1 or 2 threads, bleached.	25, 087	65, 226	5 76—11 42	Germany, England.
Yarn, 3 and more threads, bleached and unbleached.	53, 130	138, 138	11 42	Do.
Goods	91, 235	437, 928	23 80	Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Lace and embroideries	728	7, 280	59 50	England.
Fishing nets	859	4, 123	.....	Germany, England.
Emery linen	1, 656	7, 949	Free	England.
Lead:				
Crude	17, 070	4, 438	do	Germany, Russia.
Silver and gold litharge	9, 808	2, 746	do	Russia, Belgium, England.
Rolled	1, 194	346	71	Netherlands.
Types	1, 073	461	71	Germany.
Wire	769	331	1 42	England.
Goods	103, 485	44, 498	5 71	Germany, Belgium, Netherlands.
Brushmakers' goods	17, 260	207, 120	52— 5 76	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, United States.
Ether	139	1, 390	4 76	Germany.
Ethereal oils	3, 214	38, 568	4 76	Germany, England.
Essences	345	918	4 76	Sweden, Netherlands.
Varnish	37, 677	45, 212	4 76	Germany, Netherlands England.
Painters' oils	21, 014	210, 140	4 76	Germany, Belgium, Netherlands.

Statement showing the imports at Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Per 100 kilos.</i>	
Hydrocyanate of potash	46	83	\$1 90	Germany.
Oxalic acid	3,836	3,644	1 90	Germany, England.
Caustic potash	25,976	15,586	1 90	England.
Caustic soda	2,037,474	733,491	52	Netherlands, England.
Oil varnish	983,273	589,964	52	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Alum	49,812	5,977	71	Denmark, England.
Printers' ink	829	207	71	Germany, England.
Chloride of lime	2,325,498	279,060	71	England.
Dyewood extract	261,521	235,369	71	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, England.
Gelatine and glue	40,702	40,702	71	Germany, Denmark, Belgium, England.
Putty	366	183	71	England.
Soot	986	197	71	Germany, Russia, England.
Shoe-blackening	1,412	1,412	71	Germany.
Sealing-wax	122	366	71	Do.
Ink and ink powder	2,191	4,382	71	Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands, England.
Wagon-grease	4,914	983	71	Germany, Belgium, England.
Matches	199,287	149,465	71	Germany, Scandinavia.
Other inflammable goods	20,449	20,449	71	Germany, Denmark.
Bicarbonate of soda	99,055	19,811	59	Do.
Soda:				
Calcined	3,544,552	425,346	59	Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Crystalized	4,201,590	294,111	35	England.
Potash	326,956	150,400	35	Russia, Netherlands.
Water-glass	6,430	482	23	Germany, Netherlands.
Ammonia:				
Carbonate	41,185	16,474	Free.	Germany, England.
Sulphate of	1,273,072	509,229	do	Russia, England.
Aniline	1,343	22,159	do	Denmark, England.
Aniline colors	3,432	56,628	do	Russia, England.
Anthracine and naphthaline	8,269	82,690	do	Russia.
Medicines	89	445	do	Germany.
Baryte, sulphate of	57,121	22,848	do	England.
Benzole	4,999	1,000	do	Russia.
Prussian blue	26,521	71,607	do	Germany.
White lead, oxide of zinc	35,642	15,148	do	Germany, Belgium, Netherlands.
Borax and boracic acid	79,904	95,885	do	Germany, England.
Catechu	88,433	53,060	do	Germany, England, Scandinavia.
Peruvian bark	61	128	do	England.
Vermilion	675	3,037	do	England, Germany.
Dividivi	4,747	1,305	do	Germany.
Ice	365,775	7,315	do	Scandinavia.
Campeachy wood	575,727	120,903	do	Germany, France, England.
Yellow wood	97,631	9,763	do	Germany, England.
Brazil wood	580,006	103,501	do	Germany, England, Denmark, West Indies.
Gall-nuts	1,917	2,472	do	Germany, England.
Glycerine	949,634	807,189	do	Denmark, Russia.
Gum arabic	17,058	24,734	do	Denmark, France, England.
Shellac	25,588	71,646	do	Germany, England.
Isinglass	3,686	30,298	do	Russia.
Indigo	4,788	67,032	do	Netherlands, England.
Chromate of potassa	197,882	227,564	do	Scandinavia, England.
Carbolic acid	4,383	877	do	Netherlands, England.
Bone-black	3,819,600	878,508	do	Germany, Denmark, Russia, England.
Bone-dust	2,226,919	289,499	do	Germany, Russia.
Madder, also ground	6,404	4,419	do	Netherlands.
Chalk, ground and whiting	346,021	5,190	do	Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Copper color	5,919	5,919	do	Germany.
Curcuma	23,565	23,565	do	Netherlands, England.
Mineral waters	38,451	3,076	do	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands.
Sulphate of soda	46,478	3,253	do	Scandinavia.
Palm and cocoa nuts	63	19	do	Germany.
Saltpeter of Chili	108	28	do	Germany, England.
Saltpeter, other, raw and purified.	13,995	5,738	do	England.

Statement showing the imports at Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Per 100 kilos.</i>	
Nitric acid.....	843	337	Free.....	Germany, England.
Sulphur.....	415, 843	49, 901	do.....	Belgium, Netherlands, England, Portugal.
Sea-weed	3, 000	300	do.....	Denmark.
Sumac	13, 534	3, 383	do.....	Denmark, France, England.
Superphosphate.....	1, 688, 232	236, 352	do.....	Germany, Denmark, England.
Oil of turpentine.....	249, 460	187, 095	do.....	Germany, Russia, Belgium, England.
Ultramarine	2, 790	2, 232	do.....	Germany, Netherlands.
Vitriol of any description.....	26, 273	2, 627	do.....	Denmark, England.
Weaver's card.....	7, 791	7, 791	do.....	England.
Tartar and tartaric acid.....	10, 831	27, 077	do.....	Russia, France, Netherlands, England.
Worm seed and bark.....	104, 806	50, 307	do.....	Russia.
Other drugs and chemicals.....	2, 092, 994	1, 046, 497	do.....	Russia, Germany, Belgium, England.
Pig iron.....	63, 527, 951	3, 970, 497	\$0 23	Scandinavia, England.
Scrap iron.....	550, 248	31, 639	23	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Loop iron.....	5, 113	383	35	Scandinavia.
Bar iron	5, 753, 586	1, 185, 238	59	Scandinavia, Russia, Belgium, England.
Wheel and plowshare iron.....	76, 979	15, 858	59	Scandinavia, Netherlands.
Angle iron.....	1, 080, 545	222, 592	59	Belgium, England.
Iron rails.....	3, 172, 603	555, 205	59	Germany, England.
Rough plates	2, 893, 506	520, 831	71	Scandinavia, Belgium, England.
Tin plates	133, 980	48, 233	1 19	Germany, Belgium, England.
Polished plates	5, 120	1, 254	1 19	Germany, England.
Iron and steel wire.....	102, 923	25, 216	71	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Very coarse iron goods.....	311, 555	54, 522	71	Germany, Belgium, England, United States.
Heavy pieces of machinery	18, 260	2, 465	71	Netherlands, England.
Anchors and chains.....	491, 916	157, 413	71	Germany, Denmark, England.
Wire rope	4, 500	1, 440	71	Germany, Netherlands.
Railroad axles and wheels.....	3, 169	586	71	Germany.
Cannon and anvils	21, 433	4, 608	71	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Rolled and forged tubes.....	197, 563	53, 342	1 19	Do.
Wire tacks	62, 086	12, 417	2 38	Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Iron and steel ware:				
Heavy	536, 514	5, 096, 883	2 35	Germany, Netherlands, England, United States.
Fine	10, 223	408, 920	5 71	Germany, Russia, England.
Sewing needles	3, 445	137, 800	14 23	Russia, England.
Steel pens.....	1, 993	79, 720	14 23	England.
Watch movements.....	20	2, 000	14 23	Belgium.
Fire-arms of any kind.....	199	597	14 23	Germany.
Iron ware.....	37, 919	37, 919	\$2 38-5 71	Germany, Belgium, England, United States.
Earths, ores, &c., cement.....	17, 322	693	Free.....	Germany, Russia, England.
Graphite	518	52	do.....	England.
Gypsum	659	20	do.....	Germany.
Limestone, burned and slacked.....	634	13	do.....	Scandinavia.
Kaolin	11, 117, 131	333, 514	do.....	Denmark, England.
Chalk, raw.....	1, 372, 000	9, 604	do.....	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Oryolite.....	488, 747	166, 174	do.....	Denmark, Scandinavia.
Caulk in pieces.....	2, 306, 322	63, 424	do.....	France, England.
Earth, colored.....	49, 380	2, 469	Free.....	Germany, France, Netherlands.
Earths not otherwise mentioned	16, 100, 172	483, 005	do.....	Denmark, Scandinavia, France, Netherlands, England, Portugal, United States, West Indies.
Lead and copper ore.....	26, 514	13, 257	do.....	Scandinavia, England.
Manganese	132, 123	39, 637	do.....	England.
Iron ore and stone	1, 855, 916	27, 839	do.....	England, Scandinavia.
Nickel ore.....	41, 610	45, 771	do.....	Do.
Iron pyrites	9, 270, 219	231, 755	do.....	Belgium, Scandinavia, Netherlands.
Ores not otherwise mentioned.	421, 895	84, 379	do.....	Russia, England.
Silver ore, in bars and pieces ..	1, 638	163, 800	do.....	Russia.

Statement showing the imports at Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Per 100 kilos.</i>	
Flax	945, 105	1, 134, 126	\$0 23	Germany, Russia.
Hemp	698, 574	419, 144	23	Germany, Russia, England.
Tow and oakum	1, 876, 042	562, 812	23	Germany, Russia, Denmark.
Wheat.....	6, 648, 643	1, 263, 242	23	Germany, Russia, England.
Rye	89, 828, 235	12, 575, 953	23	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Oats	60, 423, 382	7, 250, 806	23	Germany, Russia.
Grain not specially mentioned..	246	39	23	Germany.
Pulse	2, 912, 647	451, 460	23	Germany, Russia, England.
Barley ..	9, 011, 626	1, 126, 453	11	do.
Maize	206, 734	26, 875	11	Germany, Russia.
Buckwheat	182, 496	29, 199	11	Germany.
Malt.....	1, 136	511	28	Germany, Russia.
Anise	437, 811	197, 014	71	England.
Fennel	1, 078	1, 078	71	Russia.
Coriander.....	55, 559	55, 559	71	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands.
Caraway seed	221, 639	88, 655	71	Germany, Russia, England.
Rape seed	4, 376, 100	1, 181, 547	7	Germany, Russia.
Linseed.....	9, 960, 211	5, 727, 121	7	Germany, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Mustard seed.....	319, 189	92, 565	7	Germany, England.
Pig nuts.....	48, 838	24, 419	Free.....	England.
Palm stones	9, 321	2, 330	do	Germany, Denmark, England, United States.
Clover seed.....	385, 138	462, 165	do	Germany, Denmark, England.
Grass seed.....	642, 554	289, 149	do	Germany, Russia.
Hay	2, 282	114	do	Germany.
Straw and rushes	243	12	do	Germany, England.
Potatoes.....	152, 323	15, 232	do	Germany, Denmark.
Fresh wine grapes.....	3, 349	3, 349	do	Germany, Denmark, United States.
Other fresh fruit.....	1, 785	268	do	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Fresh vegetables	240, 970	240, 970	do	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Seeds not otherwise mentioned.	223, 459	44, 692	do	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands.
Living trees and shrubs	26, 353	26, 353	do	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Glass:				
Green hollow	3, 072	1, 536	0 71	Germany, Scandinavia.
White hollow.....	2, 103	1, 472	90	Germany, Belgium.
Window and table glass	116, 806	40, 882	1 42—2 38	England.
Pressed glass	2, 659	7, 977	5 71	Do.
Colored glass	244	732	5 71	
Glassware	1, 148	3, 444	7 14	Germany.
Horse-hair	11, 990	32, 373	Free.....	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Bristles.....	13, 963	107, 515	do	Do.
Bed feathers, not cleaned.....	19, 457	36, 968	do	Germany, Russia, United States.
Writing-quills, raw.....	2, 576	5, 152	71	Germany, Russia.
Clarified.....	385	962	1 42	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Raw bullock hides.....	255	255	Free.....	Russia.
Raw bullock hides salted.....	189, 455	227, 346	do	Germany, Russia, Belgium, England.
Raw calf-skins	137, 736	275, 472	do	Germany, Russia, Denmark.
Raw sheep-skins	27, 104	44, 722	do	Do.
Raw hare and rabbit skins.....	3, 339	15, 860	do	Denmark, Russia.
Raw seal-skins.....	4, 816	9, 632	do	Do.
Raw horse-hides	12, 882	12, 882	do	Germany, Denmark, England.
Other hides and skins.....	33, 318	99, 954	do	Germany, England.
Skins for making furs	6, 168	111, 024	do	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Firewood and fagots.....	86, 165	1, 939	do	Germany, Russia.
Charcoal	8, 804	264	do	Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands.
Corkwood in plates	41, 580	29, 106	do	Germany, Denmark, England.
Tan-cake	334	10	do	Netherlands.
Teeth of elephants	137	1, 370	do	Germany.
Horses	20, 776	23, 892	do	Germany, Russia, Belgium.

Statement showing the imports at Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Per 100 kilos.</i>	
Mother-of-pearl shells, raw	362	507	Free	Denmark.
Chair cane	31,091	17,100	\$0 71	Germany, Netherlands.
Amber	43,866	671,150	Free	Germany.
Carving materials, not yet mentioned.	175,150	175,150	do	Germany, Denmark, Russia, England.
Bark and tanning bark	11,254	1,575	11	Germany.
Osiers unpeeled	9,710	2,427	05	Germany, England.
Coarse woodenware	291,594	87,478	71	Germany, Scandinavia, England, United States.
Osiers peeled	3,606	1,262	71	Germany.
Basketmaker's ware	2,598	3,897	71	Denmark, Scandinavia, United States.
Horn and bone plates	2,300	2,760	71	England.
Chair-cane, stained and split ..	2,571	1,928	71	Germany.
Veneers	11,075	14,397	1 42	Do.
Wooden furniture	2,278	2,961	2 38	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, United States.
Corkware	45,448	45,448	2 38	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Coarse uncolored toys	45	13	2 38	Germany, United States.
Fine woodenware	7,677	7,677	7 14	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Upholstered furniture	600	3,000	7 14	Denmark, United States.
Woodenware, without entry ..	872	872	7 14	Germany, Russia.
Hops	2,798	9,513	4 76	Denmark, Russia, Netherlands.
Pianofortes	2,845	6,828	7 14	Germany.
Other musical instruments	1,636	4,908	7 14	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Astronomical instruments	1,291	5,809	Free	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Locomotives	10,138	10,138	1 40	Belgium.
Portable engines	1,152,805	1,152,805	1 40	England.
Steam boilers	14,752	14,752	1 19	Do.
Machines	4,108,938	4,108,938	1 90	Germany, Russia, England, United States.
Scrapers	23,423	23,423	.....	England.
Pontons	20	12,000	Free	Germany.
Boats	10	6,000	do	Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Almanacs	52	520	do	Russia.
India rubber and gutta percha.	53	170	do	Germany.
India-rubber wire	188	1,128	71	England.
India-rubber goods	13,261	79,566	9 52	Germany, Russia, England.
India-rubber wire, spun over ..	243	1,458	9 52	England.
Texture covered with India rubber.	133	798	21 42	Do.
Caoutchouc	203	1,218	Free	Do.
Clothes, linen and milliners ..	760	5,700	35 70	Germany.
Hats not specially mentioned ..	64	640	*04	Denmark.
Copper, crude	911,649	1,413,056	Free	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Mercury	753	3,050	do	England.
Brass, crude	14,412	11,241	do	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Other metal	9,921	9,921	do	Germany, England.
Wrought copper in bars	5,949	9,518	2 85	Do.
Other metal wrought in bars ..	26,264	31,517	2 85	Do.
Copper wire not plated	4,601	11,042	2 85	Netherlands, England.
Brass wire not plated	6,702	11,393	2 85	Germany.
Cross copper and brass ware ..	119,612	299,030	4 28	Germany, England.
Fine copper and brass ware	13,958	34,895	14 28	Germany, England, Denmark.
Amber goods	114	570	Free	Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Time pieces and clocks	2,704	8,112	47 60	Russia, Netherlands, England, United States.
Umbrellas and parasols	1,276	3,828	.....	Germany.
Goods of spun cotton	573	3,438	28 56	Germany, England.
Leather of any kind	143,350	458,720	4 28	Germany, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Sole leather	7,081	22,659	8 56	Germany.
Leather, colored	463	2,778	8 56	Germany, England.

* Per piece.

Statement showing the imports at Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Per 100 kilos.</i>	
Coarse leather goods.....	12, 861	77, 166	\$11 90	Germany, England, Denmark.
Fine leather goods.....	690	4, 140	16 61	Do.
Leather gloves.....	115	5, 175	16 61	England.
Linen yarn, unbleached.....	272, 437	585, 739	\$0 71-2 85	Germany, England.
Jute.....	20, 500	12, 300	Free.....	England.
Manila.....	260, 150	156, 090	do.....	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Linen yarn, dyed.....	3, 615	7, 772	2 85 4 76	Germany, England.
Thread of any kind.....	6, 226	13, 386	8 56	Netherlands, England.
Ropemakers' goods.....	104, 533	78, 400	1 42	Germany, Russia, England.
Coarse foot rugs.....	36, 442	182, 210	1 42	Germany, England.
Linen, ticking, and drilling: Undyed.....	1, 295, 807	6, 479, 035	1 42	Germany, Scandinavia, Belgium, England.
Dyed.....	27, 915	139, 575	2 95	Germany, England.
Damask of any kind.....	2, 431	12, 155	14 28	England.
Ribbons and lace.....	27	135	23 80	Germany, Russia.
Candles.....	11, 314	12, 445	3 57	Germany, Russia, Belgium, Netherlands.
Books in any language.....	67, 253	235, 385	Free.....	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Copper engravings.....	750	3, 225	do.....	Denmark, Russia, England, United States.
Engraved copper plates.....	52	1, 300	do.....	Scandinavia, England.
Paintings and drawings.....	596	14, 900	do.....	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, United States.
Marble statues.....	62	1, 550	do.....	Germany, Denmark.
Beer of any kind.....	342, 369	123, 252	\$0 95.....	Germany, Denmark, England.
Arrack, rum.....	494, 795	692, 713	\$11 42	Germany, Denmark, France, Netherlands, England.
Spiced brandy.....	23, 702	28, 442	11 42	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands.
Brandy of any other kind.....	1, 943, 797	971, 898	11 42	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands.
Vinegar of any kind.....	9, 823	3, 536	4 76-5 71	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, France.
Wine, in casks.....	4, 047, 990	2, 833, 593	5 71	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, France, England, Spain.
Sparkling wine, in bottles.....	30, 219	40, 796	11 42	Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands.
Other wine, in bottles.....	144, 865	159, 351	11 42	Germany, France, Denmark, Netherlands.
Artificially prepared beverages.....	222	222	5 71-11 42	Denmark, Russia.
Butter.....	274, 437	548, 876	Free.....	Germany, Denmark, Russia, United States.
Meat, fresh and prepared.....	172, 118	215, 147	2 85	Germany, Russia, England.
Poultry and game.....	2, 211	4, 422	2 85	Scandinavia, Russia.
Meat, extract.....	3, 695	57, 272	2 85	Germany.
Codfish, dried.....	114, 140	57, 070	71.....	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Fish, not mentioned anywhere else.	311, 954	218, 368	71.....	Denmark, Scandinavia, Netherlands.
Oranges and lemons.....	51, 700	41, 360	2 85	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, England.
Figs.....	10, 560	3, 168	5 71	Germany, Netherlands.
Currants.....	209, 711	98, 564	5 71	Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Raisins.....	500, 386	256, 448	5 71	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Dried dates.....	98	98	7 14	Germany.
Almonds.....	187, 834	300, 534	7 14	France, Belgium, Netherlands, England, Portugal.
Pepper.....	331, 152	357, 644	11 90	Germany, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Cinnamon.....	9, 401	46, 065	11 90	Germany, England.
Cinnamon-flower.....	89, 309	83, 340	11 90	Germany, England, Netherlands.
Cloves, nutmegs.....	20, 769	121, 083	11 90	Do.
Allspice.....	109, 249	95, 047	11 90	Do.
Other spices.....	16, 645	135, 157	11 90	Germany, England.
Herrings, salted, 404,439 barrels.....		12, 942, 048	0 71	Denmark, Scandinavia, France, Netherlands, England.

Statement showing the imports at Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Per 100 kilos.</i>	
Honey	85,493	57,280	\$0 71	Germany, Scandinavia.
Coffee	6,801,895	9,182,558	9 52	Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Coffee, substitutes	149	149	9 52	Germany.
Cocoa beans	15,559	24,116	8 33	Germany, England.
Cocoa shells	47,000	72,850	2 85	England.
Caviare	195	390	23 80	Germany, Russia.
Cheese	119,204	145,428	4 76	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Confectionery	10,634	21,268	14 28	Germany, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Cocoa, ground	2,399	4,798	14 28	Netherlands.
Fruit, preserved in sugar	38,986	62,378	14 38	Germany, Scandinavia, France, Netherlands, United States.
Fruit, dried	28,293	19,805	0 52	Germany, Denmark, France.
Seeds, berries, leaves	36,804	14,722	52	Russia, England.
Fruit juice	68,301	68,301	52	Germany.
Fresh and dried peelings of tropical fruit.	9,401	6,111	52	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Dried nuts and chestnuts	279,566	134,192	\$0 52	Germany, Denmark, Belgium, England.
Roasted or ground chicory	9,902	3,070	52	Germany.
Starch	267,473	80,242	1 42	Germany, Denmark, Belgium.
Starch gum	777	233	1 42	Germany.
Starch flour	22,384	6,715	1 42	Germany, England.
Vermicelli and macaroni	3,601	1,440	1 42	Germany, England, Scandinavia.
Sage and substitutes	5,541	2,216	1 42	Germany, England.
Crushed or shelled grain	141,046	35,261	47	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Flour	1,236,332	302,901	47	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Common bakers' ware	1,956	489	47	Germany, Denmark, England.
Oysters	85	85	5 71	Germany, United States.
Other mollusks	367	294	5 71	Denmark, Scandinavia.
Rice, shelled	10,057,214	3,298,766	95	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Netherlands, England.
Salt	1,414,931	49,522	3 04	Scandinavia, Netherlands, England, Portugal.
Sirup	631,637	221,073	57	Germany, Denmark, England.
Tobacco leaves, not manufactured.	189,105	260,965	20 23	Germany, Russia, Netherlands.
Tobacco stems	4,593	4,593	20 23	Germany.
Cigars	2,005	12,030	64 26	Germany, Russia, Netherlands.
Snuff	304	532	42 84	Germany.
Chewing tobacco	28,028	49,049	42 84	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands.
Smoking tobacco	103,338	180,841	42 84	Germany, Russia, Netherlands.
Tea	7,247	57,976	23 80	Germany, Russia, Scandinavia, England.
Refined sugar	6,399	6,399	7 14	Denmark, Netherlands, England.
Raw sugar—				
Above standard 19	117,387	76,301	7 14	Germany, Netherlands.
Below standard 19	145,218	87,131	71	Germany.
Oil of any kind in bottle	777	1,010	4 76	Germany, Denmark, France, Netherlands.
Olive in cask	665,531	519,114	1 90	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, England.
Other table oils	9,165	6,415	1 90	Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Linseed oil in cask	2,685,531	1,530,753	95	Germany, Russia, Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Rapeseed oil in cask	111,441	64,636	95	Germany.
Other oil in cask	1,143,087	662,990	95	Germany, Russia, Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Palm oil, dry	2,244,345	1,593,485	47	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, England.
Cocoanut oil, dry	202,570	131,670	47	Germany, England.

Statement showing the imports at Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Per 100 kilos.</i>	
Residuum, dry, of manufactured unctuous oils.	3, 974, 590	556, 443	Free	Germany, Russia, France, Belgium, England.
Lard	3, 374, 285	3, 576, 742	\$2 38	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Belgium, Netherlands, England, United States.
Stearine, paraffine	13, 051	13, 703	1 20	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Wax	18, 450	35, 977	1 20	Do.
Fish fat	1, 380, 262	1, 380, 262	71	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Tallow	1, 219, 918	1, 293, 113	47	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Belgium, England.
Other animal fat	43, 536	43, 536	47	Germany, Denmark, Belgium, England.
Half-manufactured materials for making paper, partly prepared articles for making paper.	248, 316	69, 528	23	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Netherlands, England.
Gray blotting and yellow straw paper.	35, 681	9, 277	23	Germany, Scandinavia, England.
Pasteboard of any kind	282, 903	73, 555	23	Germany.
Slate paper	3, 733	1, 120	23	Germany, England.
All other paper	268, 339	174, 420	23	Germany, England, Denmark, France, Netherlands.
Paper and pasteboard ware....	7, 906	7, 906	2 85	Germany, England, Netherlands.
Paper hangings	12, 254	24, 508	5 71	Germany, Netherlands.
Furs	498	4, 980	35 70	Germany, Scandinavia.
Petroleum	48, 376, 644	7, 885, 393	1 42	Germany, England, United States.
Other mineral oils	3, 462, 512	502, 064	1 42	Germany, Denmark, Russia, England, United States.
Undyed silk	50	750	Free	England.
Silk goods	31	775	142 80	Denmark.
Barrel soap	2, 170	1, 302	1 19	Germany, England.
Common hard soap	31, 247	18, 748	2 38	Germany, Russia, England.
Fine cake soap	1, 376	826	7 14	Germany, England.
Perfumes	1, 616	4, 363	7 14	Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, United States.
Stones, rough	4, 048, 564	40, 486	Free	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, France, Belgium, England.
Mill stones	103, 579	16, 573	...do	Russia, France, Netherlands, England.
Flint, grinding, and whet stones	449, 053	404, 148	...do	England.
Slates	7, 965, 174	278, 781	11	Denmark, England, Italy.
Stoneware	19, 086	17, 177	71	Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands, England, United States.
Coal	128, 243, 353	1, 667, 163	Free	England.
Coke	7, 322, 067	73, 221	...do	Do.
Brown coal	562	7	...do	Denmark.
Mattings and foot rugs, of bast.	18, 097	14, 478	71	Germany, Russia, England.
Straw hats	39	195	*04	Denmark.
Tar	3, 007, 023	300, 702	Free	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Pitch	103, 113	10, 311	...do	Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands.
Asphalt	2, 527, 861	164, 311	...do	Germany, England, West Indies.
Terpentine and resin	7, 790, 390	1, 168, 558	...do	Germany, Scandinavia, France, United States.
Other resin	12, 801	2, 688	...do	Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands, England.
Living animals not mentioned anywhere else.	463	463	...do	Scandinavia, Russia.
Fresh fish and crabs	191, 472	191, 472	...do	Denmark, Sweden.
Bladders, guts, &c.	192, 295	169, 220	...do	Germany, Russia, England.
Other animal product	17, 876	17, 876	...do	Russia.
Eggs of fowls	89, 388	40, 225	71	Russia, Germany.
Bricks, fire-proof bricks	5, 695, 591	142, 390	Free	Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Glazed roofing bricks	1, 279	102	23	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.

* Per piece.

Statement showing the imports at Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Per 100 kilos.</i>	
Common stove bricks.....	217,336	32,600	\$0 23	Scandinavia, Netherlands, England.
Glazed potter's ware.....	3,879	1,552	23	Germany, England.
Other clay ware	8,097	2,429	2 38-3 00	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Porcelain	6,476	11,009	3 35-7 14	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Coarse oilcloth, unpainted	6,656	14,643	2 85	Russia, England.
All other oilcloth, muslin	2,100	4,620	7 14	Germany, England, United States.
Sheep wool, greasy and washed.....	242,132	726,396	Free	Denmark, Russia, England.
Alpaca and cashmere wool.....	80,883	242,649	...do	Russia.
Wool and hair, dyed	108,449	173,518	...do	Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Other hair	334,929	669,858	...do	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Shoddy.....	476,406	476,406	...do	Do.
Combed wool	20,206	33,340	47	England.
Yarn of cattle hair.....	11,831	47,324	71	Do.
Woolen yarn:				
Single	197,482	987,410	1 90	Do.
Double	98,696	493,480	2 38	Do.
3 or more folds, twisted	3,858	19,290	5 71	England, Germany.
Not entered.....	621,919	3,109,595	.....	England.
Goods of wool, of asphalt, and roofing felt.....	3,491	28,975	71	England, Germany.
Unprinted felt goods	11,985	99,475	71	England, Germany, Russia.
Rugs	5,937	49,277	5 71	Germany, Denmark, England.
Unprinted hosiery.....	506	4,200	23 00	Germany, Russia.
Unprinted cloths and stuffs.....	4,596	38,147	32 13	Germany, England.
Printed stuffs.....	1,372	11,388	35 70	Do.
Plushes.....	147	1,220	35 70	Do.
Woolen goods, not entered.....	11,654	96,728	.....	Germany, England, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Crude zinc.....	172,047	59,356	Free	Germany, Scandinavia, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands.
Sheet zinc	8,938	3,888	71	Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Zinc goods.....	281	477	1 42	Germany, Belgium.
Crude tin.....	310,175	527,297	Free	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Sheet tin.....	1,817	3,634	71	Germany, England.
Tin goods.....	953	2,382	1 42	Germany, England, Denmark, Netherlands.
Glassware, not entered	1,759	1,759	.....	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, United States.
Linen yarn	46,647	93,294	71,285	Scandinavia, United States, England.
Linen goods	78,324	391,620	.....	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Other articles.....	51,496	51,496	.....	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Timber, European, hard, only hewn with the ax.....	309,725	18,583	.....	Scandinavia.
Timber, European, soft.....	1,760	53	.....	Do.
Timber, not European.....	861,552	129,233	.....	Do.
Timber, European, hard, sawed.....	5,863,311	586,331	.....	Do.
Timber, European, soft, sawed.....	14,403,668	720,183	.....	Russia.*
Horses	22	15,400	*2 38	England.
Bullocks.....	1	1,000	1 42	Sweden.
Cows	1	500	1 42	Do.
Cattle, up to 2½ years.....	59	23,600	95	Do.
Calves	9	1,800	47	Sweden, England.
Pigs	501	150,300	59	England.
Sucking pigs.....	2	200	07	Do.
Sheep.....	525	52,500	23	
Total	723,798,301	154,537,454	.....	

* Per head.

EXPORTS.

Statement showing the exports from Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
Waste:			
Iron	79,499	1,589	Germany, England.
Glass	18,876	377	Germany.
Leather	32,535	4,880	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Guano	588	91	Germany.
Other manure	5,812,179	139,492	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England, United States.
Bran and malt dust	4,748,326	462,962	Denmark, Scandinavia, France, Netherlands, England.
Rags	1,334,726	440,459	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England, United States.
Waste paper	11,297	1,694	Germany.
Old fishing-nets and rope	6,198	1,301	Do.
Other waste	149,838	4,495	Denmark, Russia, England.
Cotton:			
Raw	133,426	146,769	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Combed	950	2,470	Germany, Russia.
Wadding	4,015	10,439	Russia.
Yarn	128,470	334,022	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Wicks, not woven	360	936	Scandinavia, Russia.
Vienna wool, 1 thread and more ..	89,559	209,453	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Texture made of raw yarn	269,154	1,291,939	Germany, Denmark.
Bleached texture	56,913	273,182	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Velvet	7,101	34,085	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
All other cotton texture	316,200	1,517,803	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Raw texture, not close, of raw yarn	1,373	6,590	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Hosiery	6,287	30,178	Do.
Fringe and button ware	13,301	63,845	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Curtains, bleached and dressed ..	1,453	6,974	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
All texture, f. i., muslin	8,218	39,446	Do.
Lace and embroideries	1,131	11,310	Do.
Cotton fishing-nets, raw	797	3,826	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Emery linen	1,276	6,125	Germany, Scandinavia.
Crude lead, scrap	3,239,961	1,004,388	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, England, United States.
Lead, silver, and gold litharges ..	171,815	48,108	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Rolled lead	1,507	527	Germany, Denmark.
Type	9,236	4,156	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Leadware	173,518	78,083	Do.
Brushmakers' goods	13,763	165,156	Do.
Sievemakers' goods	60	720	Germany, Scandinavia.
Drugs and dye-stuffs	29,575	295,750	{ Germany, Scandinavia, Denmark, Russia.
Ether, of any kind			
Ethereal oils	18,019	39,642	Do.
Lead pencils	27,578	82,734	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Chloroform	3,016	60,320	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Essences and extracts	9,468	28,404	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Varnish of any kind	94,828	113,794	Do.
Painters' colors	69,803	698,030	Do.
Juniper oil	54	108	Russia.
Hydrocyanate of potassa	12,206	21,971	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Oxalic acid	1,283	1,283	Do.
Caustic potash	2,008	1,205	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Caustic soda	126,227	45,442	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Oil varnish	87,312	53,587	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Alum	123,602	14,832	Germany, Russia.
Printers' ink	23,367	5,842	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Chloride of lime	170,411	20,449	Germany, Russia.
Dye-wood extract	53,680	48,312	Do.
Gelatine and glue	187,782	187,782	Germany, Russia, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Putty	2,949	1,474	Germany, Russia, Scandinavia.
Soot	5,355	1,071	Do.
Shoeblackening	175,617	175,617	Germany, Russia, Scandinavia, Denmark.
Sealing-wax	9,618	28,854	Do.
Ink and ink powder	128,660	257,320	Do.

Statement showing the exports from Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
Wagon grease.....	1, 518, 012	303, 602	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Matches	233, 536	200, 841	Germany, Russia, Netherlands, Brazil.
Other combustibles	14, 722	12, 661	Germany, Russia, Denmark.
Bicarbonate of soda	44, 285	9, 057	Germany, Russia, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Soda:			
Calcined	258, 841	56, 945	Do.
Raw	344, 146	20, 649	Germany, Russia, Denmark, Scandinavia, England, United States.
Potash	2, 755, 385	1, 267, 477	Germany, Russia, Denmark, Scandinavia, England, Netherlands.
Water glass.....	1, 721, 131	120, 479	Do.
Albumen.....	4, 300	18, 060	Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Alizarin.....	4, 701	18, 804	Russia.
Carbonate of ammonia.....	146, 725	58, 690	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Sulphate of ammonia.....	15, 497	6, 199	Germany, Russia.
Aniline	925	15, 262	Russia.
Aniline dyes	8, 804	145, 266	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Anthracine and naphthaline.....	8, 565	85, 650	Russia, Netherlands.
Arsenious acid	12, 043	4, 697	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Medicines.....	2, 357	11, 785	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Barytes	715	2, 860	Germany.
Benzole	21, 608	4, 322	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Prussian blue	6, 289	16, 980	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
White lead.....	1, 459, 277	620, 193	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England, United States.
Sugar of lead.....	379, 787	231, 670	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Borax	18, 912	22, 694	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Catechu	42, 048	25, 229	Do.
Peruvian bark.....	647	1, 359	Denmark, Russia.
Cochineal	982	4, 419	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Dividivi.....	449	123	Germany.
Ice	225	2	Do.
Campeachy wood.....	719, 446	151, 084	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Yellow wood.....	50, 704	5, 070	Do.
Brazil wood	283, 994	49, 699	Do.
Gall nuts.....	205	266	Germany, Russia.
Glycerine	124, 119	105, 501	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, Spain.
Gum arabic	20, 271	29, 393	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Shellac	12, 874	36, 047	Do.
Indigo	14, 995	209, 930	Do.
Chromate of potassa,	32, 286	37, 129	Germany, Russia.
Sulphate of potassa	67, 531	18, 233	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands.
Carbolic acid	56, 027	11, 205	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Ivory black	380, 752	83, 765	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, France, England.
Bone-dust	88, 596	12, 403	Germany, Russia.
Madder, also ground.....	5, 111	3, 526	Germany, Russia, Scandinavia.
Chalk, purified.....	1, 464, 968	21, 974	Germany, Russia, Scandinavia, England.
Copper colors	25, 424	25, 424	Scandinavia, Russia.
Curcuma.....	1, 911	573	Russia.
Mineral waters	969, 398	969, 398	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, England, Brazil.
Wafers.....	580	580	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Sulphate of soda	828, 095	66, 248	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Orchilla, orchilla extract.....	10, 804	10, 804	Do.
Palm and cocoa nuts.....	269	81	Germany.
Saltpeter:			
Chili	104, 012	27, 043	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Other	20, 801	8, 320	Do.
Nitric acid	98, 160	39, 264	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, Denmark.
Muriatic acid	820, 767	49, 246	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Gunpowder	4, 517	5, 872	Russia.
Sulphur	126, 299	22, 734	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Sulphuric acid.....	1, 648, 668	148, 380	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.

Statement showing the exports from Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
Sea-weed	44, 731	4, 473	Germany, England.
Sumach	1, 663	416	Germany.
Superphosphates	4, 365, 493	611, 169	Germany, Russia.
Turpentine oil	222, 711	167, 003	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Animal oil, raw and refined	60	30	Russia.
Ultramarine	68, 165	54, 532	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Vitriol of any kind	282, 185	18, 342	Do.
Weavers' cards	768	768	Denmark, Russia.
Tartar	16, 584	23, 218	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Tartaric acid	29, 351	113, 001	Do.
Wormseed	3, 755	2, 366	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Tanning materials	346, 553	311, 897	Denmark, Russia, England.
Dyeing materials	744, 770	744, 770	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Acids and salts	266, 142	79, 843	Do.
Raw materials	544, 229	163, 269	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Iron :			
Pig iron of any kind	188, 922	14, 641	Germany, Russia, England.
Scrap iron	2, 433, 390	146, 003	Germany, Netherlands, England, United States.
Malleable iron	2, 233, 226	368, 482	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, France, United States, Brazil.
Wheel iron	425	70	Russia.
Angle iron	30, 368	5, 011	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Rails	12, 034	2, 407	Germany, Russia.
Rough plates and sheets of malleable iron.	649, 401	136, 374	Germany, Denmark, Russia, England.
Tin plate	23, 022	9, 554	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Polished, varnished, and japanned plates.	41, 044	12, 313	Germany, Russia.
Iron wire	1, 639, 769	459, 135	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, United States.
Coarse cast-iron goods	978, 598	195, 720	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, France, Russia, Netherlands, Spain.
Heavy iron pieces	124, 250	20, 501	Germany, Russia, England.
Anchors and chains	38, 898	13, 809	Do.
Wire rope	7, 179	2, 548	Germany, Russia.
Railroad axles	7, 663	1, 686	Germany, England.
Cannon and anvils	16, 133	4, 033	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Rolled, drawn, wrought pipes	344, 286	111, 893	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Wire tacks	26, 470	7, 941	Germany.
Rough iron goods	2, 655, 041	716, 861	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Fine iron goods	259, 274	2, 592, 740	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Sewing needles	452	11, 300	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Watch movements	1, 596	159, 600	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Fire-arms of any kind	1, 599	4, 797	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands.
Cement	24, 461, 197	978, 448	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Netherlands, Russia, England, Spain, United States, Brazil.
Graphite	160, 805	16, 080	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Gypsum	14, 410, 019	432, 300	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Lime	531, 728	11, 964	Do.
Kaolin	142, 650	4, 279	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Chalk	959, 556	19, 191	Germany, Russia.
Cryolite	5, 649	1, 977	Germany.
Heavy spar	241, 176	6, 832	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Colored earths	618, 028	30, 901	Do.
Earths not yet mentioned	4, 009, 925	50, 124	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, France, England, Italy.
Lead and copper ore	2, 312	1, 156	Germany, England.
Manganese	315, 423	94, 627	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Iron ore	5, 921	89	Germany, Russia.
Nickel ore	230	253	Germany.
Zinc ore	1, 991	50	Germany, Russia.
Ores not yet mentioned	12, 732	2, 546	Germany, Denmark, Russia.

Statement showing the exports from Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
Gold, in bars and pieces	19	53, 209	Germany.
Platina and other ores	3	471	Russia.
Flax	25, 723	30, 868	Russia, England.
Hemp	476, 625	285, 975	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, France, Spain, United States of America.
Oakum	16, 338	5, 228	Germany, Spain, Scandinavia.
Other vegetable spinning material	4, 198	2, 939	Germany.
Wheat	3, 247, 729	649, 546	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Eng- land.
Rye	344, 002	51, 600	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Oats	117, 747	15, 307	Germany, Russia, Netherlands, Eng- land.
Other grain	149	25	Germany.
Pulse	2, 164, 988	357, 223	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Rus- sia, England, United States.
Barley	32, 100, 976	4, 173, 127	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Rus- sia, Belgium, England.
Maize	3, 927, 288	540, 002	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Netherlands, England.
Buckwheat	19, 715	3, 253	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Malt	4, 092, 052	1, 023, 013	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Rus- sia, Netherlands, Spain.
Anise seed	34, 991	15, 746	Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands, England.
Fennel	19, 264	19, 264	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Coriander	1, 614	1, 614	Denmark, Scandinavia.
Caraway seed	6, 482	2, 593	Germany, Denmark.
Rape seed	1, 171, 596	322, 189	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Rus- sia, Netherlands, England.
Linseed	24, 575	14, 253	Germany.
Mustard seed	7, 781	3, 501	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Clover seed	1, 011, 033	1, 314, 343	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Rus- sia, England.
Grass seed	571, 364	285, 682	Do.
Hay	354	21	Germany.
Straw	598	36	Denmark, Russia.
Potatoes	7, 046, 849	458, 045	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Eng- land, Spain.
Grapes, fresh	730	730	Germany, Scandinavia.
Other fresh fruit	521, 058	78, 159	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Fresh and dried chicory	54, 935	8, 240	Denmark.
Fresh vegetables	116, 834	116, 834	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Rus- sia.
Seeds not mentioned anywhere else.	394, 925	78, 985	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Rus- sia, England.
Fodder	10, 516	10, 516	Germany.
Living trees	176, 485	220, 606	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Rus- sia.
Green and other hollow glass	111, 510	55, 755	Do.
Frit	27, 047	13, 523	Do.
White hollow glass	413, 134	289, 194	Do.
Window and plate glass	48, 446	16, 956	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Mirror glass, unpolished	1, 266	2, 026	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Plate and mirror glass:			
Polished	27, 904	44, 646	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Rus- sia.
Any kind	13, 042	20, 867	Do.
Ornaments of glass chandeliers ..	14, 314	10, 020	Do.
Pressed and polished glass	72, 765	50, 935	Do.
Glass drops	8, 252	25, 581	Do.
Colored glass	22, 211	68, 854	Do.
Glass wares	58, 090	180, 079	Do.
Milk-white and alabaster glass ..	37, 202	115, 326	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Horse hair	34, 969	94, 416	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Bristles	1, 260	9, 702	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Eng- land.
Bed feathers, not clean	25, 740	48, 906	Denmark, Scandinavia.
Writing quills:			
Not clarified	54	108	Denmark.
Clarified	2, 581	6, 452	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Prepared ornamental feathers	73	219	Denmark.
Raw hides, green	19, 759	19, 759	Germany, Russia.
Bullock hides, salted and dried ..	504, 218	605, 062	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Raw calf-skins	44, 762	89, 524	Germany, England.
Raw sheep, lamb, and goat skins ..	120, 240	198, 396	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Raw hare and rabbit skins	108	513	Denmark.
Raw horse hides	13, 521	13, 521	Germany.
Other hides and skins	683	2, 049	Do.

Statement showing the exports from Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
Furs	3,751	67,518	Denmark, Russia.
Firewood, faggots, &c	155,600	5,256	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Charcoal	50,223	1,506	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Corkwood	1,389	972	Germany, Denmark.
Elephant teeth	4,686	46,860	Germany.
Horns	99	114	Russia.
Mother of pearlshells, unpolished.	255	357	Germany, Russia.
Chair cane, not split	4,277	2,352	Do.
Amber	2,723	41,662	Germany, Denmark, France.
Carving materials not yet mentioned.	73,527	73,527	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Tanners' bark	565,186	79,126	Germany, Denmark.
Timber:			
European, hard	30,688,871	3,068,887	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, England.
European, soft	33,582,259	1,645,530	England, France, Belgium.
Not European	16,174	2,426	Denmark, Russia.
European, hard, sawn	15,970,550	1,676,908	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, France, England.
European, soft, sawn	870,397	43,520	Do.
Unpeeled osiers	10,380	2,595	Denmark, Russia.
Joiners', turners', coopers' goods.	2,510,437	753,131	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England, United States.
Peeled osiers	131,381	45,983	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Basket-makers' goods	12,392	18,588	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Horn and plates	2,511	3,013	Germany.
Chair cane	1,285	964	Germany, Russia, Brazil.
Veneers	32,697	42,506	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Wooden furniture	43,806	56,948	Do.
Cork goods	23,173	23,173	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands.
Coarse wooden toys	7,446	2,234	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Whalebone	224	1,344	Russia.
Fine wooden goods	104,610	101,610	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
All other goods not yet mentioned.	18,469	5,541	Do.
Upholstered furniture	2,268	11,340	Do.
Hops	122,121	415,211	Do.
Piano-fortes and keys	135,802	325,925	Do.
Other musical instruments	63,725	191,175	Do.
Astronomical and surgical instruments.	17,432	78,444	Do.
Portable engines	3,180	3,180	Russia.
Boilers of wrought iron	106,252	106,252	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Other machines, any kind	5,565,908	5,565,908	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Cards	1,869	1,869	Germany, Russia.
Coaches and sledges, with upholsterer's work, eight in number.		8,000	Do.
Almanacs	554	5,540	Germany.
India rubber and gutta-percha	381	1,219	Scandinavia, Russia, England.
India rubber horn, also polished	135	810	Germany.
India rubber plates	567	3,402	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
India-rubber goods	58,158	348,948	Do.
Texture, any kind, covered with india-rubber.	796	4,776	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Hosiery, combined with India rubber.	11	110	Russia.
Fringe-makers' goods, with India rubber.	68	680	Denmark, Scandinavia.
Drucktucher, with India rubber	1,110	3,330	Russia.
Clothes, ready-made	16,057	120,427	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands.
Linen and cotton underclothing	16,027	120,202	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Gentlemen's silk hats	74	962	Scandinavia.
Gentlemen's felt hats	3,059	39,767	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Ladies' bonnets, straw bonnets excepted.	119	2,380	Denmark, Scandinavia.

Statement showing the exports from Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
Ladies' bonnets, one in number.....	.....	60	Russia,
Hats, not yet mentioned	447	5, 811	Scandinavia.
Hats, 2,882 in number .....	.....	28, 820	Denmark, Scandinavia.
Artificial flowers.....	238	4, 760	Do.
Copper, crude or scrap	307, 162	491, 459	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Copper coins	63	315	Denmark.
Mercury	2, 919	12, 114	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Brass, crude and scrap	30, 101	23, 479	Germany, Denmark, and England.
Other base metal, crude, not yet	102, 834	104, 890	Germany, Denmark, England, Russia.
Copper in bars and plates	100, 253	160, 405	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Other metal and compositions in brass plates.....	330, 537	396, 644	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands.
Copper wire and telegraph cable.....	24, 275	58, 260	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Wire of brass	15, 759	26, 790	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Scandinavia.
Coarse coppersmiths' work.....	150, 821	377, 052	Do.
Copper wire work	6, 056	15, 140	Russia.
Other coppersmiths' goods	298, 323	745, 807	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Articles of aluminium.....	45, 832	229, 160	Do.
Goods composed wholly or partly of precious metal.....	250	1, 625	Denmark.
Watches	418	8, 360	Germany, Russia.
Goods wholly or partly of amber.....	478	2, 390	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Ornamental fancy goods.....	2, 663	15, 978	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Clocks and time pieces	37, 632	112, 896	Do.
Fans, any kind	30	300	Scandinavia.
Fancy articles of wax	807	8, 070	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Not genuine gold and silver leaf.....	145	1, 450	Russia.
Spectacles and opera glasses.....	195	1, 950	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Wax beads	467	1, 401	Germany, Denmark.
Umbrellas and parasols.....	4, 106	12, 318	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Articles of cotton fabrics.....	6, 442	38, 652	Do.
Leather, any kind.....	87, 650	280, 480	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Sole leather	98, 902	316, 486	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Brussels and Danish kid leather.....	5, 471	32, 826	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Goat and sheep skins, partly dressed.....	565	3, 390	Denmark, Scandinavia.
Coarse saddlers' goods	28, 727	172, 362	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Coarse gray pack-cloth.....	7, 684	46, 104	Do.
Fine leather goods	42, 795	256, 770	Do.
Leather gloves	442	19, 890	Germany, Scandinavia.
Linen yarn.....	53, 298	114, 591	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Thread, any kind	3, 586	7, 710	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Ropemakers' goods	116, 480	87, 360	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Scandinavia, Netherlands.
Foot-rugs of Manilla yarn.....	4, 954	24, 770	Germany, Denmark, Russia Scandinavia.
Linen ticking:			
Undyed	365, 257	1, 826, 285	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Scandinavia, Netherlands, England.
Dyed.....	463, 777	2, 318, 885	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Scandinavia, England.
Damask, any kind.....	2, 941	14, 705	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Scandinavia.
Linen frocks, any kind.....	128	640	Germany.
Ribbons, braids, fringes, gauze.....	842	4, 210	Scandinavia, Russia.
Embroideries.....	1	5	Scandinavia.
Hosiery	1, 376	6, 880	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Candles	395, 199	434, 719	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Paper, manuscripts	637	127	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Books, any language	227, 529	113, 764	Do.
Engravings	8, 135	34, 980	Do.
Engraved metal plates	621	15, 525	Russia.
Paintings and drawings.....	12, 543	313, 575	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Marble statues of natural size.....	1, 706	42, 650	Do.
Beer, any kind	436, 486	157, 135	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Brazil.

Statement showing the exports from Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
Arrac, rum, French brandy	269,788	377,703	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Spiced brandy	76,885	92,262	Do.
Other brandies	11,155,850	5,354,808	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, France, Netherlands, England.
Vinegar	222,883	80,238	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Wine, in cask	995,139	696,597	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Sparkling wine, in bottles	42,573	57,473	Germany, Denmark, Russia, England.
Other wine, in bottles	359,284	395,212	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Artificial manufactured beverages.	102	102	Germany, Russia.
Butter	553,298	1,217,256	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Meat	47,583	61,382	Do.
Meat extract	28	434	Germany, Russia.
Stock fish dried	164	82	Germany, Denmark.
Fish not mentioned anywhere else.	10,654	7,458	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Fresh oranges, lemons	32,200	25,760	Germany, Russia.
Figs	9,235	2,770	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Currants	36,986	17,553	Germany, Russia.
Raisins	130,667	67,947	Do.
Dried dates	401	401	Germany.
Dried almonds	41,281	67,288	Germany, Russia.
Pepper	22,259	24,485	Do.
Cinnamon	473	2,365	Germany, England.
Cinnamon flower	11,855	13,278	Germany, Russia, Netherland.
Cloves and nutmegs	3,981	7,564	Germany, Russia.
Vanilla	36	182	Russia.
Allspice	14,625	13,162	Germany, Russia.
Saffron and Spanish pepper-cods.	7,406	7,406	Germany, Russia, Denmark.
Herring, 44,172½ barrels		1,413,532	Russia, Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Honey	14,374	9,630	Germany.
Coffee	525,214	735,300	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Coffee substitutes	6,863	6,863	Germany, Russia.
Coffee roasted	49	93	Germany.
Cacao beans	3,082	4,777	Do.
Cacao shells	481	745	Do.
Caviar	42	84	Germany, Denmark.
Cheese	27,713	33,810	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Confectionary	185,553	371,106	Do.
Cacao ground, and chocolate	23,271	46,542	Germany.
Preserved fruits	66,492	106,387	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Dried fruit	1,690,657	1,183,460	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Seeds, berries, leaves	127,126	50,850	Do.
Fruit juices	641,041	641,041	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, United States of America.
Fresh and dried peels of tropical fruit.	2,550	1,657	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Dried nuts, chestnuts	50,450	24,216	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Chicory	4,746,959	1,471,557	Germany, Denmark.
Starch	384,819	115,446	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England, Spain.
Starch gum	86,404	25,921	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Starch flour	4,953,543	1,486,063	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England, France, Belgium.
Vermicelli and macaroni	94,665	37,866	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Sago	113,160	45,264	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Crushed or shelled grain	154,783	38,696	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Flour of grain	25,466,060	6,239,184	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Common baker's ware	691	173	Germany, England.
Mollusks and crustaceous animals	7,226	5,781	Russia.
Rice	656,211	219,830	Germany, Russia.
Salt	7,558,674	264,553	Germany, Russia, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Sirup	1,696,411	539,744	Do.
Molasses	3,025,744	242,059	Germany, France, Belgium.
Grape sugar	2,573,379	1,003,618	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England, Spain.
Tobacco leaves not manufactured.	144,758	199,766	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.

Statement showing the exports from Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
Tobacco stems	13, 001	13, 001	Germany.
Cigars.....	53, 988	323, 928	Do.
Cigarettes.....	737	4, 422	Denmark, Scandinavia.
Snuff.....	3, 137	5, 490	Germany.
Chewing tobacco.....	47, 197	82, 595	Do.
Smoking tobacco.....	78, 405	137, 208	Do.
Tea.....	4, 104	32, 832	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Sugar in loaves	10, 640, 921	8, 150, 945	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
All other hard sugars.....	4, 713, 153	3, 402, 896	Do.
Raw sugar	9, 819, 454	4, 516, 949	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England, Netherlands, United States.
Oil, any kind.....	5, 028	6, 536	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Olive oil, in cask	186, 676	145, 607	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Scandinavia.
Other table oil.....	20, 177	14, 124	Germany, Russia.
Linseed oil, in cask.....	248, 793	141, 810	Germany.
Rape oil, in cask	6, 818, 034	4, 295, 361	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Netherlands, England.
Other oil, in cask.....	185, 234	111, 140	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Netherlands, Russia.
Palm oil, dry.....	201, 215	146, 887	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Cocoanut oil, dry.....	75, 453	49, 799	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Residues, dry	3, 433, 842	480, 738	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Lard of pigs and geese	443, 564	470, 178	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Stearine, paraffine.....	62, 731	65, 867	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Wax	160, 569	313, 109	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Fish fat	276, 760	276, 760	Germany, Russia.
Tallow	297, 271	315, 107	Germany, Scandinavia.
Other animal fat.....	1, 527	1, 527	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Half-finished stuffs of wood for making paper	406, 596	113, 847	Germany, Russia, England.
Blotting and wrapping paper	1, 201, 429	312, 371	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England, Brazil.
Pasteboard.....	1, 286, 189	334, 409	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Slate paper and tablets.....	2, 638	791	Germany, Russia.
Any other paper	728, 145	473, 294	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Articles molded of pasteboard.....	1, 025	1, 025	Denmark, Russia.
Paper and pasteboard goods.....	157, 062	376, 949	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Paper-hangings	42, 070	84, 140	Germany, Russia.
Furs	1, 759	17, 590	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Petroleum.....	967, 719	157, 738	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands.
Other mineral oils.....	396, 515	57, 495	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Belgium, England.
Cocoons.....	441	6, 615	Russia.
Silk, reeled, spun, &c	686	10, 290	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Twisted silk	454	6, 810	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Silk, colored	532	7, 980	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Silk goods.....	5, 122	128, 050	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, Denmark.
Barrel soap	385, 579	231, 347	Germany.
Hard soap.....	215, 610	129, 366	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Fancy soap	115, 348	69, 209	Germany, Russia.
Perfumes	13, 025	35, 167	Do.
Cards	76	251	Germany.
Stones, only hewn.....	995, 030	9, 950	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Mill stones.....	998, 840	159, 814	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Stone-cutters' goods.....	40, 775	36, 697	Germany, Scandinavia.
Grinding stones.....	103, 815	93, 433	Germany, Russia.
Roofing slate	228, 247	798, 864	Germany, Denmark, Russia, England.
Corals.....	6	30	Russia.
Stone ware, any kind.....	596, 874	537, 187	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Coal.....	3, 136, 970	40, 781	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Brazil.
Coke.....	305	3	Russia.
Brown coal.....	185	2	Denmark, Scandinavia.
Straw and bast goods	21, 748	17, 398	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Straw plaitings.....	124	99	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Hats, all sorts of materials,	3, 878	19, 390	Denmark, Scandinavia.
Do.....	977	9, 770	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.

Statement showing the exports from Stettin, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
Chip goods, any kind.....	210	1,050	Russia.
Tar.....	554,449	55,445	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Pitch.....	767,612	76,761	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Asphalt.....	263,136	17,104	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Turpentine resin.....	889,967	133,495	Do.
Other kinds of resin.....	26,625	5,591	Denmark, Russia, Netherlands.
Living animals, not yet mentioned	543	543	Germany, Russia.
Fresh fish and crabs.....	620	620	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Bladders.....	52,017	45,775	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands.
Sponges.....	8,008	68,068	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Other animal products.....	877	877	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Eggs.....	12,213	5,496	Denmark, Scandinavia.
Common bricks.....	9,432,298	364,097	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, France, Netherlands, Spain, Italy.
Roofing bricks.....	126,708	10,137	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, France, Netherlands.
Unglazed potters' ware.....	5,418	813	Russia.
Glazed brick and tiles.....	12,798	3,839	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Crucibles and glazed pipes.....	1,692,623	507,787	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, France, Russia, Netherlands, Italy.
Glazed potters' wares.....	46,511	27,907	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Other earthenware.....	493,028	295,817	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Scandinavia, Netherlands.
Earthenware.....	550	330	Denmark, Russia.
Porcelain.....	360,064	630,112	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Porcelain, &c., in connection.....	1,110	1,942	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Bulls.....two.....		2,000	Germany.
Cattle up to 2½ years.....one.....		300	Russia.
Pigs.....		600	Germany.
Sheep.....		2,300	Do.
Coarse unprinted oilcloth.....	5,057	11,125	Germany, Russia.
All other oilcloth.....	14,034	30,875	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Sheep, wool, greasy and washed..	102,267	306,801	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands.
Alpaca and cashmere wool.....	45,582	136,746	Germany, England, United States.
Wool and hair.....	25,908	41,453	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Horse-hair and bristles.....	63,492	63,492	Russia, England.
Shoddy and waste wool.....	17,514	28,898	Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Woolen yarn.....	129,267	646,335	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Lists of cloth.....	22	183	Germany.
Asphalt and roofing felt.....	8,409	69,795	Do.
Other unprinted felt goods.....	36,313	301,398	Germany, Denmark, Russia, England.
Woolen goods.....	309,830	2,571,589	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Raw zinc, scrap.....	2,950,802	1,018,027	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, France, Belgium, Netherlands, England, United States.
Sheet zinc.....	2,189,429	952,402	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Zinc goods.....	96,599	164,218	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Crude tin, scraps.....	16,798	28,557	Do.
Sheet tin.....	19,200	38,400	Do.
Tin goods.....	15,551	38,877	Do.
Twist, not entered.....	245,942	639,449	Germany.
Linen yarn, not entered.....	22,416	48,194	Do.
Woolen yarn, not entered.....	15,611	78,055	Germany, Russia.
Paper, not entered.....	80,345	52,224	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Glass and glassware, not entered.	297,319	297,319	Do.
Linen and linen goods, not entered	25,306	126,530	Do.
Cotton goods, not entered.....	1,597	7,666	Do.
Leather and leather goods, not entered.	8,081	48,486	Do.
Hardware, not entered.....	22,282	22,282	Do.
All other goods, not entered.....	29,541	29,541	Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Germany.
Total.....	401,512,527	122,794,568	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Flag.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Cubic meters.	No.	Cubic meters.	No.	Cubic meters.
Russian	8	8,377	24	13,186	32	21,563
Swedish	200	133,530	35	12,348	235	145,878
Norwegian	52	38,266	128	110,450	180	148,716
Danish	201	187,582	178	21,408	379	208,990
Netherlandish	32	31,703	14	6,582	46	38,285
Belgian	1	1,958	.....	.....	1	1,958
British	438	849,828	155	48,076	593	897,902
German	1,066	800,636	1,003	295,024	2,069	1,095,660
French .....	.....	.....	7	3,466	7	3,466
Austrian .....	.....	.....	1	1,104	1	1,104
	1,998	2,051,880	1,545	511,642	3,543	2,563,522

Flag.	Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Cubic meters.	No.	Cubic meters.	No.	Cubic meters.
Russian	8	8,377	22	11,275	30	19,652
Swedish	200	134,082	37	12,878	237	146,960
Norwegian	50	37,458	129	108,782	179	146,240
Danish	201	195,390	177	21,904	378	217,294
Netherlandish	31	31,323	16	6,991	47	38,314
Belgian	1	1,958	.....	.....	1	1,958
British	434	842,753	145	45,587	579	888,340
German	1,064	830,456	1,034	317,187	2,098	1,147,643
French .....	.....	.....	8	3,745	8	3,745
Austrian .....	.....	.....	1	1,104	1	1,104
	1,989	2,081,797	1,569	529,453	3,558	2,611,250

WURTEMBERG.

Report by Consul Catlin on the trade and industries of Wurtemberg for the year 1882.

Recurring to the subject of the trade and industries of Wurtemberg from the point where my last annual report (October, 1882) left it, I would state that the year which has since elapsed has been, in general, marked by two distinguishing characteristics—an increase in manufactures and exports, and a decrease in the volume and profit of domestic retail trade. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts and a lively market, last year's business shows as its result extremely moderate profits. Here, as elsewhere throughout the continent, is to be noted the anomaly of abundant supplies of raw materials at moderate and often low prices, with an increased demand for manufactures, and yet at the same time, owing to active competition, unusually small profits. The discrepancy alluded to between the gains in the foreign and domestic sales became still more strongly marked during the last six months of the year in consequence of the harvest proving to be much inferior in fact to what it had been in expectation. This partial failure of crops was largely owing to the widespread devastation caused by the hailstorms which

in July and September passed over a large section of the agricultural portion of the Kingdom, leaving ruin in their path, destroying property to the amount of 2,400,000 marks in four counties alone, and rendering necessary a general appeal to the charities of the benevolent throughout the sections which had been spared. The response from all sides was noble and liberal, even the United States sending generous contributions through this consulate and other channels to relieve the sufferers.

Besides the losses thus occasioned, other misfortunes are to be mentioned, such as a bad vintage, a poor potato crop, and a stagnant grain market, all of which, coming as they did on the heels of a succession of other bad crops, weakened the purchasing power of the population, and thus made themselves seriously felt in the smaller retail business everywhere throughout the rural regions. The scarcity of money made itself felt also in the brewing business, in the building industry, through the reduced need of skilled mechanics, in the iron-workers' trade, and in many other smaller branches. As a consequence, the published annual reports of the various industrial unions are all of a very gloomy character. All, without a single exception, testify to a further decrease in the power of consumption in their respective localities, and in some branches to a decided change for the worse in their general situation. Business is so intimately allied with the welfare of the rural population that after the last five autumns of comparative failure, by which the latter's purchasing capacity has been diminished, the existence of many small tradesmen, such as shoemakers, clothiers, tailors, smiths, bookbinders, dyers, &c., has become more and more precarious.

But, on the other hand, if we leave out of consideration this reduction in domestic consumption, we find in the wholesale trade for the three years past a healthy improvement, based on actual demand and free from the feverish agitation characterizing it in previous years. It is claimed that the competing capacity of manufacturers and producers here is annually growing stronger in the markets of the world, and that the complaints of an insufficient demand are constantly diminishing. The colors, chemicals, textile manufactures, iron and metals, furniture, machinery, shoes, gloves, leather goods, and various other branches, increased sales and in some cases also increased prices are to be noted. As a result, may be mentioned an increase of workmen employed and capital invested by manufacturers, and the construction of new or the enlarging of existing manufactories.

In the world of finance anomalous results may also be noted. A higher rate of discount prevailing, houses dealing in money alone found improved investments for their capital, and houses also dealing in legitimate loans thus found increased and more remunerative investments, while on the other hand large banking establishments accustomed to placing their surplus capital in issues of new securities, which at other times might prove profitable, found their gains reduced, owing to the paralyzing effects exerted for months by the financial crisis which occurred in France. On the whole, the year 1882 may be considered financially as rather an unfavorable one. As before stated, in the wholesale trades there was an increase of export and an energetic turning to account of favorable opportunities. In the hop trade, speculation was especially brisk, and moreover profitable. In petroleum, the former fluctuations were succeeded by a gradual consolidation in prices, and the same may be said of the trade in iron and cotton goods, in both of which, especially during the early part of the year, the market was favorable to sellers. The trade in wool and cloth dragged somewhat. In flour, corn,

drugs, indigo, and colonial produce, there was a falling off in prices, occasioning loss to owners. In hides and leather, the previously mentioned falling off in the retail trade of shoemakers made itself seriously felt. In the latter branch, as also in cotton goods, linen and paper, the business of the middleman has of late experienced considerable detriment. On one hand, the more the business passes into the hands of large firms, the more directly does the raw material find its way to the manufacturer, to the exclusion of intermediate handling. On the other hand, the sharpness of competition compels most manufacturers, who formerly dealt with wholesale dealers only, to sell directly to retailers, in order thus to increase their sales.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

But notwithstanding the increased activity in export previously alluded to, a constant diminution shows itself in the value of shipments made from this consular district to the United States, an irrefutable argument in proof of our growing capacity for manufacturing or producing all our necessities or luxuries at home. Thus, for instance, my last year's annual report showed a decrease from the previous year of \$73,926.52. This past year, again, shows a decrease of \$9,456.03; much less, to be sure, than last year, but still a decrease. The following table shows the principal articles shipped and their values during the three years past:

Articles.	Year ending September 30, 1883.	Year ending September 30, 1882.	Year ending September 30, 1881.
Bed-feathers.....	\$12,447 50		
Corsets.....	425,199 64	\$432,712 70	\$357,929 29
Quinine and other drugs.....	25,534 94	72,158 30	138,059 25
Colors.....	64,227 15	51,798 48	54,365 65
Leather.....	10,904 55	15,268 70	23,431 72
Jewelry.....	10,758 89	23,917 43	21,018 27
Chicory.....	63,912 11	35,501 52	20,226 35
Cotton goods.....	37,177 21	34,187 98	10,016 56
Musical instruments.....	18,304 50	12,508 41	8,239 92
Stone ware.....	8,101 74	18,464 68	9,524 42
Books and illustrated periodicals.....	15,509 90	13,394 61	8,754 28
Woolen goods.....	5,284 03	5,833 54	1,730 79
Linen goods.....	5,188 17	5,429 12	1,876 27
Wines and liquors.....	5,102 15	4,095 78	2,350 65
Watchmen's detectors.....	8,874 57	5,844 29	6,500 24
Miscellaneous.....	47,181 43	42,048 97	183,067 37
Total.....	763,708 48	773,164 51	847,091 03

As will be seen by the above statement, the shipments of corsets, quinine and drugs, leather, jewelry, stone ware, woolen goods, and linen goods show a falling off during the past year, while on the other hand the shipments of chicory have nearly doubled those of 1882, and are more than three times those of 1881. The shipments of musical instruments have also increased about 50 per cent., those of colors about 20 per cent., and a new article of export—bed-feathers—has been added, it will be observed, to the list.

THE CORSET TRADE.

The falling off in last year's shipments to the United States was merely nominal. A firm manufacturing goods in this line writes as follows to the chamber of commerce of this city:

In regard to the amount of our sales we have every reason to be satisfied with the result, inasmuch as we manufactured more and found during the entire year a steady

demand for our goods. The principal reason for this is to be sought for in the fact that we have thus far succeeded in satisfying completely the wishes of purchasers in regard both to quality and make, so that our wares are now well introduced in the United States. On the other hand, sales were not very remunerative, as prices were somewhat down during the whole year and brought us less profit than usual. This we can only ascribe to the circumstance that for years past prices have always remained the same with our foreign competitors, while we should have raised our prices proportionally to the increased entry duty on raw material. We did in fact make every effort to bring this about, but unfortunately without success; in the end we saw that if we insisted on that point we should be driven out of the American market. For this reason we preferred to abstain entirely from the manufacture of cheaper wares, as we neither intended nor wished to convey the wrong impression that in consequence of an increased duty we were no longer capable of production. We succeeded in counterbalancing this falling off to some extent by the introduction of the finer classes of goods. We can, however, foresee that further difficulties await us in the future in this regard, as we are at a great disadvantage with our foreign competitors, since we are compelled now as hitherto to obtain our raw material (yarn, whalebone, etc.) in other countries. Sales to France and England were slow, and show a falling off from previous years, for the reason that manufacturing costs us too dear under the present tariff.

QUININE AND DRUGS.

The sudden rise of 100 marks per kilogram in the price of quinine, caused by the "corner" mentioned in my last annual report, wherein a certain London speculator, backed by French capital, suddenly made himself possessor of all the material in the market, has subsided, and quinine rests now at about the same prices as before, although the experience mentioned causes dealers to handle it with caution.

In drugs, sales dragged fully as much, and were no more profitable; prices continued down, partly on account of a general lack of demand and partly because purchasers had accustomed themselves to ask for lower prices on each succeeding order, and competition is always glad to yield to such demands. Business fell somewhat behind that of the previous year and the great majority of articles lowered in price, some of them falling very low indeed. The principal cause for this is to be found in the reduced grain and wine crop and the consequent diminution of consumption.

LEATHER.

Dye-stuffs rose 6 or 8 per cent. during the year on account of an increased demand, which domestic production fell far short of supplying. Hungary took a more active part in the introduction of oak bark than ever before. The different kinds of grease used in the preparation of leather were unusually high, in consequence, no doubt, of the poor outcome of the previous year's fishing season. The price of labor also went up. In the beginning of the year raw hides sold for about the same price as they did the year before; but in the course of the summer and fall they were forced up by buyers from America, France, Russia, and England. Raw hog-skins went up 20 per cent., and ox-hides, which are used in the manufacture of leather for machine belting, rose 6 per cent. From Reutlingen, a prominent center for the manufacture of leather, no essential change is reported in either the raw-hide trade or the tanning business. Overproduction is a constant complaint. To the knowing ones it is only too apparent that there is nevertheless no profit, and that few employers are clever and fortunate enough to get along. The difficulty rests not only in overproduction, but in abuse of credit, in the excessive frequency of fairs for the sale of leather, and in the only too frequently defective preparation of the leather itself. Besides, the smaller tanners complain, and with justice, that there will

soon be no more home business done. The petty shoemakers throughout the country no longer get their money together to pay the tanner, but in the cities it is the shoe stores and shoe factories that do the business—buy from the leather dealers, and always get their leather less and less from the tanner direct. In the latter half of the year there was an increased demand for all sorts of leather, and the spring's prices went up. The wet summer increased the demand and developed, from August on, a lively trade. The best sort of East India kips kept at a high price and left scanty profits for dealers. For the best 6-pound raw Chittagong hides, in the original packing, from Calcutta houses, delivered here at six months' time, 1.25 to 1.30 marks per pound had to be paid; the leather made from them weighing about 5 pounds per piece brought from 1.95 to 2.15 marks per pound. The total export of kip-skins from Calcutta in 1882 was, to England, 3,539,878 against 3,095,264 in 1881, and to the Continent, 876,859 against 1,271,293 in 1881, or a total of 4,414,927 in 1882 against 4,366,555 in 1881.

In sole-leather, during the latter half of the past year, there was a falling off in demand in consequence of the increased entry duty into Austria, whither a quarter of the total amount manufactured had been previously exported. In uppers, in consequence of the high prices of raw hides and skins, trade was not profitable; in cow-leathers and inferior sorts of saddle leathers prices were bad, and entirely out of proportion to the prices of the raw material, while the better kinds, such as hog's hides for saddles, bridles, straps, beltings, &c., which have their principal sale throughout Germany and in foreign countries, always found a ready market. The leather manufactured in Stuttgart, Schorn-dorf, and Esslingen for étuis and military goods, which promises by and by to replace the hitherto imported English ware, was in active demand throughout the year. In regard to the trade in kid gloves an Esslingen manufacturer writes:

During the past year I have dealt with all parts of the world. Here in Germany the bad weather was so injurious to trade as to cause great complaints in regard to the falling off in the business at Christmas time. Two-button gloves are no more called for. America and England buy none under four, and go even as high as twelve. The finest lamb-skin is required for this species of goods. In consequence of the demand for this sort of leather for "Mosquetaire" gloves for America, and on account of the shipment thither of the finer tanned leathers, prices went up very high, but the price of the finished wares did not advance correspondingly.

COLORS.

The Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik, with its headquarters in Stuttgart, and employing in all 2,300 workmen, is the largest shipper of colors from this district to the United States. This establishment reports that the last year was in general a good one, although the present tariff system of the world made its influence unpleasantly felt, since the general tendency to protective measures compelled them to extend their manufactures in foreign lands, and invest larger amounts of capital there. Printing colors were shipped also during the year to all the principal countries in Europe, and to South America, from the establishment founded in 1865 at Feuerbach, near Stuttgart, with branch houses in London and Hamburg, and a yearly business of 400,000 marks. In aguarelles and oil colors the past year, like the previous one, was unfavorable. In lac and varnish, prices were in general no higher than during the previous year. Copal manifested a rising tendency, in consequence of a great demand from the United States, and turpentine the same, owing to a bad yield and speculation. Linseed oil, on the other hand, owing to a good crop in Russia and India, was much cheaper.

JEWELRY.

The principal center of jewelry manufacture in Wurtemberg, outside of Stuttgart, is Shwäbisch-Gmünd, a city of about 14,000 inhabitants, although it should be added that the neighboring city of Pforzheim, in Baden, also comes within this consular district, and has been long noted as the principal headquarters of this industry in all Germany. As I have mentioned in my annual reports of two or three years past, the jewelry business of Pforzheim has been steadily falling off. Hundreds of the best workmen have gone to America, and cheap jewelry made in Massachusetts and New Jersey is now shipped to Spain and Russia from the Pforzheim shops. In Gmünd, where the pretensions have been more modest, a fair steady business exists in both silver and cheap gold jewelry. As an instance of the enterprise manifested there, it may be mentioned that one manufacturer, Mr. Albert Uebele, has sent to the foreign exhibition, now being held in Boston, a handsome exhibit of his wares, including a stock of medallions engraved with a design of the exhibition buildings, and to be offered for sale as souvenirs to visitors.

CHICORY.

A recent visit to the enormous chicory factory of Heinrich Frank Söhne, in the neighboring city of Ludwigsburg, has surprised me by the extent and enterprise of their business transactions. The increased demand for the article as a partial substitute for coffee is alone evinced by the growing shipments to the United States (see above table). Two years ago there was shipped \$20,000 worth and upwards; last year, over \$63,000 worth. The business done by the Ludwigsburg firm is already enormous, and is constantly growing more so. The main line of railway connecting Paris with Vienna and the Orient passes their factory door, and a side track of their own affords them the needed facilities for promptly dispatching the car-loads of chicory which they are almost daily sending away to different parts of the world.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

There was a falling off last year in the sale of pianos to Germany and Switzerland, but an increase in the number exported to England, Australia, East India, and South America, so that four-fifths of the factories shipped all they made to foreign countries, the total amount manufactured and sold exceeded that of the previous year. In this, as in every other branch of trade, the increased entry-duty into Austria causes complaint. The great organ factory of Walcker & Co., in Ludwigsburg has during the past summer completed and shipped to Riga the largest organ ever manufactured, with four manuals, 124 stops, and 6,826 pipes. It was at this factory that the famous Boston organ was made, and recently proposals have been made to Messrs. Walcker & Co. from that city to enlarge it still further, in which case it will take precedence of the Riga organ above mentioned. In the manufacture of harmonicas there has been a lively demand, one large shipment having been recently made to Cincinnati, and another to the Boston Foreign Exhibition.

STONE WARE.

In Heidenheim, in the northeastern part of this Kingdom, there has recently been established a faience manufactory, principally devoted to turning out the kind of ware previously manufactured at the village

of Schrezheim, and known under the special name of Schrezheimer pottery, and distinguished by its deep blue glazing. It reports success in attaining not only this result, but also in making the wares fire-proof. But the introduction of the goods into the markets has been retarded by the fact that during the last twenty years such progress has been made in the manufacture of stone ware as to render it cheaper than faience. The great porcelain factory at Schumberg, the financial failure of which was greatly to be regretted on account of the long standing and respectability of the firm, and the embarrassment which it temporarily caused to the many hundred operatives entirely dependent upon it, has been set in operation in the interest of the creditors, and is still turning out its usual wares, of which, however, fewer shipments are now made to the United States.

BOOKS AND ILLUSTRATED PERIODICALS.

The shipments of books from the various publishing and printing houses of Stuttgart during the year 1882 exceeded by 6,000 centners the shipments of the previous year. The following table shows the amount in kilograms shipped by years since 1877 to Leipzig, Vienna, Switzerland, and Alsace-Lorraine, the four great points of delivery:

To—	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Leipzig.....	2, 504, 549	2, 227, 310	2, 276, 207	2, 225, 353	2, 012, 490	2, 030, 627
Vienna	409, 853	385, 031	358, 311	406, 684	369, 760	340, 770
Switzerland	145, 211	149, 421	159, 440	114, 653	130, 810	120, 284
Alsace-Lorraine	50, 688	38, 848	35, 438	33, 363	39, 240	29, 315
Total	3, 110, 301	2, 800, 610	2, 829, 396	2, 780, 053	2, 552, 300	2, 520, 996

But few shipments of books are made to the United States, and those invariably religious or scientific works. Regular shipments of the "*Ueber Land und Meer*" and "*Illustrirte Welt*" are made fortnightly to news-dealers in New York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

The shipments of wines, &c., legalized at this consulate represent principally small invoices sent by residents here to friends or relatives in America. The superiority of the Rhine and French wines gives no room to competition for the inferior wines produced in this immediate neighborhood, most of which are sold and consumed by the people themselves. There will be found elsewhere in this report, under the head of "the Vintage," a full statement of the last year's crop and its prices.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

*Cotton goods.**—The business situation during the past year in this branch of industry sensibly improved, as the new tariff protected the market here against the influence of a very dull market in England, and as, moreover, the price of the raw material went down, owing to the heavy crop in America.

*Woolen goods.**—The average price of wool during the year was

* Both these industries were fully elaborated in my special report of last year on the cotton and woolen industries of Wurtemberg, and a brief allusion to each here will therefore suffice.

392.59 marks per 100 kilograms, and the manufacture of the various kinds of woollen goods, horse blankets, flannels, cloths, &c., went on with very little interruption or change in the prices from those which prevailed during the preceding year.

Linen goods.—In regard to this branch of industry a manufacturer in Caln states that flax-spinning was carried on to a less extent than during the previous year, in consequence of bad weather and heavy foreign competition, against which the new German tariff afforded scarcely any protection.

A manufacturer in Urach also writes that, while last year was not entirely satisfactory, still it can be called an improvement when compared with the four preceding years, although the prices of yarn remained down, owing to the undiminished importation, principally from Bohemia and Belgium; the flax-spinners, nevertheless, realized a moderate profit, thanks to the unusually cheap prices of flax. As an indication of the general current of the business during the year it may be mentioned that the linen-weaving establishment at Laichingen, on an invested capital of about 84,400 marks, realized during the year a profit of 6,100 marks.

THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

During the year only 5.13 kilometers of road, the line from Ludwigsburg to Beihingen, were added to the railway system of the kingdom. This system now embraces 1,540.65 kilometers of road, of which 169.50 is double track. The number of stations is 302; of employés, 8,052. The service employs 331 locomotives, 786 passenger cars, accommodating 36,411 passengers, and 5,259 freight cars, with a carrying capacity of 49,026 tons. During the year there were carried 10,171,074 way and 574,574 through passengers, or 10,745,646 passengers in all. Of these 84.63 per cent. were third class, 13.42 per cent. second class, 1.24 per cent. military, and 0.71 first class. Of freight there were transported 3,044,622 tons, of which 52,397 were mail matter, 1,079,844 way freight, and the balance from or to outside points. There were 84 accidents, 55 at stations and 29 on the open road. Twenty persons, of whom 4 were passengers and 16 employés, were killed, and 50, of whom 12 were passengers and 38 employés, were wounded, making 70 casualties in all. Of these, 1 was killed and 22 wounded through accidents for which they were not responsible, and 19 were killed and 28 wounded through their own fault or carelessness. In addition to these, there were 10 killed and 1 wounded who had sought to kill themselves of their own accord.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Three new post-offices were opened during the year, making a total of 533 in all, or 1 to every 3,698 inhabitants. There are 3,010 letter-boxes, and 5,701 employés. The service employs 68 postal and 139 baggage cars, 555 post stages, 156 sleighs (for winter use), and 824 horses. The postal routes cover 4,237.34 kilometers, of which 2,680 kilometers are stage routes. In addition, there are 73 kilometers of post-route by steamboat on the lake of Constance. There are also country postal carriers, serving 8,890 remote points or places of residence, and covering an annual distance of 4,807,051 kilometers. During the year there were handled 33,923,970 letters, 8,283,122 postal cards, 9,807,732 inclosures of printed matter, 437,634 packages of samples, and 29,106,950 newspapers. The average per capita of population was 19.51 letters and 14.76 newspapers. Of postal orders, 1,825,829,

amounting in value to 116,856,537 marks, were received, and 1,623,969, amounting in value to 102,315,058 marks, were sent. The sum of 529,982 marks was received by post from the United States, and the sum of 146,576 marks was sent to the United States. The total sum of money handled in postal orders received and sent by the Wurtemberg postal service during the year amounted to 219,171,595 marks, an increase of 10,970,403 marks over the business of the previous year.

THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

On the 31st of December, 1882, there were 2,769 kilometers of telegraph line in the kingdom, with a total of 7,288 kilometers of wire, 396 offices, and 703 apparatus. During the year there were handled 1,508,107 messages, an increase of 2,113 over the business of the previous year.

THE TELEPHONE SERVICE,

Which, like the telegraphic service, is conducted by the Government, was put in operation in Stuttgart on the 1st of June, 1882, with 75 subscribers, and by the 1st of December last 29 others had been added, making a total of 104. The public telephone station is in operation at a central point in the city, and can be used by the general public, the charge being 50 pfennig (12½ cents) for five minutes' use. The police stations, central fire alarm station, the railway depot, and public hack stands, are also in telephonic communication with the central point. The subscription price for private telephonic service is 160 marks (about \$40) per annum.

STEAM NAVIGATION IN WURTEMBERG.

On the Neckar.—During the year 14,265,000 kilograms of freight came up the Neckar to Heilbronn, 8,149,400 kilograms of which came down the Rhine from Holland, and the remainder from Mannheim and other stations along the Rhine. It may be noted that of the above-mentioned freight from Holland over three and a quarter millions consisted of resin and coffee in about equal amounts. From Heilbronn, during the same year, there were shipped down the Neckar 2,065,000 kilograms of freight, of which 438,000 kilograms went through to Holland, the remainder to Mannheim and other stations on the Rhine. Flour and chicory were the principal articles of through freight. During the year navigation was considerably impeded by the unusual depth of water in the river, rendering navigation possible only on 71.2 per cent. of the days which had been counted upon for service during the season. The gross earnings amounted to 125,712 marks and 30 pfennige, the net earnings to 66,602 marks and 20 pfennige. The number of direct trips from Mannheim to Heilbronn amounted to 322, 5 steamers performing the service.

On the Danube.—During the year, 32,632 centners of freight were shipped on the Danube from points in Wurtemberg; 8 ship loads going to Buda Pest, 3 to Vienna, and 11 lighters to Regensburg and Passau. In consequence of the new Austrian tariff, flagstone, which hitherto figured as a leading article of export to that country, is no more shipped thither.

On Lake Constance.—The Wurtemberg Government uses in its passenger and freight service on the Lake of Constance 7 steamboats, 4 iron

tow-boats, a half interest in the Swiss Northeastern Railway's transfer boat, and one iron ferry-boat. During the year there were made 3,611 trips with a total distance of 138,316 kilometers. The number of passengers carried was 149,533. The amount of freight handled was 52,078,350 kilos, of which 8,313,180 was corn, 10,134,350 kilos building and fire wood, and 3,298,550 kilos fruit.

THE CROPS.

The disastrous hail-storms previously referred to visited to a greater or less extent 41 countries and 206 townships. There were in all seven days in which hail fell during May and September. The following is a statement of the year's crop:

[In centners.]

Species of product.	Planted area.	Total amount produced.		Average per hectare.		Average per hectare.	Amount per hectare in 1881.	
		Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Grain.	Straw.
	<i>Hectares.</i>							
Winter wheat ...	15,791.0	452,468.90	1,010,713.31	28.65	64.01	25.50	27.13	49.63
Summer wheat ..	15,691.5	381,488.84	903,823.27	24.32	57.60	22.27	25.72	46.96
Winter spelt	186,958.4	4,008,812.25	11,897,377.12	21.44	63.64	20.32	22.01	52.12
Summer spelt....	428.6	6,121.90	20,954.67	14.28	48.89	13.82	16.78	45.82
Winter einkorn..	3,965.8	68,938.34	208,689.82	17.38	52.62	20.32	17.68	44.10
Summer einkorn..	508.7	7,016.33	24,116.90	13.79	47.41	13.82	13.78	39.46
Winter rye	32,514.5	848,874.65	2,362,699.93	26.19	72.67	23.70	26.16	64.02
Summer rye	6,388.6	123,974.18	349,938.51	19.45	54.78	19.38	19.89	51.01
Winter barley ...	2,003.4	59,101.55	86,732.10	29.55	43.29	26.39	29.88	39.97
Summer barley ..	90,110.1	2,786,759.01	3,962,471.71	30.94	43.97	29.15	31.67	37.91
Oats	132,203.7	3,461,377.38	6,828,597.52	26.20	51.65	24.55	24.18	41.66
Peas.....	2,232.2	38,605.41	75,298.69	17.79	33.73	21.68	22.05	33.48
Potatoes:								
Sound		4,248,715.94	.....	52.87	.....	165.89	178.31	.....
Diseased.....	80,363.1	1,219,906.03	.....	15.18	.....	11.99	37.27	.....
			<i>Hay.</i>		<i>Hay.</i>	<i>Hay.</i>		<i>Hay.</i>
Red clover.....	75,306.0	.....	7,958,636.67	.....	105.68	{ 100.12 }	.....	94.24
Lucerne	18,268.8	.....	2,057,514.24	.....	112.62		.....	98.10
Esparssette.....	12,184.1	.....	886,016.66	.....	72.72		.....	65.29
Hay	284,497.3	.....	23,314,208.12	.....	81.95	93.12	.....	78.25

The following average monthly prices prevailed during the year, viz :

Months.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
January.....	267	205	180	162
February.....	263	203	185	160
March.....	260	200	180	156
April.....	260	200	180	160
May.....	260	200	170	155
June.....	260	190	.....	160
July.....	245	180	.....	150
August.....	225	170	.....	160
September.....	220	160	155	135
October.....	220	160	145	135
November.....	220	160	145	135
December.....	220	170	135	130

The following have been the average yearly prices for four years past, viz :

Grain.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Wheat.....1,000 kilograms..	207. 04	227. 61	230. 63	216. 87
Rye.....do....	145. 20	195. 16	203. 68	162. 95
Barley.....do....	164. 20	178. 15	174. 80	161. 71
Oats.....do....	135. 18	150. 63	156. 52	145. 39

THE HOP CROP.

The average crop of Europe for the year amounted to half an ordinary crop. For Wurtemberg, where a full crop is estimated at about 100,000 centners, it amounted to about 45,000 centners, valued at 11 to 13 millions of marks. The following is a statement of the amount and value of the hop crop in Wurtemberg yearly since 1870 :

Years.	Product.	Price.	Average price per centner.
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
1870	70,000	4,500,000	65
1871	36,000	9,100,000	250
1872	40,000	5,000,000	84
1873	79,000	8,200,000	103
1874	53,000	14,400,000	270
1875	95,000	7,600,000	80
1876	30,000	11,900,000	390
1877	89,000	6,200,000	70
1878	60,000	3,600,000	60
1879	42,000	6,300,000	150
1880	74,000	4,400,000	60
1881	48,000	5,800,000	120
1882	45,000	11,600,000	258. 2

A recapitulation of the quantities and values of the last hop crops throughout Germany shows the following: Wurtemberg, 45,000 centners, with the value of 11,600,000 marks; Baden, 19,000 centners, with 6,000,000 marks; Bavaria, 143,000 centners, with 43,400,000 marks; Alsace-Lorraine, 57,000 centners, with 14,100,000 marks; Central and North Germany, 64,000 centners, with 17,000,000 marks; or a total of 328,000 centners, valued in the aggregate at 97,600,000 marks, or nearly \$25,000,000. England generally regulates the prices in the German hop market, her annual demand amounting to 600,000 centners; but during the year covered by this report her production amounted to only 120,000 centners, leaving the enormous deficit of 480,500 centners to be supplied by importation of hops from the continent. This sudden and unwonted demand upon the German market caused all kind of old and unmarketable hops to rise in value from 10 marks as high as 60 marks, and by the end of the year 200,000 centners of old hops had been shipped from the continent to England, and also 150,000 centners of new hops, the latter valued at 75,000,000 of marks, thus leaving a deficit of 130,000 centners unsupplied.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

During the year 1882-'83 there were in operation in Wurtemberg 17,300 public houses (*Wirthschaften*), or one to every 112 inhabitants. There were consumed 18,470,000 liters of wine, 11,460,000 liters of cider,

and 289,100,000 liters of beer, or an average of 10 liters of wine, $6\frac{3}{4}$ liters of cider, and 165 liters of beer *per capita* of population. The total amount spent for beverages in public houses during the year was 82,825,000 marks (or about \$20,000,000), an average of 47.33 marks (about \$11.50) *per capita* of population.

THE FRUIT CROP.

As usual, the fruit product of the year varied greatly according to locality. In several districts, such as Ludwigsburg, Marbach, Stuttgart, and Kirchheim, it was fair or middling; in others even bad. The May frosts did considerable damage in the lowlands, and in the valleys there was scarcely any fruit, while on the other hand on the drier high grounds the crops were considerable. Apples went up to 7 marks, pears to 6, prunes to 7, and cherries to 10 marks per centner.

THE VINTAGE.

From a vine-growing surface of 18,419 hectares there were produced 213,969 hectoliters in all, an average of 11.62 hectoliters per hectare, whereas the annual average hitherto for the years from 1827 to 1881 has been nearly double that, or 22.68 hectoliters per hectare. The total crop amounts to a trifle more than the half of that of the previous year, and was sold for the aggregate sum of 5,242,837 marks, against an average total of 8,288,417 marks for the 55 previous years. Of the total vintage, 111,497 hectoliters were sold in press, by localities and at prices as shown in the following table:

Districts.	Planted area.	Total product.	Product per hectare.	Average price per hectoliter.	Sale in press.	
					Amount.	Price.
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Upper Neckar.....	1,289	3,891	3.02	21.22	775	16,437
Lower Neckar.....	8,657	123,339	14.25	26.38	63,684	1,679,707
Rems.....	1,899	14,227	7.49	26.33	10,640	280,214
Enz.....	1,513	16,496	10.90	22.13	9,466	209,489
Zaber.....	1,413	25,825	18.28	20.17	15,131	305,139
Kocher and Fagst.....	1,655	18,084	10.92	20.13	9,580	192,845
Tauber.....	1,732	9,043	5.22	23.59	1,172	27,634
Around Lake Constance....	261	3,064	11.76	22.42	1,049	23,516
Total.....	18,419	213,969	11.62	24.53	111,497	2,734,981
In which are included vineyards belonging to the Crown.....	37.2	511	13.73	51.67	340	17,752

AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

The chamber of commerce in Heilbronn reports that during the year there were imported into the seven principal European seaports 1,500,000 barrels, as compared with 1,200,000 and 1,080,000 during the two preceding years. The chamber of commerce in Stuttgart reports less fluctuations in prices than during the previous year, and consequently a generally satisfactory result for dealers. The monthly average price was, in September, 16.80 marks; in January, 17.50 marks; and in December, 17.45 marks. In Ulm, which, with Stuttgart and Heilbronn, makes up the three great centers in Wurtemberg, where petroleum is handled, the demand was remarkably good and business

remunerative to the retailers, for the reason that profit was made on the tare weight, and the empty casks brought a high price. German petroleum has no influence in the market, since it costs more delivered there than the American does.

Under the new law relative to the handling of petroleum, which went into effect on the first of January last, all petroleum which has a barometric measurement of 760 millimeters and less than 21 degrees Celsius warmth, and which, consequently, by the test known as the Abel proof, emits inflammable gases, is regarded as "dangerous," and must be so labeled when sold. Under this law test offices are established at Bremerhaven and Geestemunde, and a petroleum exchange at Mannheim, all of them charged with the duty of examining petroleum as to its inflammability.

WURTEMBERG'S EXHIBIT AT BOSTON.

In compliance with instructions received from the Department, I used during the first half of the present year my best endeavors to secure a proper representation of this consular district at the Boston exhibition of foreign products, arts, and manufactures, a labor which was rendered doubly pleasant by the fact that the title and functions of honorary commissioner to Germany had been conferred upon me by the directors of the exhibition. I am happy to say that my efforts met with a success greater than I had hoped for. Tritschler & Co., of this city, have sent a splendid exhibit of crystal and glass ware, physical apparatus, &c.; Paul Stotz & Co., an exhibit of bronzes; Robert Friedel, of photograph frames; Heinrich Franck Söhne, of Ludwigsburg, chicory; Albert Uebele, of Gmund (as before mentioned), of silver jewelry; Hohner, of Trossingen, of harmonicas; and the Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik are, I understand, represented by a complete and handsome exhibit made through their representatives in New York. Mr. Oscar J. Ruh, formerly clerk to this consulate, went to Boston as representative of most of the Wurtemberg exhibitors, and has in contemplation, after the close of the exposition, the establishment of a general agency in New York for the pushing and sale of Wurtemberg wares, organized on the plan of

THE EXPORT MUSTERLAGER

of Stuttgart, founded at the conclusion of the Wurtemberg National Exposition of 1881. The annual report of this institution, made at the general meeting of the 30th of May last, showed 419 members on the 1st of April. Here is to be found a permanent exhibit of samples, with price-lists of the varied wares and products of Wurtemberg, from which purchasers from other countries may order in such quantities as desired and at the same prices as if ordered direct from the manufactory. Between July, 1882, and March, 1883, purchasers from Costa Rica, Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Maracaibo, Bahia, Manila, Adelaide, Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, Smyrna, New York, and Philadelphia visited the institution; also others from Berlin, Hamburg, Vienna, Paris, London, Barcelona, Madrid, Lisbon, Milan, Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. One hundred and seventy visitors in all left 60 orders for 42 manufacturers, the preferred articles being tin and metal wares, harmonicas, confectionery, woolen blankets, corsets, watches, wooden implements, leather, hats, &c.

EMIGRATION.

While full statistical information concerning this year's emigration to the United States is as yet lacking, it may be stated that the falling off noted from other parts of Germany has been also sensibly apparent

here. Without accurate information I should be inclined to estimate such falling off at about 20 per cent. It is to be ascribed to the prospects of a favorable crop, to the strenuous efforts for the establishment of German colonies in other lands, notably in Brazil, and to recitals in the press of narratives told by unsuccessful emigrants, who have here and there returned to their native land. These are, it is true, isolated cases, for the fact is undisputed that most German emigrants coming to our shores, and willing to work, prosper; yet it cannot be denied, on the other hand, that these stories of misfortune, when used by the opponents of emigration to the United States, have their weight among the simple country folks and small tradesmen, who make up the mass of emigrants from this country, and I doubt whether, except in the event of war or an unusual period of dearth, emigration from this kingdom will for a long time to come, if ever, reach the figures it did in the great rush of two years ago. As soon as statistics are available I hope to send the Department a special and fuller report on this important subject.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would state that, while the subject-matter of an annual report on the trade and industries of Wurtemberg might be indefinitely extended in detail, I have endeavored to embrace in the foregoing report the principal commercial features of the year's trade, giving prominence possibly to those which more directly concern the trade with the United States. Approximating in area and population to our State of Massachusetts, Wurtemberg forms in the thrift, enterprise, and patient industry of her people what may be in many respects considered a model and compact business community, furnishing many features worthy of admiration and emulation be the commercial world at large. I append a copy of the budget showing the revenues and expenditures of the kingdom for the current fiscal year.

G. L. CATLIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stuttgart, October 8, 1883.

Revenues and expenditures of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg.—Estimated budget for the year 1882-'83.

I.—EXPENDITURES.

No.	Description of expenditures.	Amount.
		<i>Marks.</i>
1	Civil list of His Majesty the King.....	1, 830, 516. 74
2	Appanages and dowers.....	313, 420. 24
3	National debt of the kingdom : <i>Marks.</i>	
	Interest.....	16, 969, 394. 05
	Sinking fund.....	2, 755, 182. 33
	Percentage on the payment of coupons.....	20, 500. 00
		19, 745, 076. 38
4	Rents.....	463, 698. 16
5	Indemnifications.....	60, 670. 84
6	General pension fund—army and civil administration.....	1, 805, 900. 00
7	Special pensions.....	10, 237. 00
8	Subsidies to officials, corporations, and persons in distress, &c.....	339, 000. 00
9	Privy council.....	60, 175. 00
10	Court of administration.....	29, 800. 00
11	Judiciary of the kingdom.....	4, 056, 600. 58
12	Foreign office.....	184, 320. 00
13	Department of the interior.....	4, 849, 597. 74
14	School and church department.....	8, 082, 891. 21
15	Treasury department.....	3, 069, 209. 00
16	Royal diet.....	342, 886. 77
17	Silent capital.....	105, 000. 00

Revenues and expenditures of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, &c.—Continued.

I.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

No.	Description of expenditures.	Amount.
		<i>Marks.</i>
18	Contribution to the German Empire.....	6,960,495.00
19	Postage of the different departments, in consequence of abolition of franking privilege for officials.....	290,000.00
	Total.....	52,599,594.66

II.—REVENUES.

1	Crown land :	<i>Marks.</i>	
	a. Cameral department.....	747,312.00	
	b. Forest.....	4,804,974.75	
	c. Mines and foundries.....	150,000.00	
	d. Salt works.....	650,000.00	
	e. Bleaching and dressing works at Weissenau.....	1,900.00	
			6,354,186.75
2	Traffic :		
	a. Railways.....	12,764,600.00	
	b. Postal and telegraph service.....	1,324,000.00	
	c. Steamboat traffic on the Lake of Constance.....	6,000.00	
			14,004,600.00
3	Mint and coinage.....		2,800.00
4	Various miscellaneous revenues.....		955,897.95
5	Direct taxes on :		
	a. Real estate, houses, and trade.....	8,723,315.00	
	b. Peddling.....	19,000.00	
	c. Appanages, incomes, and salaries.....	4,194,900.00	
			12,937,215.00
6	Indirect taxes :		
	a. Excise.....	1,349,700.00	
	b. Dogs.....	207,700.00	
	c. Public houses.....	9,430,236.15	
	d. Perquisites.....	2,504,000.00	
			13,491,636.15
7	Allotment to Wurtemberg from custom-house duties and taxes on tobacco.....		2,800,000.00
8	Additional portion of loan raised to cover installments of railway debt.....		2,077,336.88
	Total.....		52,713,672.73
	Surplus.....		114,078.07
	a. RAILWAYS, 1881-'82 :		
	Receipts from passengers and baggage.....		9,620,800.00
	Receipts from freight.....		15,858,800.00
	Receipts from various other sources.....		1,993,700.00
	Total.....		27,473,300.00
	Running expenses.....		14,708,700.00
	Surplus.....		12,764,600.00
	b. POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE, 1881-'82 :		
	Receipts from postage.....	5,079,000.00	
	Receipts from telegrams.....	455,000.00	
	Receipts from passengers.....	404,500.00	
	Receipts from newspapers.....	285,500.00	
	Receipts from various other sources.....	415,000.00	
			6,639,000.00
	Total.....		6,639,000.00
	Expenditure.....		5,315,000.00
	Surplus.....		1,324,000.00
	c. STEAMBOAT TRAFFIC ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE, 1881-'82 :		
	Receipts from passengers and baggage.....		124,000.00
	Receipts from freight.....		126,000.00
	Receipts from carrying the mail.....		8,400.00
	Receipts from various other sources.....		2,314.00
	Total.....		260,714.00
	Expenditure.....		232,481.50
	Surplus (of which 6,000 marks are for the Government and 22,232.50 marks for the sinking-fund).....		28,232.50
	d. MINT, 1881-'82 :		
	Receipts.....		20,000.00
	Expenditure.....		17,200.00
	Surplus.....		2,800.00

HOLLAND.

Report by Consul Winter on the trade of Rotterdam for the year 1883, and of the Netherlands for the year 1882.

In compliance with the instructions contained in the consular regulations I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report upon the trade of Rotterdam in 1883, and six statements showing the trade and navigation of the Netherlands during the year 1882.

GRAIN.

The crop prospects in the beginning of the year 1883 were favorable, and though the harvesting was delayed about three weeks by rainy weather, it turned out that the quality had not been injured. The wheat and rye crops may fully be called average crops; barley is of bad color; buckwheat has been considerably injured, both in quality and quantity; pease and beans do not seem to boil well; but potatoes and sugar beets, which are cultivated more and more every year, have given very satisfactory returns. The fine quality, together with the large quantity and low prices of potatoes have caused declining prices for all kinds of cereals.

The following statement shows the imports, deliveries, and stocks at Rotterdam during 1883 and 1882:

Articles.	Imports.		Deliveries.		Stock on December 31.	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat	11, 866, 800	11, 821, 500	11, 811, 900	11, 420, 600	357, 800	316, 400
Rye	8, 904, 400	7, 522, 700	9, 193, 100	8, 800, 900	137, 300	422, 700
Barley	4, 176, 200	3, 955, 400	4, 089, 600	4, 457, 600	408, 600	316, 200

Wheat.—The following statement shows the different countries from which the wheat import has arrived:

Countries.	1883.	1882.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Russia:		
Northern ports	6, 408, 900	3, 262, 100
Southern ports	2, 811, 000	5, 010, 600
Prussia	704, 700	811, 100
Danube	714, 300	145, 750
United States	246, 600	1, 407, 700
East Indies	951, 500	1, 077, 200
Other countries	29, 800	107, 050
Total	11, 866, 800	11, 821, 500

The above shows that about two-thirds of the total amount imported came from Russia, and it will also be observed that the importations in 1883 from the United States have been very insignificant. The price was, on an average, about 7 cents per bushel above the parity of this market.

The highest and lowest prices during the last three years are given in the following table :

[Per bushel of 60 pounds.]

Years.	Dutch.		American spring.		American red winter.		Odessa.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1881.....	\$1 70	\$1 47	\$1 55	\$1 41	.....	.....	\$1 55	\$1 41
1882.....	1 62	1 36	.....	.....	\$1 43	\$1 24	1 48	1 36
1883.....	1 38	1 26	.....	.....	1 38	1 36	1 26	1 23

Rye.—The origin of the importations of rye in this port for the last two years is shown in the following statement :

Countries.	1883.	1882.
Russia :	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Northern.....	2, 575, 900	1, 560, 300
Southern.....	3, 389, 900	2, 918, 400
Prussia.....	1, 436, 700	1, 351, 500
Turkey.....	1, 221, 600	1, 439, 900
United States.....	270, 200	147, 000
Other.....	10, 100	105, 600
Total.....	8, 904, 400	7, 522, 700

The arrivals were too large for the consumption, and consequently prices were declining. It will be observed that the importations from the United States have increased some in 1883; but, as I remarked in my last annual report, the price for rye is too high in the United States in comparison with wheat, and as long as this will be the case, the importations from the United States will never reach the amounts imported in former years.

The highest and lowest prices for rye during the last three years were as follows :

[Per bushel of 56 pounds.]

Years.	Prime Russian.		American.	
	Highest	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1881.....	\$1 18	\$0 89	\$1 25	\$1 16
1882.....	1 01	73	1 20	89
1883.....	83	75	96	91

Barley.—The prices of barley have varied very little, and the year closes at the same price it opened with. The following statements show the origin of the importations and highest and lowest prices :

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1883.	1882.
Russia :	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Northern.....	2, 667, 900	2, 409, 700
Southern.....	866, 100	621, 200
Prussia.....	258, 800	247, 750
Danube.....	344, 200	674, 750
Other.....	40, 200	.....
Total.....	4, 276, 200	3, 953, 400

[Price per bushel of 56 pounds.]

Years.	Prime Russian.		Second quality.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1881.....	\$0 92	\$0 88	\$0 75	\$0 67
1882.....	85	72	69	59
1883.....	85	78	71	65

Maize.—The trade in Indian corn was reasonably important, and some improvement has taken place in the importations of this article.

The following table shows the amounts imported from different places, and the highest and lowest prices of American maize:

From—	1883.	1882.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
New York.....	556, 700	167, 600
New Orleans.....	84, 600	.....
Russia.....	442, 400	331, 300
Other countries.....	.....	9, 600
Total.....	1, 083, 700	508, 500

[Per bushel of 56 pounds.]

Years.	American.	
	Highest.	Lowest.
1881.....	\$0 86	\$0 74
1882.....	1 22	86
1883.....	81	70

Oats.—The arrivals of oats in 1883 amounted to 5,460,600 bushels, against 4,426,600 bushels in 1882, and 3,451,400 bushels in 1881. About 5,300,000 bushels came from the Baltic and 160,000 from Odessa.

The highest price in 1883 was 48 cents, the lowest 44 cents per bushel of 32 pounds.

PETROLEUM.

The year 1883 was not unfavorable for importers of petroleum, although no heavy fluctuations in prices have occurred. The consumption of petroleum in the Netherlands is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the general use of gas and the occasional adoption of electric light.

Importers of petroleum have often had occasion to complain of the quality, and have repeatedly informed the American shippers, so that it is now expected that in future only prime oil will be shipped to this country.

The following statement shows the arrivals, deliveries at Rotterdam, and the consumption of petroleum in the Netherlands, during the last five years :

Years.	Arrivals.	Deliveries.	Consumption of the Netherlands.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1883	194, 736	221, 011	470, 000
1882	292, 690	232, 000	425, 000
1881	293, 235	204, 000	385, 000
1880	215, 071	206, 466	360, 000
1879	189, 850	199, 880	325, 000

The price was in the beginning of the year $9\frac{1}{4}$ guilders per 100 kilograms; advanced to 10 guilders; fell in July to $8\frac{1}{4}$ guilders, to recover again and to close at $10\frac{3}{4}$ guilders.

TOBACCO.

The trade in this article has been far from satisfactory in 1883.

Java tobacco.—The 1882 crop was very small, the estimated value being 3,500,000 guilders, against 9,000,000 guilders in 1881.

The crops and average prices of Java tobacco for the last five years were as follows :

Years.	Number of packages.	Average price.
1882.....	71, 434	. 305 franc per half kilogram.
1881.....	196, 462	. 27 franc per half kilogram.
1880.....	150, 502	. 41 franc per half kilogram.
1879.....	50, 220	. 66 franc per half kilogram.
1878.....	159, 430	. 56 franc per half kilogram.

Sumatra tobacco.—The production of tobacco in Sumatra is increasing, and the quality improves each year.

The estimated value of the 1882 crop is 21,000,000 guilders, against 14,000,000 in 1881. The average price in 1882 was 1.37 francs per half kilogram, a very high cipher, which could only be reached by the combination of several circumstances, such as the short crop and poor quality of the Java tobacco, and the brisk demand from the United States for delivery before July 1, 1883, on which day the higher duties on foreign tobacco went into effect.

The demand for Sumatra tobacco is steadily increasing, and good qualities will always command high prices.

The following table shows the crops and average prices for the last five years :

Years.	Number of packages.	Average prices.
1882.....	102, 042	1. 37 francs per half kilogram.
1881.....	82, 356	1. 16 francs per half kilogram.
1880.....	64, 965	1. 13 francs per half kilogram.
1879.....	57, 544	1. 18 francs per half kilogram.
1878.....	48, 455	1. 26 francs per half kilogram.

American tobacco.—As the crop accounts for Maryland were very favorable in the beginning of 1883, the Dutch manufacturers did not buy any more than was absolutely necessary. When, however, the first supplies of the new crop arrived, it was found that the quality was far from what was expected. This, together with the high prices asked in the United States for the best qualities, caused the Dutch manufacturers to replace the Maryland partly by the best Turkish and bright Mason County. Ordinary Maryland could only be sold at low prices on account of its inferior quality and the competition of European and South American tobacco, which were often taken as substitutes. Four thousand five hundred and sixty-three hogsheads were imported in Rotterdam during 1883. The good qualities of Virginia and Kentucky enjoyed a good demand, although the importations were insignificant. Four hundred and seventy-one hogsheads of Virginia and 519 hogsheads of Kentucky arrived in Rotterdam. Stems can only be sold at very low prices, as there is scarcely any demand for them in this market.

The following statement shows the imports into and stocks of the different kinds of tobacco in Rotterdam for the last two years:

From—	Imports.		Stocks.	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
Java and Sumatra.....packages..	40, 292	90, 708	1, 990	10, 476
United States.....hogsheads..	5, 479	3, 938	962	592
Other countries.....baskets..	10, 522	6, 833	5, 465	1, 859

COTTON.

The following is a statement of the imports, deliveries, and stocks in the Netherlands for 1883 and 1882:

From—	Imports.		Deliveries.		Stocks.	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
United States.....	<i>Bales.</i> 106, 646	<i>Bales.</i> 80, 284	<i>Bales.</i> 72, 903	<i>Bales.</i> 78, 960	<i>Bales.</i> 41, 645	<i>Bales.</i> 7, 902
East Indian and other countries.....	63, 530	74, 589	68, 267	76, 387	6, 065	3, 802
Total.....	170, 176	154, 873	131, 170	155, 367	47, 710	10, 704

Of the total amount arrived in the Netherlands during 1883, 85,749 bales were imported into Rotterdam. The stock in this port on December 31, 1883, amounted to 1,455 bales American cotton.

Prices were declining in the beginning of the year, recovered some in May, went down again in September, and closed at the end of the year at about the same price as the year before.

BACON AND LARD.—The trade in these articles has been very dull on account of the low prices of the Dutch pork.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Business has been regular and prices have not fluctuated much during the last year. The Harrison and Progress brands are preferred by the Dutch butter manufacturers, although other brands are used and are fully able to compete with them.

It seems, however, that the prime qualities are held in the United

States for home consumption, as the Dutch manufacturers have often had occasion to complain of the quality and importers have often been obliged to return it to the United States, as it was impossible for them to place it here on account of its poor quality.

RESIN.—The total amount imported into Rotterdam in 1883 was about 75,000 barrels, of which about 10,000 barrels are still unsold.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Prices were declining during the year; the importations into Rotterdam amounted to about 16,000 barrels in 1883, of which about 1,200 barrels were still on hand on January 1, 1884.

OTHER IMPORTS.

As I had occasion to remark in my last annual report, I can say again that the importations from the United States of all kinds of canned meat, fish, and fruits, toys, stoves, clocks, sewing-machines, articles of hardware, agricultural implements, and many other articles have been received with much favor in this country, and it is not doubtful but that with the continued efforts of American manufacturers and shippers to extend their trade, the Netherlands will always be an important and profitable market for American products.

NAVIGATION.

The official navigation statistics for 1883 not having yet been published, I have only been able to obtain the total number and capacity of vessels entered in 1883. The number of vessels entered in 1883 was 3,683, with a capacity of 5,597,904 meters, being equal to 1,978,056 registered tons, against 4,046 vessels of 5,901,508 cubic meters, equal to 2,085,339 registered tons in 1882. The falling off in 1883 as compared with 1882 was principally caused by the decreased arrivals of iron ore from Spain.

As soon as the official statements are published I will prepare a special report upon the navigation of Rotterdam and forward it at the earliest possible day as a supplement to this report.

THE NETHERLANDS IN 1882.

To give a general idea of the commerce and navigation of the Netherlands, I have prepared and herewith transmit six statements for 1882 as compared with 1881:

Statement A shows the general trade movement of the Netherlands during the last five years.

Statement B shows the general import for 1882 and 1881 in kilograms.

Statement C shows the special import for 1882 and 1881 in guilders.

Statement D shows the general export for 1882 and 1881 in kilograms.

Statement E shows the special export for 1882 and 1881 in guilders.

Statement F shows the navigation of the Netherlands during 1882 and 1881.

From an examination of these statistics it will be observed that the Netherlands continue to increase as a commercial country, and that it has a reasonable share of the world's traffic.

JNO. F. WINTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, January 22, 1884.

STATISTICS FOR 1882 AND 1881.

A.—Statement showing the general trade movement of the Netherlands in 1882, in comparison with the four preceding years.

Years.	General im- port.	Special import.	General ex- port.	Special ex- port.	Transitu with transship- ment	Transitu without transship- ment.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Guilders.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Guilders.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
1878.....	8,362,414,989	809,774,063	3,674,890,932	563,896,458	240,880,710	1,001,630,981
1879.....	8,971,541,203	846,653,067	3,922,719,755	581,660,177	238,926,947	1,114,824,564
1880.....	9,851,572,834	839,724,043	4,477,120,385	629,737,889	225,524,878	1,248,239,574
1881.....	10,325,892,451	919,670,775	4,751,147,682	690,385,339	220,846,086	1,450,066,246
1882.....	11,113,641,043	992,107,597	5,330,552,600	752,060,746	243,661,899	1,486,806,069

One kilogram = 2.2046 pounds; 1 guilder = 40 cents.

The ciphers of 1882, compared with those of 1881, show an increase of 7.62 per cent. for the general import, 7.88 per cent. for the special import, 12.19 per cent for the general export, 8.93 per cent. for the special export, 2.53 per cent. for the transitu without transshipment, 10.33 per cent. for the transitu with transshipment.

B.—General imports into Holland.

Articles.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Coals	3,633,175,200	3,561,050,237
Coffee	115,228,124	107,974,789
Cotton	60,553,037	50,319,699
Drugs and chemicals	168,729,987	148,122,764
Earthen and glass ware	229,831,734	203,479,374
Flax and hemp	21,297,383	18,157,079
Fruits	44,829,642	49,467,523
Grain:		
Wheat	623,301,811	537,326,972
Rye	358,636,983	307,079,998
Barley	161,419,677	143,286,732
Oats	103,337,693	83,845,516
Rice	103,194,776	157,607,059
Flour	49,364,986	56,179,314
Others	65,953,489	60,855,514
Guano	66,120,109	54,718,664
Hides and skins	29,068,238	27,250,665
Machinery	37,437,736	32,257,982
Meat, lard, and tallow	51,794,340	71,681,333
Metals	1,123,489,731	1,033,394,679
Mineral water	18,816,408	23,394,079
Mortar	130,998,441	143,281,255
Oils	201,096,393	183,154,523
Ore	943,962,716	667,922,233
Resin and ashes	50,729,233	48,726,345
Salt	60,959,363	57,499,751
Seed	185,076,729	171,921,668
Stone	857,168,241	741,373,019
Sugar	129,644,087	136,603,909
Tobacco and cigars	45,678,948	37,790,498
Wine	29,863,574	25,291,139
Wood	806,482,559	852,888,478
Wool	27,651,937	24,795,595
Yarns	34,734,865	33,407,118

C.—*Special imports into Holland.*

Articles.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Guilders.</i>	<i>Guilders.</i>
Coals	31,431,070	31,087,873
Coffee	42,372,373	41,401,280
Copper	29,424,378	19,730,764
Cotton	24,623,047	21,663,341
Drugs, chemicals, and paints	108,839,336	76,494,217
Gold and silver	12,625,015	8,492,227
Grain:		
Wheat	58,220,380	51,849,560
Rye	25,949,193	18,537,188
Barley	10,364,522	9,476,556
Oats	6,070,093	5,569,872
Rice	25,024,792	37,723,696
Flour	10,138,671	12,789,665
Others	8,283,282	6,362,756
Guano	3,663,140	2,671,627
Hides and skins	16,407,415	15,717,105
Iron	144,153,018	124,179,135
Lead	1,630,425	2,038,600
Machinery	10,590,235	8,465,032
Meat, lard, and tallow	22,989,701	27,752,272
Manufactures of silk, cotton, linen, flax; wearing apparel	31,090,578	37,940,707
Mortar	2,057,184	3,044,232
Oils	28,097,439	26,095,815
Resin and ashes	6,699,078	6,635,643
Seeds	16,142,578	14,149,784
Steel	39,634,762	21,923,927
Stone	30,031,080	24,580,562
Sugar	33,397,263	34,554,490
Tea	5,532,420	5,452,325
Tin	7,903,676	8,354,299
Tobacco	6,738,534	6,663,759
Wine	5,081,205	4,604,374
Wood	21,687,975	22,191,224
Wool	11,619,713	10,624,428
Yarns	38,399,076	35,910,999
Zinc	8,785,322	9,540,063

D.—*General exports from Holland.*

Articles.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Cheese and butter	74,586,130	64,557,262
Coals	698,558,837	640,396,073
Coffee	70,166,176	67,612,220
Cotton	44,673,575	37,055,029
Drugs and chemicals	132,275,581	117,146,732
Earthen and glass ware	66,396,294	57,723,680
Farina	18,873,120	15,224,579
Flax and hemp	27,116,687	25,999,867
Fruits	30,605,902	23,651,685
Grain:		
Wheat	393,264,301	317,756,388
Rye	176,427,907	170,799,818
Barley	75,522,308	66,057,600
Oats	122,077,483	92,902,905
Rice	44,009,565	39,000,545
Flour	14,233,662	24,734,024
Others	43,943,514	39,947,887
Guano	56,347,359	55,700,672
Hides and skins	26,744,524	24,419,690
Machinery	22,377,955	16,215,208
Meat, lard, and tallow	15,198,482	28,735,857
Metals	934,740,849	852,774,171
Mineral water	18,118,000	20,687,581
Oils	114,392,201	117,975,041
Ore	856,889,417	605,133,190
Resin	22,586,622	21,075,386
Seeds	70,898,381	64,724,110
Stone	79,531,881	81,852,919
Spirits	34,750,704	32,463,404
Sugar	108,185,608	107,719,146
Tobacco and cigars	26,190,251	17,154,527
Wood	152,645,251	135,592,445
Wool	22,799,322	20,765,826
Yarns	20,440,159	20,078,831

E.—*Special exports from Holland.*

Articles.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Guilders.</i>	<i>Guilders.</i>
Butter and cheese	47, 771, 678	41, 806, 121
Candles	7, 937, 730	10, 717, 502
Cattle	14, 721, 990	12, 498, 380
Coals	1, 972, 791	1, 879, 837
Coffee	28, 338, 344	27, 237, 051
Copper	8, 997, 852	6, 855, 122
Cotton	19, 098, 016	17, 565, 196
Drugs, chemicals, and paints	89, 765, 631	86, 001, 571
Earthen and glass ware	5, 050, 692	5, 553, 751
Farina	4, 801, 106	3, 371, 158
Fish	6, 229, 412	6, 127, 842
Flax and hemp	14, 893, 511	13, 907, 399
Gold and silver	4, 607, 987	7, 861, 250
Grain:		
Wheat	34, 611, 332	17, 972, 372
Rye	11, 341, 817	7, 954, 893
Barley	3, 459, 342	3, 476, 272
Oats	8, 059, 550	6, 154, 213
Rice	12, 440, 003	10, 928, 441
Flour	3, 209, 076	4, 776, 528
Others	7, 195, 438	7, 744, 225
Guano	3, 844, 916	3, 348, 750
Hides and skins	19, 270, 759	18, 619, 503
Iron	97, 875, 786	91, 605, 285
Machinery	8, 474, 934	4, 897, 988
Meat, lard, and tallow	9, 763, 916	6, 318, 710
Manufactures of silk, cotton, flax, linen, hemp; wearing apparel	26, 499, 286	27, 406, 659
Oils	6, 568, 266	7, 823, 109
Resins and ashes	3, 077, 792	2, 904, 172
Seeds	3, 758, 980	4, 010, 588
Spirits	5, 098, 552	4, 643, 593
Steel	26, 666, 736	6, 112, 337
Stone	1, 661, 029	2, 053, 733
Sugar	28, 750, 238	24, 750, 782
Tin	6, 204, 226	8, 447, 189
Tobacco and cigars	1, 803, 799	1, 708, 818
Vegetables	9, 448, 034	14, 570, 669
Wood	8, 552, 246	6, 033, 462
Wool	9, 388, 020	10, 078, 357
Yarns	22, 090, 742	22, 089, 000
Zinc	5, 530, 013	6, 883, 643

F.—*Navigation of the Netherlands.*

Countries.	ENTRY.				CLEARANCE.			
	1882.		1881.		1882.		1881.	
	No.	Cubic meters.	No.	Cubic meters.	No.	Cubic meters.	No.	Cubic meters.
Africa, east coast	11	10, 607	6	4, 816	3	4, 883	5	3, 108
Africa, west coast	42	49, 533	29	25, 103	34	28, 872	23	22, 001
Algeria	21	49, 981	26	62, 976				
Antilles	1	841	2	1, 514	8	6, 679	9	7, 929
Australia	6	14, 152	2	1, 659	1	2, 758	2	4, 331
Austria	10	9, 177	2	4, 323	1	1, 513	1	1, 096
Barbary States					1	2, 057		
Belgium	7	7, 129	16	20, 633	16	30, 654	23	30, 232
Brazil	16	17, 058	11	11, 732	3	6, 785	4	2, 529
Bremen	127	19, 650	72	12, 277	64	14, 491	42	10, 024
Cape of Good Hope	4	5, 116	1	942				
Central America	1	1, 001	1	753			3	2, 833
Chili	1	1, 370	1	1, 121				
Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela	2	760	2	993				
Cuba	2	2, 546	4	2, 670				
Curacoa	8	3, 527	7	2, 897	6	2, 342	11	4, 890
Denmark	36	12, 109	32	10, 002	126	80, 815	132	68, 902
Donan Territories	7	21, 858	4	9, 255				
Dutch East Indies	125	453, 323	105	367, 421	121	416, 293	113	380, 589
Dutch Guiana	8	6, 187	15	9, 742	25	16, 399	24	14, 498

F.—Navigation of the Netherlands—Continued.

Countries.	ENTRY.				CLEARANCE.			
	1882.		1881.		1882.		1881.	
	No.	Cubic meters.	No.	Cubic meters.	No.	Cubic meters.	No.	Cubic meters.
English America	4	4,910	20	37,664	9	19,630	20	35,272
English Guiana	2	907	2	3,337	1	505	1	505
English Indies	84	244,766	128	367,131	3	6,717	4	8,674
France	293	206,689	324	234,307	195	148,626	182	139,485
Gibraltar					9	2,952	12	5,359
Greece	8	10,470	7	10,323	1	2,617	2	4,384
Great Britain	3,878	4,610,247	3,660	4,459,155	5,299	7,022,934	5,142	6,473,968
Hayti	25	28,178	25	24,522	1	740		
Hamburg	200	163,178	208	163,300	272	235,471	248	183,160
Ionian Islands								
Italy	40	58,646	45	64,688	57	114,849	42	81,761
Lubeck					1	159		
Malta	1	386			1	401		
Mexico	6	5,028	4	2,134	3	2,794	11	13,509
Norway	497	302,996	586	296,572	530	352,847	628	405,969
Oldenburg					2	1,153		
Peru and Bolivia	38	78,353	19	29,590				
Philippine Islands			1	2,471				
Portugal	54	26,707	58	32,937	29	38,337	34	36,667
Prussia	445	310,769	390	220,977	272	152,424	222	126,584
Rio de la Plata	9	14,185	3	2,502	6	8,004	6	10,943
Russia:								
Northern	976	1,067,576	1,168	1,079,306	450	452,107	471	429,584
Southern	220	546,172	120	293,419	2	6,048		
Spain	728	1,346,912	481	816,516	511	963,343	333	591,325
Sweden	444	432,401	442	426,310	449	456,345	408	412,722
Turkey	64	165,409	70	158,929	2	2,839	4	9,597
United States	297	608,585	353	805,914	232	697,601	276	669,216
Seeking					39	17,519	36	14,704
	8,776	11,347,222	8,402	10,079,899	8,785	11,321,503	8,473	10,207,307

One registered ton = 2.83 cubic meters.

AMSTERDAM.

Report by Consul Eckstein on the trade and commerce of Amsterdam for the year 1882.

I have the honor herewith to transmit a statement showing the navigation of the port of Amsterdam during the last four calendar years, or from 1879 to 1882, both inclusive, and a statement of the declared value of the exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1883.

Statistical tables of the imports and exports of this port and the Netherlands for 1882, such as invariably accompanied my reports made at this period for preceding years, are omitted.

A careful and proper preparation of those "tables" involves great labor, and consumes considerable time, quite out of proportion with the real practical value they possess when compiled, and owing to the strange way or peculiar form in which the official statistics of the imports and exports are usually published in this country.

As to the course and volume of the commerce and trade of Amsterdam, and in part of the Netherlands in most of the chief articles of import and export, and relating to the year 1882, I have already had occasion to report.

The Chamber of Commerce here in its report for 1882, just published and relating to the commerce, navigation, and manufactures of Amsterdam, says:

It must be the supposition that few merchants and manufacturers have cause for satisfaction on account of the results of the year 1882.

The trade in merchandise shows, with but few exceptions, considerable decline in the prices of the principal products.

Those engaged in transactions in securities complain of the dullness and inactivity which characterized them throughout that year, in consequence of the abnormal condition of the money market, and from other causes.

Navigation points to the low freights which prevailed, and industry deplores the rejection of the treaty of commerce with France, and the sharp competition from foreign countries to which it is exposed, &c.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ended June 30, 1883, have not only again increased as compared with what they amounted to during the previous year, but they have been larger than during any former year.

As East India products are no longer subject to any discriminating duty when exported to our country from the west of the Cape of Good Hope, and as our latest tariff legislation has also added spices to the free list, a still further and, possibly, very considerable increase in the exports from Holland to the United States may be expected during the current year or near future.

As to whether the change in the duty on leaf tobacco, raising it from 35 cents to 75 cents per pound for certain sorts, will cause a diminution in the exports of the article from this to our country, cannot yet be stated with certainty.

The declared value of the exports from this consular district to the United States was, during the past six years, as follows, viz:

Year ended June 30, 1883.....	\$4, 296, 446
Year ended June 30, 1882.....	2, 200, 171
Year ended June 30, 1881.....	617, 567
Year ended June 30, 1880.....	1, 007, 410
Year ended June 30, 1879.....	331, 080
Year ended June 30, 1878.....	228, 667

For more clear and convenient illustration I add a list of the articles which chiefly contributed to the great increase in the exports of 1883 over those of 1882, viz:

Articles.	Exported in 1881-'82.	Exported in 1882-'83.
Bulbs.....	\$40, 324 60	\$50, 737 03
Cattle.....	15, 858 00	28, 766 20
Coffee.....		150, 826 76
Fish, herrings.....	13, 538 13	24, 334 26
Hides.....		7, 122 81
Indigo.....		3, 942 54
India-rubber.....	92, 317 47	205, 067 28
Dextrine.....		2, 454 29
Rags.....	39, 917 72	103, 526 86
Rice.....		97, 649 44
Tin.....		91, 410 54
Tobacco.....	435, 622 19	2, 881, 069 25

In order to show still more comprehensively the course of the export trade of this consular district with the United States for the two years ended June 30, 1882 and 1883, I would also point out a few articles in

which the exports during the latter year greatly decreased or entirely stopped, viz:

Articles.	Exported in 1881-'82.	Exported in 1882-'83.
Cheese.....	\$5,061 60	.....
Diamonds.....	539,740 00	\$258,196 71
Gold coin.....	562,911 86	60,000 00
Iron, old rails and scrap.....	132,305 51	23,088 50
Vegetables.....	78,098 24	30,506 80

The increase in the number of invoices certified during the year ending June 30, 1883, fully kept pace with the increase in the value of the exports for same period, as compared with former years.

The number of invoices certified in that year was 1,129, as against 855 in 1881-'82, and only 512 in 1880-'81.

AMERICAN SHIPPING AT AMSTERDAM.

As regards American shipping at this port, it becomes my disagreeable duty to report that I had no occasion to record the arrival of any American vessel during the year ended June 30, 1883. Whilst our share in the shipping interests at this port, where they were some years ago quite important, gradually declined until they became, as now, totally extinguished, it remains to be said that the facilities and conveniences of the port of Amsterdam for shipping purposes of every description have been, and are being constantly improved and extended.

The North Sea Canal was finally transferred by the former proprietors, the North Sea Canal Company, to the national Government, on the 1st of January last.

So far there have been no changes whatever in the rules and regulations respecting its navigation, nor in the charges for canal, lock, or harbor dues; so the tariff for pilotage and steam towage remains unaltered.

In this connection I would also observe that there have been no changes in the tariff on imports into the Netherlands within the past year, at least none which can in anywise affect imports from the United States.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

In a special report of November 8, 1882, I informed the Department of the establishment of post-office savings banks in this country; of some of the laws, rules, and regulations relating to them, and of the extent of their operations during the first nine months of their existence, or from April 1 to December 31, 1881.

The director of this institution has just published another report showing, in full, the results of the service of postal savings banks during the calendar year 1882. From it it appears that the operations of this most useful establishment are regularly and steadily increasing, and that its beneficent influence is making itself felt more and more. The following figures show this:

In 1882 the number of deposits were 176,959, amounting to 2,157,710 florins; in 1881, for nine months (the banks were opened April 1, 1881), the number of deposits were only 86,023, amounting to 1,126,962 florins. The average amount of deposits somewhat decreased in 1882, being in that year 12.19½ florins against 13.10 florins in 1881.

The number of depositors (bank books issued) was, in 1881, 23,773, of which 942 withdrew their deposits in the course of that year, so that at the close of the same there remained 23,831 depositors.

The number of bank books issued to depositors in 1882 was 26,670, the number of withdrawals 3,559, so that at the end of the year 1882 the number of depositors; or the number of bank books in circulation, was 46,242.

The number of general and branch post-offices in the entire kingdom where deposits can be made was 809 on December 31, 1881, and 1,017 on December 31, 1882; an increase of 208.

The total amount on deposit in the postal savings banks of the Netherlands was 1,124,368.01½ florins on December 31, 1882.

The result of the year's transactions would show still more favorably were it not that in some cities and their immediate neighborhoods postal savings banks are but little patronized on account of the existence there of other savings banks well known for their exemplary management, and which, at the same time, pay a far better rate of interest.

To sum up, it may be stated that Government postal savings banks are strongly sustained by public sentiment in this country; not only that they are held to be, as instituted and managed, useful and beneficial establishments, but that they exert a most wholesome influence on kindred institutions or other savings banks.

EMIGRATION.

From a report of the commissioners of the Netherlands to superintend the passage and transportation of emigrants, covering the calendar year of 1882, and just published, I extract the following:

The number embarked at Amsterdam direct for their destination was 20,782, and via other foreign ports, 373; and at Rotterdam, direct for their destination, 11,516, and via other foreign ports, 1,650; total emigration from ports in Holland, direct and indirect, 34,321 souls. Their nationality was: Germans, 17,725; Netherlanders, 7,304; English, 2,784; Austrians, 1,047; Norwegians, 1,189, &c.

Of the Dutch emigrants, 7,230 went to the United States, 46 to the Cape of Good Hope, 16 to Brazil, and 12 to Australia. They consisted of 3,111 men, 1,941 women, and 2,252 children under 10 years of age. They came, 221 from North Brabant, 1,094 from Gelderland, 355 from South Holland, 548 from North Holland, 1,184 from Zeeland, 98 from Utrecht, 1,103 from Friesland, 699 from Overijssel, 1,505 from Groningen, 362 from Drenthe, and 135 from Limburg.

THE FISHERIES.

From a report recently made by the Board of Fisheries of the Netherlands, covering the year 1881, a copy of which has been kindly furnished me by the chairman, and from information otherwise obtained, I am enabled to make the following statements and prepare the hereto subjoined statistical tables relating to the Dutch Sea and coast-fishing interests:

The herring catch of 1881 was not as prolific as that of the previous year, but as the prices realized for the article were so much higher, the total value of the catch exceeded that of former years, and amounted to near 4,000,000 florins.

The best foreign markets for Hollandish herring are South Germany, Belgium, and the United States.

A sharp competition in the export trade of the article, coming from France, had during the past two years to be met in the Russian market, especially that of Stettin.

Respecting the quality of the Hollandish herring, it seems deserved to be noticed that they are held to be somewhat superior to all others,

and are preferred in the trade even to the Scotch article, and this principally on account of the particular or greater care and attention paid to their preparation and assorting, and they consequently command usually a slightly higher price, say from 5 to 10 per cent.

The crafts now chiefly employed in the sea and coast fisheries of this country consist of luggers and cutters. Sloops and the so-styled "hockers," formerly much in use, have been almost entirely abandoned.

Next to Germany and Belgium the greatest quantity of pickled herrings are exported to the United States. Before 1880 none were ever shipped to the United States in full casks (tuns), but invariably in "sixteenths," but in that year whole casks commenced to be exported, and in the following year, 1881, the exports in whole casks amounted to 1,800.

The difference in cost of barrels, labor, freight, &c., between whole casks and "sixteenths" is estimated to be about 7 florins per ton or cask; or, in other words, a whole cask of herrings can be furnished to the American trade at about 7 florins less than 16 of the small kegs.

Statement showing the number and kind of vessels composing the herring fleet employed in sea or salt herring fishing from 1867 to 1881, inclusive.

Years.	Hockers and sloops.	Luggers and cutters.	Total.	Years.	Hockers and sloops.	Luggers and cutters.	Total.
1867.....	85	4	89	1875.....	25	90	115
1868.....	80	11	91	1876.....	17	92	109
1869.....	79	28	107	1877.....	19	94	113
1870.....	69	51	120	1878.....	18	109	127
1871.....	58	64	122	1879.....	14	114	128
1872.....	44	64	108	1880.....	12	121	133
1873.....	34	68	102	1881.....	11	128	139
1874.....	31	83	114				

Statement showing the number of vessels employed in the fresh-herring and coast fisheries from 1872 to 1881, inclusive.

Years.	Scheveningen.	Katwyk.	Noordwyk.	Total.
1872.....	161	41	6	208
1873.....	157	41	7	205
1874.....	165	46	7	218
1875.....	167	49	6	222
1876.....	173	49	7	229
1877.....	180	53	11	244
1878.....	195	57	13	265
1879.....	200	57	11	268
1880.....	207	61	13	281
1881.....	200	55	14	269

Statement showing the product of the herring fisheries in the North Sea from 1872 to 1881, inclusive.

Years.	Product sea fisheries.		Product coast fisheries.		Total product.
	Pickled.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Fresh.	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1872.....	60,438	1,655,000	22,248	39,350,000	97,969,000
1873.....	77,406	2,710,000	39,962	52,295,000	135,072,000
1874.....	66,122	1,349,000	46,519	27,582,000	105,003,000
1875.....	59,486	826,000	42,487	19,439,000	89,097,000
1876.....	56,103	1,021,000	58,221	37,578,000	114,766,000
1877.....	71,585	2,013,000	69,414	41,748,000	137,791,000
1878.....	70,356	2,628,000	41,176	33,094,000	111,557,000
1879.....	78,103	1,764,000	87,750	48,652,000	163,300,000
1880.....	134,275	9,989,000	83,724	66,718,000	227,135,000
1881.....	110,116	3,323,000	88,788	57,804,000	197,573,000

The total number of herrings representing each year's product, as appearing in the above statement, is not supposed to be entirely correct, as not all tuns or casks contain an equal number of herrings, but is based upon an estimate.

The average contents of each tun or cask pickled herring is computed at 715 pieces as relating to the sea fisheries, and at 650 pieces in respect of the coast fisheries.

Statement showing the exports of pickled or salted herrings and the countries whither exported from 1879 to 1882, inclusive.

Years.	Germany.	Belgium.	Russia.	Hamburg.	United States.	Total exports, including other countries.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1879.....	57,074	10,506	20	4,714	6,627	90,841
1880.....	91,513	19,253	200	9,820	10,240	138,986
1881.....	85,075	24,860	440	5,535	16,220	134,620
1882.....	95,000	18,000	1,200	4,200	17,000	140,000

What is here called "verschharing" (fresh herring) or often "steurharing" (?) refers to all such herrings as are not very soon after being caught prepared, salted, and put up in tuns or casks and intended for export as pickled herrings.

The fresh herrings are brought to the "rookerijen" (smoking-lofts or drying-sheds) at different places on the North Sea coast of this country, but principally to Scheveningen, near the Hague, and after they are smoked or dried they are known to the trade here under the name of "bokking." They also are exported in great quantities, and particularly to Belgium and Germany, as is shown by the following statement:

Exports of "bokking" (smoked or red herrings) from 1872 to 1882, inclusive.

Years.	To Belgium.	To Germany.	Total exports, including other countries.
1872	51,675,000	14,195,000	69,916,000
1873	35,190,000	16,372,000	47,645,000
1874	35,388,000	12,513,000	44,928,000
1875	17,478,000	9,003,000	27,486,000
1876	14,562,000	10,604,000	23,166,000
1877	30,249,000	11,871,000	42,201,000
1878	24,435,000	8,874,000	33,345,000
1879	38,700,000	6,480,000	45,216,000
1880	43,578,000	8,892,000	52,470,000
1881	30,843,000	10,575,000	41,429,000
1882	26,600,000	7,200,000	34,000,000

As an evidence of the great importance of this country's marine resources, aside from the herring fisheries, and in order to show to what extent the same are being utilized, I append hereto the next following statistical tables, showing the exports for a number of years last past, of fresh sea fish, codfish, and stockfish, anchovies, shrimps, and oysters, viz :

Exports of fresh sea fish from 1872 to 1882, inclusive.

[Officially valued at 12 florins per 100 kilograms.]

Years.	To Belgium.	To Germany.	Total exports, including other countries.
1872	2, 617, 000	420, 000	3, 120, 000
1873	4, 327, 000	633, 000	5, 459, 000
1874	4, 456, 000	583, 000	5, 548, 000
1875	5, 491, 000	470, 000	6, 911, 000
1876	5, 452, 000	375, 000	6, 779, 000
1877	3, 637, 000	375, 000	4, 236, 000
1878	4, 671, 000	603, 000	5, 353, 000
1879	5, 952, 000	416, 000	6, 638, 000
1880	6, 445, 000	443, 000	6, 959, 000
1881	3, 943, 000	463, 000	4, 800, 000
1882	3, 424, 000	342, 000	4, 300, 000

Exports of salted codfish and stockfish from 1873 to 1882, inclusive.

Years.	Salted codfish (officially valued at 10 florins per 100 kilograms).	Stockfish (officially valued at 20 florins per 100 kilograms).
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
1873	764, 000	1, 539, 000
1874	676, 000	1, 143, 000
1875	580, 000	1, 362, 000
1876	943, 000	1, 292, 000
1877	973, 000	1, 293, 000
1878	600, 000	1, 218, 000
1879	893, 000	1, 428, 000
1880	533, 000	1, 024, 000
1881	575, 000	1, 546, 000
1882	394, 000	971, 000

Statement showing the catch and exports, &c., of anchovies from 1872 to 1881, inclusive.

[Officially valued at 28 florins per 100 kilograms.]

Years.	Catch.	Exported during each year.	Stock Decem- ber 31, of each year.
	<i>Ankers.</i>	<i>Ankers.</i>	<i>Ankers.</i>
1872	9, 000	14, 900	14, 200
1873	30, 000	31, 000	13, 200
1874	40, 000	26, 200	27, 000
1875	55, 000	29, 000	53, 000
1876	40, 000	38, 000	55, 000
1877	6, 000	17, 000	43, 700
1878	1, 400	28, 300	22, 000
1879	3, 000	19, 800	5, 200
1880	1, 000	4, 300	1, 900
1881	15, 000	12, 200	4, 700

Exports of shrimps from 1872 to 1881, inclusive.

[Officially valued at 10 florins for 100 kilograms.]

Years.	To England.	To Belgium.	Total ex- ports.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
1872	577, 000	88, 000	665, 000
1873	479, 000	130, 000	609, 000
1874	209, 000	129, 000	338, 000
1875	197, 000	350, 000	547, 000
1876	437, 000	155, 000	592, 000
1877	647, 000	124, 000	771, 000
1878	716, 000	214, 000	946, 000
1879	511, 000	251, 000	762, 000
1880	417, 000	247, 000	667, 000
1881	1, 020, 000	140, 000	1, 173, 000

Statement showing the extent of the oyster culture and the exports of oysters, from 1876 to 1881.

	Oysters.
Delivered in different Dutch markets for home consumption	2, 297, 000
Exported to Germany	4, 559, 000
Exported to Belgium and France	4, 199, 000
Exported to England	10, 788, 000
Total in 1881.....	21, 843, 000
Total in 1880.....	16, 589, 000
Total in 1879.....	11, 116, 000
Total in 1878.....	7, 193, 000
Total in 1877.....	9, 679, 000
Total in 1876.....	36, 580, 000

The waters along the Dutch coast and in the Zuyder Zee abound with many still other sorts of excellent fish, the yearly catch of some of which is quite large, and supplies not only the home markets but also enters into and considerably swells the export trade in the article.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION PROVIDING POLICE REGULATIONS FOR THE FISHERIES IN THE NORTH SEA OUTSIDE OF TERRITORIAL WATERS.

The frequent occurrence of conflicts between and complaints respecting the proceedings of fishermen of different nationalities in the North Sea, arising chiefly from the difficulty of carrying on fishing operations at the same time and in the same locality by the two methods of trawling and drift-net fishing, has long since attracted general attention and formed a subject of correspondence between the several governments in the vicinity of whose territorial waters the injuries in question were alleged to be, either willfully or through negligence, inflicted on each other by the said fishermen.

The honor of making a first move in the matter is, however, due to the British Government, which, in 1880, commissioned Mr. W. H. Higgin, Queen's counsel, to make a strict inquiry into the subject, and in 1881, after taking cognizance of his report, invited the co-operation of the Governments of France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, and Denmark, in devising means for putting an end to the existing state of things.

Mr. Higgin's inquiry, it appears, brought to light a number of illegal acts committed during the preceding five or six years to the prejudice of British fishermen, and conclusively showed a most unsatisfactory state of matters with regard to fishing operations as carried on in the North Sea by British, French, Belgian, and Dutch boats.

One of the principal sources of complaint appeared to arise from the fact that fishermen of different nationalities pursue their calling simultaneously and in the same places by means of what are called trawls and drift-nets. It often happens, for instance, that at night, when drift-nets have been shot, trawlers work across them and cut them through by means of an instrument known by the characteristic name of the "devil." Nets thus cut, or taken possession of by some other means, are frequently found again in foreign ports, and their true owners can often regain possession of them only by paying a heavy sum, sometimes exceeding the value of the nets themselves, and this without counting the expense and loss of time involved in the often fruitless search which they have to make.

Another source of complaint, indirectly connected therewith, is the

traffic carried on by other boats, known as "coopers" or "bumboats," and which Mr. Higgin describes as "floating grog-shops of the worst possible description, uncontrolled and unregulated by any superior power or force whatsoever," and fruitful sources of "evils which not only include theft, gross breaches of trust, assaults, violence, obscenity, and smuggling, but even, in not a few cases, resulting in violent deaths."

The invitation of the British Government met with warm support from the respective Governments whose co-operation was desired, and the result was that on a proposition to that effect made by the Dutch minister, Baron van Lynden van Sandenburg, it was decided that an international conference on the subject should be held at the Hague.

The said conference, at which delegates from the Governments of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Sweden and Norway were present, was opened at the Hague on the 8th of October, 1881, and, after thirteen sittings, on the 29th of that month resulted in the settling and signing of a draft convention, which draft was finally confirmed and signed by the plenipotentiaries of the several Governments, excepting those of Sweden and Norway, at the Hague, on the 6th of May, 1882, a special article being added to the said convention to enable the Government of Sweden and Norway at a subsequent period to adhere to the same for Sweden and Norway, either jointly or separately.

The convention has, as I am informed, already been ratified by England, France, the Netherlands, and Germany, and it is anticipated that, when once in operation, it will confer a great boon on the fishing enterprise of the several nations in the North Sea, and that the rights and interest of fishermen will be completely secured as soon as the further required agreements have been arrived at which have for their object:

- 1st. Salvage regulations on nets picked up at sea; and,
- 2d. Preventing the movements and operations of the above-mentioned "bumboats" or floating grog-shops.

A copy of the "convention," in the French language, is herewith inclosed.

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, September 30, 1883.

Statement of navigation at the port of Amsterdam during the years ending December 31, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882.

YEAR 1879.

Vessels.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
DENOMINATION.		<i>Cub. met.</i>		<i>Cub. met.</i>		<i>Cub. met.</i>
Ships and barks	307	523, 784	300	511, 765	607	1, 035, 549
Brigs	107	72, 260	93	64, 837	200	137, 097
Schooners and brigatines	162	88, 977	140	78, 672	302	167, 649
Smaller craft	62	9, 416	60	8, 226	122	17, 642
Steamships	841	1, 244, 108	818	1, 208, 705	1, 659	2, 452, 813
Total	1, 479	1, 938, 545	1, 411	1, 872, 205	2, 890	3, 810, 750

Statement of navigation of the port of Amsterdam, &c.—Continued.

YEAR 1879—Continued.

Vessels.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
NATIONALITY.						
		<i>Cub. met.</i>		<i>Cub. met.</i>		<i>Cub. met.</i>
Dutch	556	700,525	528	652,418	1,084	1,352,943
British	487	772,969	497	781,977	984	1,554,946
Norwegian	224	219,966	188	190,163	412	410,129
Swedish	20	26,997	18	25,690	38	52,687
Danish	18	14,916	17	19,105	35	34,021
German	87	89,106	78	91,833	165	180,939
Russian	35	33,480	36	36,325	71	69,805
French	4	2,132	3	1,061	7	3,193
Greek	2	3,923	3	5,504	5	9,427
Italian	15	29,597	15	27,343	30	56,940
American	9	16,815	7	10,376	16	30,808
Austrian	7	9,909	7	13,993	14	20,285
Spanish	15	18,210	14	16,417	29	34,627
Total	1,479	1,938,545	1,411	1,872,205	2,890	3,810,750
DRAUGHT.						
From 0 to 30 decimeters	145	64,825	253	129,254	398	194,079
From 31 to 40 decimeters	508	425,302	795	982,468	1,303	1,407,770
From 41 to 50 decimeters	486	610,556	283	507,536	769	1,128,092
From 51 to 60 decimeters	278	636,193	55	147,183	333	773,376
From 61 and upwards	62	201,669	25	105,764	87	307,433
Total	1,479	1,938,545	1,411	1,872,205	2,890	3,810,750

YEAR 1880.

Vessels.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
DENOMINATION.						
		<i>Cub. met.</i>		<i>Cub. met.</i>		<i>Cub. met.</i>
Ships and barks	361	616,452	329	559,895	690	1,176,347
Brigs	121	79,446	110	73,834	231	153,280
Schooners and brigantines	154	88,798	148	81,890	302	170,688
Smaller craft	66	12,820	56	11,002	122	23,822
Steamships	905	1,377,901	915	1,382,464	1,820	2,760,365
Total	1,607	2,175,417	1,558	2,109,085	3,165	4,284,502
NATIONALITY.						
Dutch	573	786,664	570	745,407	1,143	1,532,071
British	586	915,617	571	874,113	1,157	1,789,730
Norwegian	259	228,609	250	267,534	509	496,143
Swedish	26	38,908	25	38,003	51	76,911
Danish	16	11,758	12	9,677	28	21,435
German	73	70,688	59	57,785	132	128,473
Russian	23	21,768	24	26,003	47	47,771
French	8	3,323	9	3,862	17	7,185
Italian	23	51,391	20	44,771	43	96,162
American	9	26,199	8	25,704	17	51,903
Austrian	8	16,752	6	10,691	14	27,443
Belgian	1	1,986	1	1,912	2	3,898
Spanish	2	1,754	3	3,623	5	5,377
Total	1,607	2,175,417	1,558	2,109,085	3,165	4,284,502
DRAUGHT.						
From 0 to 30 decimeters	145	48,301	284	157,333	429	205,634
From 31 to 40 decimeters	491	408,655	861	1,009,734	1,352	1,418,389
From 41 to 50 decimeters	596	790,216	309	570,632	905	1,360,848
From 51 to 60 decimeters	311	712,136	71	196,071	382	908,207
From 61 and upwards	64	216,109	33	175,315	97	391,424
Total	1,607	2,175,417	1,558	2,109,085	3,165	4,284,502

Statement of navigation of the port of Amsterdam, &c.—Continued.

YEAR 1881.

Vessels.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
DENOMINATION.						
		<i>Cub. met.</i>		<i>Cub. met.</i>		<i>Cub. met.</i>
Ships and barks	362	618,160	383	651,793	745	1,269,953
Brigs	114	74,850	111	74,506	225	149,356
Schooners and brigantines	192	116,710	189	104,576	381	215,286
Smaller craft	44	8,547	53	10,413	97	18,960
Steamships	919	1,437,513	910	1,459,483	1,829	2,896,996
Total	1,631	2,249,780	1,646	2,300,771	3,277	4,550,551
NATIONALITY.						
Dutch	533	776,312	547	803,782	1,080	1,580,094
British	581	907,805	585	913,093	1,166	1,820,898
Norwegian	278	283,990	279	298,568	557	582,558
Swedish	30	44,894	32	48,644	62	93,538
Danish	29	21,311	29	23,395	58	44,706
German	56	73,593	85	83,249	161	156,842
Russian	57	53,860	44	47,673	101	101,533
French	9	3,738	10	4,291	19	8,029
Greek	4	9,381	3	7,467	7	16,848
Italian	29	64,798	23	51,487	52	116,285
American	2	5,822	3	9,639	5	15,461
Austrian	1	2,094	4	7,261	5	9,355
Spanish	2	2,182	2	2,222	4	4,404
Total	1,631	2,249,780	1,646	2,300,771	3,277	4,550,551
DRAUGHT.						
From 0 to 30 decimeters	119	39,640	331	179,850	450	219,490
From 31 to 40 decimeters	508	422,804	857	1,109,157	1,365	1,531,961
From 41 to 50 decimeters	612	802,773	360	664,814	972	1,467,587
From 51 to 60 decimeters	312	714,426	68	190,603	380	905,029
From 61 and upwards	80	270,137	30	156,347	110	426,484
Total	1,631	2,249,780	1,646	2,300,771	3,277	4,550,551

YEAR 1881.

Vessels.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
DENOMINATION.						
		<i>Cub. met.</i>		<i>Cub. met.</i>		<i>Cub. met.</i>
Ships and barks	338	574,104	347	586,843	685	1,160,947
Brigs	115	77,361	121	81,164	236	158,525
Schooners and brigantines	150	87,561	158	89,844	308	177,405
Smaller crafts	37	9,389	26	6,826	63	16,215
Steamships	978	1,825,962	978	1,796,086	1,956	3,622,048
Total	1,618	2,574,377	1,630	2,560,763	3,248	5,135,140
NATIONALITY.						
Dutch	562	1,014,884	555	980,178	1,117	1,995,062
British	599	1,023,006	604	1,030,341	1,203	2,053,347
Norwegian	255	266,292	254	275,414	509	541,706
Swedish	36	56,048	32	47,464	68	103,512
Danish	25	16,070	24	18,193	49	34,263
German	61	75,268	73	79,448	134	154,716
Russian	26	22,643	28	22,852	54	45,495
French	7	9,339	7	8,817	14	18,156
Greek	11	19,966	10	17,134	21	37,100
Italian	28	52,883	34	63,834	62	116,717
American	2	4,124	2	4,124	4	8,246
Austrian	5	12,344	4	11,212	9	23,556
Belgian			2	240	2	240
Spanish	1	1,512	1	1,512	2	3,024
Total	1,618	2,574,377	1,630	2,560,763	3,248	5,135,140

Statement of navigation of the port of Amsterdam, &c.—Continued.

YEAR 1881—Continued.

Vessels.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
DRAUGHT.		<i>Cub. met.</i>		<i>Cub. met.</i>		<i>Cub. met.</i>
From 0 to 30 decimeters	92	41,001	221	136,741	313	177,742
From 31 to 40 decimeters	425	382,308	904	1,210,617	1,329	1,592,925
From 41 to 50 decimeters	634	858,398	351	611,655	985	1,470,053
From 51 to 60 decimeters	402	1,040,113	90	267,633	492	1,307,746
From 61 and upwards.....	65	252,557	64	334,117	129	586,674
Total	1,618	2,574,377	1,630	2,560,763	3,248	5,135,140

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Amsterdam to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1883.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	September 30, 1882.	December 31, 1882.	March 31, 1883.	June 30, 1883.	
Bulbs	\$47,325 70	\$3,411 33	.....	.....	\$50,737 03
Cacao butter .....	.....	.....	\$2,045 89	.....	2,045 89
Cattle	21,366 20	.....	.....	\$7,400 00	28,766 20
Coffee .....	.....	.....	72,076 80	78,749 96	150,826 76
Diamonds	62,706 84	60,220 62	66,550 01	68,719 24	258,196 71
Empty petroleum barrels .....	.....	.....	12,061 08	15,808 16	27,869 24
Fish	11,181 69	10,670 60	2,481 97	.....	24,334 26
Gin and liquors	12,383 33	20,944 92	10,817 80	18,297 67	62,443 72
Gold coin.....	.....	60,000 00	.....	.....	60,000 00
Gums .....	.....	.....	7,257 92	10,713 20	17,971 12
Hides .....	.....	.....	7,122 81	.....	7,122 81
Indigo.....	.....	.....	3,942 54	.....	3,942 54
Iron, old scrap.....	7,511 00	15,577 50	.....	.....	23,088 50
Potato-flour .....	.....	.....	2,454 29	.....	2,454 29
Rags	35,038 67	53,904 81	6,829 38	7,754 00	103,526 86
Rice	38,057 96	.....	22,146 39	37,445 09	97,649 44
Rubber	18,456 12	77,942 24	4,142 48	104,526 44	205,067 28
Seeds	17,933 47	13,551 62	8,322 30	2,264 71	42,072 10
Spices .....	.....	.....	3,513 37	24,430 59	27,943 96
Sundries	35,640 55	39,912 47	6,584 09	15,263 76	97,400 87
Tin	4,785 60	.....	81,705 16	4,919 78	91,410 54
Tobacco	254,372 25	333,254 97	530,437 22	1,763,004 81	2,881,069 25
Vegetables	10,486 20	16,275 10	3,745 50	.....	30,506 80
Total	577,245 58	705,666 18	854,237 00	2,159,297 41	4,296,446 17
Total for preceding year...	895,399 16	503,484 14	424,211 79	377,076 81	2,200,171 90
Decrease	318,153 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase .....	.....	202,182 04	430,025 21	1,782,220 60	2,096,274 27

ROTTERDAM.

Report by Consul Winter on the trade and commerce of Rotterdam for the year 1882.

From the report upon the trade and navigation of Rotterdam for 1882, prepared by the chamber of commerce of this city, I have been enabled to gather the following interesting facts in regard to the navigation of this port :

The following statement shows the number of vessels and the tonnage arrived in 1881 in some ports of Europe. It will be observed there-

from that Rotterdam may be ranked among the principal ports of Europe :

Ports.	Number.	Tons.
London	49,718	10,355,947
Liverpool	16,824	7,414,760
Cardiff	12,380	3,998,704
Glasgow	7,625	2,312,201
Hull	4,322	1,738,554
Hamburg	5,975	2,805,605
Antwerp	3,596	2,821,146
Rotterdam	3,673	2,283,412
Amsterdam	1,609	1,002,436

The arrivals in 1882 at Rotterdam amounted to 4,046 ships of 2,665,541 tons, against 3,673 ships of 2,283,412 tons in 1881, thus showing an increase of 382,128 tons, or about 17 per cent.

The arrivals at Antwerp amounted in 1882 to 3,879 ships of 3,351,954 tons; in 1881 to 3,596 ships of 2,821,146 tons, thus showing an increase of 530,808, or about 18 per cent.

At Hamburg the entries amounted to 6,189 ships of 3,030,909 tons in 1882, against 5,975 ships of 2,805,605 tons in 1881, thus showing an increase of 225,304 tons, or about 8 per cent.

To show the important growth of Rotterdam as a port, the following table is given, compiled from the official statistics published by the minister of finance at the Hague. It shows the number of vessels and the tonnage entered in the Netherlands, and the share of Rotterdam therein.

The difference, which will be observed, between the entries and the arrivals at Rotterdam is explained by the fact that some vessels that arrive at Rotterdam are entered at Maassluis, Brouwershaven, or Helvoetsluis, three small ports along the Dutch coast.

Years.	Rotterdam.		Netherlands.		Per cent.	
	Number of ships.	Tons.	Number of ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1850.....	1,940	393,393	6,961	1,099,671	27.90	35.77
1855.....	2,247	513,971	8,257	1,384,543	27.21	37.12
1860.....	2,449	673,839	8,714	1,657,834	28.10	40.64
1865.....	2,459	853,450	8,550	1,887,218	28.76	45.25
1870.....	2,973	1,166,305	8,351	2,315,331	35.60	50.37
1871.....	3,564	1,376,156	10,047	2,806,567	35.47	49.00
1875.....	3,390	1,604,350	7,921	2,982,409	42.30	53.80
1876.....	3,443	1,798,385	8,392	3,437,947	41.00	52.31
1880.....	3,456	2,149,535	8,164	4,394,669	42.33	48.91
1881.....	3,573	2,227,206	8,402	4,552,800	42.52	48.92

The year 1871 is mentioned to show that the important increase of that year over the previous year, which was caused by the war between Germany and France, has not only been sustained, but that each of the following years shows a marked improvement over the preceding year as far as the tonnage is concerned.

To give an idea of the traffic by water at Rotterdam the report states that the number of river vessels arrived at Rotterdam in 1882 amounted to 123,041; adding to this the number of vessels entered from sea, 4,046, it will be observed that the total arrivals amounted to 127,087, being an average of about 350 vessels each day.

The Oude Haven and Leuofhaven, the two principal canals leading into the city, were visited in 1882 by 34,330 and 20,380 vessels, respect-

ively, being an average of 94 vessels for the first and 56 for the second canal each day.

The number of vessels belonging to Rotterdam on January 1, 1883, was 89, with an aggregate tonnage of 95,763 tons, being 39 sailing vessels of 27,988 tons, and 50 steamers of 67,775 tons; on the 1st of January, 1882, the total number amounted to 81, of a capacity of 79,305 tons, viz, 40 sailing vessels of 27,518 tons and 41 steamers of 51,787 tons.

The following statement shows the number of sailing vessels and steamers and the total tonnage entered at Rotterdam from different countries in 1882 :

Countries.	Number of sailing vessels.	Number of steamers.	Total number.	Total capacity in meters.
EUROPE.				
Belgium		6	6	8,405
Denmark	9	1	10	4,925
France	50	176	226	152,132
Germany	29	160	189	228,315
Great Britain	133	1,848	1,981	2,492,094
Greece	1	4	5	6,508
Italy		1	1	1,735
Netherlands	16	10	26	17,556
Portugal		1	1	1,258
Russia	62	366	428	812,199
Spain	7	562	569	1,071,407
Sweden and Norway	49	45	94	62,739
Turkey		17	17	41,769
ASIA.				
British colonies	12	10	22	76,191
Dutch colonies	21	17	38	125,367
Spanish colonies	1		1	1,090
Japan		2	2	6,414
Turkey	5	2	7	6,076
AFRICA.				
British colonies	4		4	2,319
French colonies		26	26	61,885
Portuguese colonies	10		10	9,109
Liberia	3		3	1,974
West Coast	19	6	25	28,446
AMERICA.				
Mexico	6		6	4,938
United States	88	47	135	368,201
South America	88	3	91	141,293
AUSTRALIA.				
British colonies	6		6	14,108
Total	619	3,310	3,929	5,749,333

It will be observed from the above statement that the percentage of the arrived tonnage was for—

Countries.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Great Britain	7.62	47.50	43.38
Spain	0.50	20.75	18.62
Russia	6.37	15.00	14.13
United States	29.38	3.75	6.37
Germany	1.50	4.25	4.00
France	3.00	2.63	2.63
Dutch colonies	8.63	1.37	2.12
Other countries	43.00	4.75	8.75

NEW WATERWAY TO SEA.

How important the traffic is through the New Waterway between Rotterdam and the sea will be thoroughly proven by the following statement, showing the number of sailing vessels and steamers departed from different ports in the Netherlands from the 1st of January to December 31, 1882:

Ports.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.
New Waterway.....	954	3, 260	4, 214
Ymuiden.....	631	959	1, 590
Nieuwediep.....	321	126	447
Hellevoetsliuis.....	273	116	389
Ylie.....	280	42	322
Brouwershaven.....	18	15	33
Zierikzee.....	19	1	20

Taking into consideration that the total number of vessels departed from the Netherlands amounts annually to about 8,400, it will be seen from the above that the departures through the New Waterway amounted to fully one-half of the departed tonnage from the whole Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The present improved condition of the New Waterway has been accomplished with great expense and labor, and is of paramount interest to this port. This year, again, the Netherlands Government and the city of Rotterdam will expend 3,000,000 guilders for continuing these works, while the estimate for the entire completion is fixed at 30,000,000 guilders. A continuing and lasting improvement may therefore be expected, which will very soon make this port attainable for vessels of the largest size, and, by means of its many other natural advantages, a great and prosperous commercial future is in store for the city of Rotterdam.

JNO. F. WINTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, August 30, 1883.

ROTTERDAM.

Additional report by Consul Winter on the trade and commerce of Rotterdam for the year 1882.

The following report upon the trade in those articles in which the American shippers are mostly interested, and upon the navigation of the port of Rotterdam, is herewith respectfully submitted.

GRAIN.

The great expectations in the beginning of 1882 about the crops in the Netherlands have not been realized, as heavy rains and unfavorable weather have reduced the quantity and injured the quality considerably.

In addition to this must be added that the area formerly used for the cultivation of cereals is diminishing every year, as the Dutch farmer has

more profit in raising turnips, onions, and potatoes than in cultivating grain.

The conclusion thus follows that the importations of cereals must have been very important, which is clearly proved by the following statement, showing the imports, deliveries, and stocks in Rotterdam for 1882 and 1881 :

Articles.	Imports.		Deliveries.		Stocks on December 31.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	11,821,500	8,637,000	11,420,600	8,643,000	316,400	477,000
Rye.....	7,522,700	5,351,000	8,800,900	5,354,000	422,700	278,000
Barley.....	3,953,400	3,603,000	4,457,600	3,470,000	316,200	496,000

WHEAT.

The origin of the importations of this article is shown in the following statement :

Countries.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Russia:		
Northern ports	3,262,100	510,700
Southern ports.....	5,010,600	2,575,000
Prussia.....	811,100	618,800
Danube.....	145,750	295,400
United States.....	1,407,700	3,160,300
East Indies.....	1,077,200	1,163,100
Others.....	107,050	307,700
Total	11,821,500	8,637,000

The important decrease in the importations from the United States is explained by the high prices which have been kept up in the United States, and which were far above the parity of this market. The highest and lowest prices during the last three years were :

[Per bushel of 60 pounds.]

Years.	Dutch.		American spring.		American red winter.		Odessa.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1880.....	\$1 70	\$1 47	\$1 43	\$1 29	.....	.....	\$1 43	\$1 29
1881.....	1 70	1 47	1 55	1 41	.....	.....	1 55	1 37
1882.....	1 62	1 36	.....	.....	\$1 43	\$1 24	1 48	1 22

The year 1882 closes at the lowest figure, and whether this decrease in prices will continue is still a matter of uncertainty, as the large stocks in South Russia and in the United States must be cleaned out.

RYE.

The following statement shows the imports from the different countries in this port for 1882 and 1881 :

Countries.	1882.	1881.
Russia :	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Northern ports	1, 560, 300	1, 628, 200
Southern ports	2, 918, 400	1, 236, 800
Prussia	1, 351, 500	320, 000
Turkey	1, 439, 900	680, 000
United States	147, 000	532, 500
Others	105, 600	953, 500
Total	7, 522, 700	5, 351, 000

The decrease in the importations from the United States will be thoroughly observed from the fact that during the last five years the importations were as follows:

	<i>Bushels.</i>
1878	2, 181, 100
1879	1, 178, 750
1880	655, 800
1881	532, 500
1882	147, 000

Prices were firm in January, although the consumers did not buy more than was absolutely necessary, on account of its high price in comparison with wheat. Afterwards prices shrank down, and continued so during the whole year. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of rye for the last three years :

[Per bushel of 56 pounds.]

Years.	Prime Russian.		American.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1880	\$1 25	\$0 94	\$1 30	\$1 01
1881	1 18	89	1 25	1 16
1882	1 01	73	1 20	89

BARLEY.

The importations of this article were reasonably important, but prices went down, together with rye and wheat.

The following statements show the imports from the different countries and the highest and lowest prices for the last two years:

Countries.	1882.	1881.
Russia :	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Northern ports	2, 409, 700	1, 894, 600
Southern ports	621, 200	188, 500
Prussia	247, 750	619, 800
Danube	674, 750	900, 100
Total	3, 953, 400	3, 603, 000

[Per bushel of 48 pounds.]

Years.	Prime Russian.		Second quality.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1880.....	\$0 92	\$0 90	\$0 69	\$0 63
1881.....	92	88	75	67
1882.....	85	72	69	59

MAIZE.

This article, of which the importations have been very important during the two years previous to 1882, has been less offered in the last year, and consequently the arrivals have been very small. The great demand in the United States and Russia caused prices to go up rapidly.

The imports, highest and lowest prices, are shown in the following statement:

[Per bushel of 56 pounds.]

From—	1882.	1881.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
New York.....	167, 600	855, 900
New Orleans.....	.....	182, 900
Russia.....	331, 300	959, 100
Others.....	9, 600	.....

Years.	American.	
	Highest.	Lowest.
1880.....	\$0 79	\$0 69
1881.....	86	74
1882.....	1 22	86

OATS.

The importations of oats amounted to 4,426,800 bushels in 1882, against 3,451,400 bushels in 1881. About 95 per cent. of the arrivals were imported from the Baltic. The highest price that has been paid during the last year was \$0.50, against the lowest, \$0.45, per bushel of 32 pounds.

PETROLEUM.

The arrivals of petroleum were larger during 1882 than in any previous year, viz, about 293,000 barrels in 1882, against 236,000 barrels in 1873, the most important year before last.

The arrivals and deliveries of petroleum in Rotterdam and the consumption of this article in the Netherlands are given in the following statement for the last five years :

Years.	Imports.	Deliveries.	Consumption of the Netherlands.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1882	292, 690	232, 000	290, 000
1881	193, 235	204, 000	385, 000
1880	215, 071	206, 466	360, 000
1879	189, 850	199, 880	325, 000
1878	219, 293	215, 238	315, 000

From an examination of the above statistics it will be observed that the consumption of petroleum is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the competition of gas and electric light.

TOBACCO.

The trade in this article was dull in the first half of 1882, on account of the uncertainty whether the German Reichstag would monopolize the trade of this article in Germany.

JAVA TOBACCO.

The low prices which were realized for this kind of tobacco were unfavorable for the planters and importers. The Java crops and average prices obtained for them were as follows:

[Per half kilogram.]

Year.	Number of packages.	Average prices.
		<i>Florins.</i>
1881	193, 124	0. 27
1880	149, 940	0. 405
1879	50, 067	0. 665
1878	153, 653	0. 5675
1877	145, 207	0. 30

SUMATRA TOBACCO.

The important increase in the cultivation of tobacco in Sumatra is shown in the following table, together with the average prices :

[Per half kilogram.]

Years.	Number of packages.	Average prices.	Years.	Number of packages.	Average prices.
		<i>Florins.</i>			<i>Florins.</i>
1881	82, 354	1. 16	1876	29, 200	1. 50
1880	65, 065	1. 13	1875	15, 100	1. 69
1879	57, 470	1. 18	1874	12, 800	1. 51
1878	48, 141	1. 26	1873	9, 238	1. 80
1877	35, 747	1. 30	1872	6, 400	1. 30

The exportations of Sumatra tobacco to the United States, England, and Belgium have been very important; the declared value of the exportations from Rotterdam to the United States amounted to \$73,000 in the year 1882.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN ROTTERDAM.

Tobacco.—The importations of Maryland were very small, on account of the inferior quality of the 1881 crop; the arrivals of Virginia were important, and, notwithstanding the quality was not so good as in former years, high prices were paid.

The consumption of Kentucky is very small on account of its high prices; consequently the arrivals were insignificant.

Manila, Havana, and Brazil tobacco were in less demand, and only a little was done in them, at low prices.

The following statement shows the imports and stocks in Rotterdam for the last two years. It will be observed therefrom that the importations of Java and Sumatra tobacco have been very large, whilst the American tobaccos show a big decrease:

From—	Imports.		Stocks.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Java, Sumatra; packages.....	90,708	74,337	10,476	9,842
United States; hogsheads.....	3,938	4,634	592	1,174
Other countries; baskets.....	6,833	9,877	1,859	7,815

Cotton.—The trade in this article has been unfavorable for the importers, on account of the high prices in the beginning of the year, and the heavy decline which followed, and which was unexpectedly heavy.

The following statement shows the imports, deliveries, and stocks in the Netherlands for the last two years:

From—	Imports.		Deliveries.		Stocks.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
United States.....	80,284	96,289	78,980	96,634	7,902	6,598
East Indies and other countries.....	74,589	70,859	76,387	68,829	3,802	5,600
	154,873	167,148	155,367	165,473	11,704	12,198

Of the total number of bales imported in the Netherlands in 1882 11,547 bales were received at Rotterdam. The stocks on December 31, 1882, in this port amounted to 2,653 bales American and 1,100 bales East Indian.

Bacon and lard.—These important export articles have been entirely in the hands of speculators, and prices have been so high that the consumers have refrained from buying.

Rosin.—Large quantities were imported in the spring and summer, when an extensive business was done. Prime qualities have been in good demand for export to the East Indies. The stock on January 1, 1883, amounts to about 10,000 barrels.

Spirits of turpentine.—The high prices which ruled in 1881 have been generally sustained during 1882, but business has been very quiet.

Lubricating oil.—The consumption of this article is increasing as sundry tramway lines are using it. The stock on December 31, 1882, amounted to 350 barrels.

In addition to the above must still be added that the importations from the United States of manufactured articles are steadily increasing. American sewing-machines, clocks, watches, agricultural instruments, household goods, &c., do not only meet with a brisk demand, but are preferred to the same articles manufactured in other countries.

Navigation.—As the navigation statistics for the year 1882 have not yet been published, I have prepared the following statements for 1881 and 1880. The number of steamers and sailing vessels entered with cargoes or in ballast is shown in the following condensed report:

Kind.	1881.						1880.					
	Cargoes.		Ballast.		Total.		Cargoes.		Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers	2,897	1,520,017	38	19,183	2,935	1,539,200	2,709	1,433,444	38	21,552	2,747	1,454,996
Sailing vessels.	702	240,142	36	7,066	738	247,208	720	269,610	43	3,699	763	273,309
Total	3,599	1,760,159	74	26,249	3,673	1,786,408	3,429	1,703,054	81	25,251	3,510	1,728,305

The following statements show the navigation by flag and by countries. I specially call attention to the fact that only three American ships entered this port in 1881, and five in 1882.

Flags.	1881.		1880.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	9	4,343	10	5,725
Belgian	1	1,059	1	557
Danish	44	12,879	48	16,700
English	2,447	1,233,954	2,299	1,140,142
French	65	11,852	43	11,073
German	288	129,369	293	141,386
Greek	4	2,912	.....	.....
Italian	31	18,040	34	21,279
Dutch	551	279,253	555	291,208
Norwegian	144	55,570	147	63,680
Russian	26	8,613	21	8,955
Sandwich Islands	1	863	.....	.....
Spanish	12	5,759	9	3,361
Sweden	47	18,251	44	19,226
United States	3	3,691	6	5,013
	3,673	1,786,408	3,510	1,728,305

Countries.	1881.				1880.			
	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Total capacity.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Total capacity.
EUROPE.				<i>Cub. met.</i>				<i>Cub. met.</i>
Belgium .....	.....	8	8	11,642	1	7	8	11,839
Denmark	3	1	4	2,780	5	1	6	3,128
France	49	164	213	152,203	25	145	170	127,943
Germany	36	118	154	162,842	27	129	156	182,730
Great Britain	163	1,780	1,943	2,359,231	164	1,745	1,909	2,300,225

Countries.	1881.				1880.			
	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Total capacity.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Total capacity.
EUROPE—Cont'd.				<i>Cub. met.</i>				
Greece.....	1	2	3	3,239	1	.....	1	294
Italy.....	4	3	7	8,053	7	15	22	36,323
Netherlands.....	30	3	33	10,578	2	7	9	34,575
Portugal.....	1	3	4	4,722	.....	3	3	4,990
Russia.....	73	233	306	492,706	78	166	244	383,375
Spain.....	6	415	421	726,306	14	331	345	633,914
Sweden and Norway....	61	48	109	74,066	40	49	89	61,416
Turkey.....	1	31	32	78,193	.....	18	18	38,464
ASIA.								
British colonies.....	25	8	33	102,146	9	2	11	32,136
Dutch colonies.....	23	16	39	134,158	27	12	39	120,150
Siam.....	1	.....	1	2,442	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	2	2	4	5,115	.....	.....	.....	.....
AFRICA.								
British colonies.....	2	.....	2	1,214	2	.....	2	1,437
French colonies.....	1	25	26	63,546	.....	26	26	59,138
Liberia.....	1	.....	1	607	3	.....	3	1,878
Portuguese colonies.....	6	.....	6	5,063	5	.....	5	4,119
West Coast.....	19	3	22	19,800	23	7	30	31,455
AMERICA.								
Argentine Republic....	1	.....	1	753	2	.....	2	1,564
Bolivia.....	3	.....	3	3,967	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	2	.....	2	1,468	7	.....	7	8,667
British colonies.....	15	2	17	24,954	7	3	10	20,061
Chili.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	9,513
Hayti and San Domingo.	26	.....	26	25,397	23	.....	23	21,467
Mexico.....	7	1	8	5,885	15	.....	15	11,190
Peru.....	22	.....	22	34,920	17	.....	17	31,583
Spanish colonies.....	1	.....	1	691	3	.....	3	2,762
Uruguay.....	2	.....	2	1,636	1	.....	1	777
Venezuela and Colombia	1	.....	1	485	8	.....	8	6,176
United States.....	146	69	215	530,709	242	81	323	707,455
AUSTRALIA.								
British colonies.....	4	.....	4	3,957	.....	.....	.....	.....
	738	2,935	3,673	5,055,474	763	2,747	3,510	4,891,104

Official statistics of clearances are not published.

JNO. F. WINTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, January 16, 1883.

BELGIUM.

Report by Consul Wilson on the commerce of Belgium for the years 1882 and 1883.

COMMERCE.

The total commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, embracing imports and exports for 1882, amounted in value to 5,415,500,000 francs, and was 3 per cent. more than for 1881. The importations for transit direct and for storage in the "entrepôts" amounted to 2,851,600,000 francs and exceeded the importations of 1881 by 2 per cent. The value

of the exportations, including foreign and domestic products, amounted to 2,563,900,000 francs, and was 4 per cent. more than in 1881.

The foreign importations for consumption in the Kingdom and the products of the soil and domestic industries of the country exported to foreign countries amounted together to a total value of 2,933,500,000 francs, and was about equal to that of 1881.

The total value of foreign imports for consumption in the country was 1,607,600,000 francs, or 1 per cent. less than in 1881. The value of purely Belgian exports to foreign countries was 1,325,900,000 francs, and was about 2 per cent. more than in 1881.

The total value of the commerce between the United States and Belgium in 1882 was 230,020,000 francs, of which aggregate the importations amounted to 185,343,000, and the exports to 44,677,000 francs, thus showing a balance in our favor amounting to the handsome sum of 140,666,000 francs, which, however, is less by 33,727,000 francs than in 1881. Of flour and grain alone the value of our exports to this country in 1882 was less by 18,481,000 francs than in 1881, and the value of our salted meat exports was also less by 17,374,000 francs, making a total decline in the value of these articles alone of 35,855,000 francs in 1882 from the amount of our sales in 1881.

The aggregate commerce between this country and the United States for the first nine months of the present year amounted to 158,854,627 francs, of which the value of the imports was 136,537,988; and that of the exports 22,316,639 francs, thus showing a difference in favor of the United States for these nine months of 114,221,349 francs, being 7,922,190 francs less than for the first nine months of 1882.

Tables A and B will show the entire import and export trade in kind, quantity, and value with all foreign countries for the first nine months of the present year, and also the customs duty paid to this Government. Table C will show the export and import trade between Belgium and the United States in kind and value for the first nine months of 1882 and 1883 compared.

MANUFACTURES.

The mining of coal and metallic ores, and the manufactures incident thereto, constitute, with the manufacture of plate and window glass, the chief mechanical industries of this country, and with their prosperous or depressed condition involve all other branches of manufacture. Indeed, such is the predominance of these manufactures that the Government does not publish annual statistics of any others; consequently, it is almost impossible to obtain any reliable information as to the annual product and value of a vast number of textile and other manufactures in the Kingdom, which, in their aggregate, employ a great number of workmen, and very considerably contribute to the producing wealth of the nation; and as no statistics of the above-mentioned large manufactures have yet been published by the Government for this year, it is equally impossible to give, with any degree of certainty, either their product or value for the whole Kingdom; but as most of the large mills and workshops are located within this consular district I am enabled to judge from other sources, more or less correctly, of the degree of prosperity they enjoy. With the exception of the manufactures of plate and window glass, the present has not been so prosperous a year for manufactures as 1882. Prices have not only ruled lower than in 1882, but both the home and foreign demands have fallen off considerably. Indeed, such is the strait to which the proprietors of the foundries, iron and steel mills, and large construction companies are

reduced that they urgently appeal to the Government to abolish the present duty on foreign ores and grant them cheaper transportation for all their material. In these memorials they declare that they have already so exhausted all means of cheapening their product that unless the Government comes to their aid in this manner, they will not longer be able to compete successfully with their rivals of other manufacturing nations; and, had it not been for the unexpected increased demand for glass from the United States, the manufacturers of this article would doubtless be in the same condition as the workers in iron and other metals. The increasing depth of the coal mines (the mean being about 1,600 feet), and the consequent growing cost of the output, is one of the difficulties with which all the great mechanical industries of this country have now to contend, and this, with the increasing scarcity of good domestic ores and the upward tendency of the price of manual labor and all other constituent elements of manufacture, renders the outlook of the glass and metallurgic industries of this country anything but favorable, and fully justifies them in their appeal to the Government for aid.

In table No. 1 will be found an exhibit of the production and value of these industries in 1882, the latest information published on the subject.

By a reference to Table C it will be seen that during the first nine months of 1882 we imported from Belgium 7,800 francs worth of steel manufactures, and during the first nine months of the present year the value of our imports of these same articles amounted to 3,230,649 francs. Of cast-steel the value of our imports during the first nine months of 1882 was 30,046 francs; and during the same period of the present year 60,450 francs.

No better commentary than this can be given of the effect of the late reduction of our tariff on the metallic industries of our country.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND AGRICULTURE OF BELGIUM.

The climate of Belgium, when compared with that of other European countries, may fairly be denominated mild. It is less cold in winter and hot in summer than Germany; less subject to protracted summer heats and droughts than France, and much less humid both in summer and winter than England, notwithstanding the fact that it rains, on an average, 192 days in the year. Although there are fewer rainy days in the basin of the Mediterranean than in that of the North Sea and the Baltic, the annual rainfall is much greater; hence Belgium, situated in the latter regions, is less subject to torrential rain storms, and much more favored with frequent refreshing showers than any of the countries of Southern Europe. The mean annual temperature for the entire kingdom is 50° Fahrenheit. The extreme cold of winter, in the central portion of the country, seldom is indicated below zero, Fahrenheit; and the greatest heat of summer rarely, if ever, surpasses 85°. On the eastern frontier of the Kingdom, in the Ardennaise region, at an elevation of from 1,500 to 1,800 feet above the sea level the mean temperature is about 3° higher than in the plains of Brabant and Flanders; and during a large portion of the winter these heights are covered with snow, whilst throughout all the rest of the Kingdom snow rarely rests upon the ground for more than a day or two at a time.

SOIL.

The soil of the Kingdom may be geologically divided into several distinct regions, each adapted by nature to particular agricultural products and cultivated with a reference thereto. Starting from the shores

of the North Sea, we first encounter the Polders, the soil of which is chiefly composed of marine deposits, in which all kinds of leguminous plants flourish to a degree surpassing any other portion of the Kingdom. Barley is also largely grown on this soil. On the sandy plains of Flanders, where, by costly fertilization, the land is made to yield enormous crops, rye predominates; farther in the interior the soil chiefly consists of a rich clay loam, and wheat is there principally cultivated; still farther eastward, in the Condroz region, buckwheat and rye are also largely grown; while in the higher regions of the Ardennes, oats is the only crop that can be relied on with any degree of certainty. In all these districts, excepting perhaps the Condroz and Ardennes, alongside of the dominant crops, as will be seen in the tables herewith given, a great number of other agricultural products are raised, but for their culture they require expensive fertilizers peculiarly adapted to the crop desired.

The topographical conformation of the country may be regarded as an inclined plane, extending from the sea level on the west through successive and superimposed geological strata to an elevation of 1,800 feet on the eastern frontier; and in no other country is there a more intelligent adaptation of crops to the natural character of the soil than throughout this entire region, and I think it may be further said that in no other country has the appropriate adaptation of fertilizers to the diversity of natural soils resulted in a better yield per acre than throughout this country.

The following series of tables will give approximately the amount of land in the Kingdom under cultivation, with the chief agricultural products raised upon it; and in the inclosed table marked D will be seen the mean yield per hectare of these products in each province and for the Kingdom in the present year.

The crops of the present year have been generally good; fine weather during the growing and harvest seasons has brought to the farmers a more than medium yield to their industry, and has thus not only secured them against want, but will doubtless enable them to sell a considerable surplus in the local markets of the country.

Of this class of the Belgian people I think it may be truly said that notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which they labor in consequence of overpopulation, a too small subdivision of cultivable land, and the constant necessity for expensive fertilizers, they enjoy a degree of comfort and manifest an amount of sturdy, healthful independence not to be found anywhere else on this continent.

1. *Polder region.*

This region comprises 97,304 hectares, of which 85,461 are devoted to agriculture, as follows:

	Hectares.
1. Wheat	12,811
2. Barley	9,715
3. Beans of various kinds	6,585
4. Potatoes	5,527
5. Rye	3,478
6. Clover	2,769
7. Flax	1,859
8. Peas, &c.	1,173
9. Pasturage	26,116
10. Wood plantations	437
11. Undetermined culture	14,991
Total	85,461

2. *Sablonous or sandy region.*

This region has 818,636 hectares, 729,322 of which are devoted to agriculture. The principal products are:

	Hectares.
1. Rye.....	142,050
2. Potatoes.....	60,566
3. Wheat.....	48,262
4. Flax.....	28,757
5. Oats.....	42,525
6. Clover.....	32,101
7. Colza.....	8,253
8. Barley.....	11,319
9. Beets.....	3,504
10. Tobacco.....	1,006
11. Beans of various kinds.....	2,930
12. Wood plantations.....	89,573
13. Pasturage.....	81,310
14. Bruyères.....	109,563
15. Undetermined culture.....	67,603
Total.....	729,322

3. *Sandy loam region.*

This region consists of 270,232 hectares; 248,477 of which are under cultivation. The principal products are:

	Hectares.
1. Wheat.....	50,747
2. Rye.....	39,322
3. Oats.....	25,278
4. Potatoes.....	23,172
5. Clover.....	22,000
6. Barley.....	4,943
7. Flax.....	4,500
8. Beets.....	2,685
9. Beans of various kinds.....	2,605
10. Cabbage and turnips.....	1,763
11. Peas and lentils.....	1,628
12. Wood plantations.....	25,202
13. Pasturage.....	21,408
14. Undetermined culture.....	23,224
Total.....	248,477

4. *Clay region.*

This region comprises 696,425 hectares, of which 657,734 are devoted to agriculture. The principal products are:

	Hectares.
1. Wheat.....	146,043
2. Rye.....	71,711
3. Oats.....	54,251
4. Clover.....	53,773
5. Potatoes.....	45,740
6. Flax.....	35,370
7. Sugar beets.....	13,707
8. Barley.....	11,194
9. Beans of various kinds.....	10,288
10. Peas.....	5,469
11. Pasturage.....	68,066
12. Wood plantations.....	19,312
13. Undetermined culture.....	121,910
Total.....	657,734

5. *Calcareous and carboniferous region.*

This region comprises 548,331 hectares, of which 500,193 are cultivated. The principal products are :

	Hectares.
1. Oats	86,409
2. Spelt	55,820
3. Clover	32,060
4. Potatoes	21,405
5. Wheat	21,133
6. Barley	5,259
7. Peas and lentils	4,587
8. Beans	2,132
9. Beets	3,697
10. Wood plantations	129,393
11. Pasturage	59,538
12. Undetermined culture	78,760
Total	500,193

6. *Schistous and quartz clay region of the Ardennes.*

This region is composed of 420,174 hectares, of which 373,376 are devoted to agriculture. The following are the principal products :

	Hectares.
1. Oats	28,102
2. Rye	10,601
3. Potatoes	10,112
4. Barley, &c	1,072
5. Wood plantations	123,227
6. Pasturage	54,694
7. Undetermined culture	145,568
Total	373,376

7. *Jurassic region of Luxemburg.*

This region comprises 94,416 hectares, of which 89,190 are under cultivation. The principal products are :

	Hectares.
1. Oats	10,421
2. Potatoes	4,885
3. Wheat	3,574
4. Clover	3,494
5. Rye	2,770
6. Barley	1,118
7. Wood plantations	31,394
8. Pasturage	13,476
9. Undetermined culture	18,058
Total	89,190

Although the cultivation of the beet for the manufacture of sugar in this country does not compare in extent with that of Germany, it is, nevertheless, steadily growing in importance, and bids fair soon to become the most remunerative agricultural industry of this kingdom, and from a careful examination of the soil in which they are here grown with the greatest success I am convinced that this could be made one of the most productive and profitable industries of the United States. During quite an extended tour through the Middle and Northwestern States last summer I was struck with the similarity of much of the soil over which I passed to that of the best beet-growing portions of this country, and I feel confident that if, with our greater degree of

summer sun and superior natural soil of the Northwest, we would devote more of our capital to the cultivation of the beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, we could not only make it more profitable than in either of these countries, but would not fail soon to make it one of the chief sources of our agricultural wealth.

JNO. WILSON,
Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, December 13, 1883.

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries for the first nine months of 1883.

A.—IMPORTS.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Germany	Arms .....	.....	145, 219	.....
England	do .....	.....	224, 050	.....
United States	do .....	.....	215, 228	.....
France	do .....	.....	595, 712	.....
Netherlands	do .....	.....	26, 221	.....
Other countries	do .....	.....	67, 911	.....
	Total .....	.....	1, 274, 341	.....
France	Ashes	827, 818 kilograms	.....	.....
Holland	do	2, 152, 257 do	.....	.....
Other countries	do	105, 040 do	.....	.....
	Total	3, 085, 115	61, 703	.....
Germany	Beer	46, 552 hectoliters	.....	.....
England	do	11, 297 do	.....	.....
Holland	do	6, 427 do	.....	.....
Other countries	do	1, 552 do	.....	.....
	Total	65, 828	2, 633, 120	395, 146
England	Biscuits and macaroni	171, 463 kilos	.....	.....
France	do	413, 586 do	.....	.....
Germany	do	970 do	.....	.....
Holland	do	58, 145 do	.....	.....
Other countries	do	89, 104 do	.....	.....
	Total	733, 268	667, 283	.....
Germany	Books	81, 460 kilograms	.....	.....
England	do	14, 240 do	.....	.....
France	do	377, 321 do	.....	.....
Other countries	do	28, 320 do	.....	.....
	Total	501, 341	3, 509, 387	.....
Germany	Other printed matter .....	.....	138, 360	.....
England	do .....	.....	55, 421	.....
France	do .....	.....	496, 093	.....
Holland	do .....	.....	22, 767	.....
Other countries	do .....	.....	33, 036	.....
	Total .....	.....	745, 677	.....
Germany	Butter .....	.....	508, 621	.....
France	do .....	.....	2, 076, 093	.....
Holland	do .....	.....	3, 514, 489	.....
Switzerland	do .....	.....	108, 147	.....
	Total .....	.....	6, 207, 350	.....
Germany	Candles .....	.....	25, 353	.....
England	do .....	.....	41, 694	.....
France	do .....	.....	55, 821	.....
Holland	do .....	.....	11, 652	.....
Other countries	do .....	.....	155	.....
	Total .....	.....	134, 675	13, 467

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Germany	Carriages .....	.....	36,067	.....
England	do .....	.....	45,664	.....
France	do .....	.....	127,597	.....
Holland	do .....	.....	10,637	.....
Other countries	do .....	.....	6,044	.....
	Total .....	.....	226,009	22,490
Germany	Chemical products .....	.....	1,718,187	.....
England	do .....	.....	7,951,926	.....
United States	do .....	.....	760,400	.....
France	do .....	.....	2,202,027	.....
Holland	do .....	.....	942,597	.....
Other countries	do .....	.....	174,551	.....
	Total .....	.....	13,749,688	.....
Germany	Chocolate	kilograms.. 7,195	.....	.....
England	do	do 22,258	.....	.....
France	do	do 85,804	.....	.....
Holland	do	do 22,301	.....	.....
Switzerland	do	do 15,659	.....	.....
Other countries	do	do 274	.....	.....
	Total	153,491	460,473	54,670
Germany	Clothes .....	.....	1,971,238	.....
England	do .....	.....	1,986,162	.....
France	do .....	.....	2,387,980	.....
Holland	do .....	.....	71,790	.....
Other countries	do .....	.....	24,232	.....
	Total	6,441,402	6,441,402	643,215
Germany	Coal	tons.. 323,952	.....	.....
England	do	do 216,865	.....	.....
France	do	do 91,268	.....	.....
Holland	do	do 287,687	.....	.....
	Total	919,772	13,336,694	.....
England	Coffee	kilograms.. 1,249,608	.....	.....
Brazil	do	do 11,252,003	.....	.....
United States	do	do 1,814,353	.....	.....
France	do	do 5,245,489	.....	.....
Hayti	do	do 275,121	.....	.....
Germany	do	do 298,346	.....	.....
Holland	do	do 6,042,383	.....	.....
Other countries	do	do 156,978	.....	.....
	Total	26,334,281	40,291,550	3,551,801
Germany	Coke	tons.. 16,776	.....	.....
France	do	do 7,727	.....	.....
Other countries	do	do 167	.....	.....
	Total	24,670	503,268	.....
Germany	Copper and nickel	kilograms.. 402,182	.....	.....
England	do	do 2,853,081	.....	.....
Australia	do	do 270,180	.....	.....
Brazil	do	do 92,080	.....	.....
France	do	do 63,370	.....	.....
Holland	do	do 1,205,150	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	do 25,000	.....	.....
Other countries	do	do 25,772	.....	.....
	Total	4,936,815	10,860,993	.....
From all countries	Cotton	kilograms.. 19,543,229	35,877,812	.....
Germany	Cotton goods	do 481,453	.....	.....
England	do	do 638,466	.....	.....
France	do	do 418,272	.....	.....
Holland	do	do 86,418	.....	.....
Other countries	do	do 19,207	.....	.....
	Total	1,643,816	9,040,980	1,296,450

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Germany	Cotton laces .....	.....	70, 630	.....
England	do .....	.....	519, 647	.....
France	do .....	.....	436, 401	.....
Other countries	do .....	.....	27, 564	.....
	Total .....	.....	1, 054, 242	74, 099
Germany	Cotton thread	kilograms 171, 452	.....	.....
England	do	do 356, 393	.....	.....
France	do	do 35, 199	.....	.....
Other countries	do	do 3, 728	.....	.....
	Total	566, 772	2, 067, 088	137, 327
Germany	Earthenware	kilograms 631, 786	.....	.....
England	do	do 76, 717	.....	.....
France	do	do 169, 168	.....	.....
Holland	do	do 288, 970	.....	.....
Switzerland	do	do 8, 754	.....	.....
Other countries	do	do 17, 390	.....	.....
	Total	1, 192, 785	178, 918	12, 684
Germany	Eggs	36, 640, 657	.....	.....
England	do	122	.....	.....
France	do	7, 730, 028	.....	.....
Holland	do	3, 307, 676	.....	.....
Italy	do	39, 384, 550	.....	.....
Switzerland	do	950, 084	.....	.....
Other countries	do	9, 600	.....	.....
	Total	88, 022, 117	8, 802, 212	.....
Germany	Fish	kilograms 133, 860	.....	.....
England	do	do 1, 178, 930	.....	.....
France	do	do 234, 441	.....	.....
Holland	do	do 3, 890, 508	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	do 398, 063	.....	.....
Other countries	do	do 17, 810	.....	.....
	Total	5, 853, 616	2, 048, 765	.....
Germany	Flour of all kinds	kilograms 1, 329, 037	.....	.....
England	do	do 731, 646	.....	.....
United States	do	do 7, 158, 220	.....	.....
France	do	do 19, 717, 100	.....	.....
Holland	do	do 13, 755, 097	.....	.....
Russia	do	do 107, 425	.....	.....
Other countries	do	do 443, 931	.....	.....
	Total	43, 242, 456	23, 350, 926	.....
England	Fruits	kilograms 16, 724	.....	.....
Spain	Almonds	do 22, 973	.....	.....
France	do	do 86, 951	.....	.....
Germany	do	do 3, 186	.....	.....
Portugal	do	do 75, 730	.....	.....
Other countries	do	do 5, 263	.....	.....
	Total	210, 827	258, 406	74, 120
England	Figs	kilograms 36, 339	.....	.....
Spain	do	do 50, 837	.....	.....
France	do	do 70, 265	.....	.....
Italy	do	do 119, 632	.....	.....
Holland	do	do 6, 012	.....	.....
Portugal	do	do 249, 648	.....	.....
Other countries	do	do 3, 109	.....	.....
	Total	535, 842	246, 487	48, 226
England	Oranges and lemons	kilos 1, 615, 196	.....	.....
Spain	do	do 660, 128	.....	.....
France	do	do 137, 178	.....	.....
Italy	do	do 651, 479	.....	.....
Holland	do	do 160, 888	.....	.....
Other countries	do	do 33, 269	.....	.....
	Total	3, 258, 138	1, 303, 275	293, 239

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Germany	Prunes	kilograms..	240, 534	
England	do	do	27, 544	
France	do	do	164, 616	
Holland	do	do	136, 489	
Other countries.....	do	do	35, 978	
	Total	605, 161	364, 654	148, 291
England'	Raisins	kilograms..	813, 277	
Spain	do	do	45, 948	
France	do	do	23, 187	
Greece	do	do	347, 368	
Holland	do	do	164, 586	
Other countries.....	do	do	41, 912	
	Total	1, 436, 278	1, 034, 120	359, 079
Germany	Other fresh fruits		53, 989	
England	do		30, 246	
France	do		277, 196	
Holland	do		207, 997	
Other countries.....	do		16, 910	
	Total		586, 338	22, 969
England	Other dried fruits		195, 348	
United States	do		66, 518	
France	do		67, 199	
Germany	do		62, 873	
Italy	do		82, 298	
Other countries.....	do		89, 561	
	Total		563, 797	56, 380
Germany	Glass	kilograms..	1, 725, 215	
England	Bottles	do	7, 248	
France	do	do	153, 110	
Holland	do	do	30, 758	
Other countries.....	do	do	939	
	Total	1, 917, 270	306, 763	19, 252
Germany	Plate glass		12, 917	
England	do		8, 353	
France	do		2, 035	
Holland	do		5, 306	
Other countries.....	do		393	
	Total		29, 004	2, 900
Germany	Window glass		8, 025	
England	do		2, 547	
France	do		6, 464	
Other countries.....	do		653	
	Total		17, 689	1, 769
Germany	Common glassware		351, 956	
England	do		12, 589	
France	do		255, 386	
Other countries.....	do		19, 555	
	Total		639, 486	63, 949
Germany	Fine glassware		29, 004	
England	do		6, 581	
France	do		13, 950	
Other countries.....	do		8, 930	
	Total		58, 465	5, 846
Germany	Grain, wheat	kilograms..	22, 970, 384	
England	do	do	6, 567, 249	
Australia	do	do	5, 115, 780	
Austria	do	do	4, 496, 708	
Brazil	do	do	3, 899, 179	

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Chili.....	Grain, wheat..... kilograms..	3, 899, 179		
Denmark.....	do..... do.....	192, 097		
Egypt.....	do..... do.....	4, 038, 120		
United States.....	do..... do.....	184, 806, 945		
France.....	do..... do.....	5, 974, 400		
India.....	do..... do.....	102, 592, 187		
Mexico.....	do..... do.....	1, 202, 800		
Holland.....	do..... do.....	16, 799, 321		
Peru.....	do..... do.....	16, 799, 321		
British America.....	do..... do.....	10, 491, 642		
Argentine Republic.....	do..... do.....	13, 369, 583		
Roumania.....	do..... do.....	53, 010, 851		
Russia.....	do..... do.....	96, 420, 438		
Sweden and Norway.....	do..... do.....	96, 420, 438		
Turkey.....	do..... do.....	2, 708, 640		
Uruguay.....	do..... do.....	2, 708, 640		
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	606, 351		
	Total.....	535, 262, 595	160, 578, 778	
Germany.....	Rye..... kilograms..	2, 539, 972		
British America.....	do..... do.....	2, 717, 710		
Denmark.....	do..... do.....	387, 382		
United States.....	do..... do.....	26, 758, 383		
France.....	do..... do.....	20, 055, 454		
Holland.....	do..... do.....	646, 922		
Russia.....	do..... do.....	38, 794, 081		
Roumania.....	do..... do.....	7, 437, 240		
	Total.....	99, 337, 144	19, 867, 428	
Algeria.....	Barley and malt..... kilograms..	317, 126		
Germany.....	do..... do.....	8, 119, 619		
England.....	do..... do.....	1, 034, 668		
Austria.....	do..... do.....	1, 521, 904		
Bulgaria.....	do..... do.....	870, 000		
Denmark.....	do..... do.....	435, 687		
Spain.....	do..... do.....	90, 000		
United States.....	do..... do.....	1, 164, 000		
France.....	do..... do.....	19, 700, 766		
Italy.....	do..... do.....	7, 134, 949		
Holland.....	do..... do.....	8, 271, 201		
Roumania.....	do..... do.....	13, 249, 888		
Russia.....	do..... do.....	64, 452, 532		
Sweden and Norway.....	do..... do.....	976, 262		
Turkey.....	do..... do.....	3, 211, 854		
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	435, 558		
	Total.....	140, 986, 014	30, 507, 063	
Germany.....	Corn, oats, and buckwheat. kilos.	10, 945, 604		
England.....	do..... do.....	118, 434		
Brazil.....	do..... do.....	76, 630		
Denmark.....	do..... do.....	505, 185		
United States.....	do..... do.....	9, 897, 966		
France.....	do..... do.....	1, 925, 944		
Holland.....	do..... do.....	8, 362, 504		
India.....	do..... do.....	947, 690		
Argentine Republic.....	do..... do.....	1, 416, 337		
Roumania.....	do..... do.....	3, 516, 330		
Russia.....	do..... do.....	87, 632, 145		
Sweden and Norway.....	do..... do.....	7, 518, 459		
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	110, 000		
	Total.....	132, 973, 278	26, 594, 655	
Germany.....	Pearled barley..... kilograms..	187, 489		
France.....	do..... do.....	712, 063		
Holland.....	do..... do.....	1, 347, 264		
Russia.....	do..... do.....	1, 336, 015		
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	81, 922		
	Total.....	3, 664, 753	1, 832, 376	
Germany.....	Oleaginous grain..... kilograms..	1, 020, 826		
England.....	do..... do.....	4, 982, 238		
France.....	do..... do.....	1, 020, 294		

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
India.....	Oleaginous grain.... kilograms..	76,188,947		
Martinique	do.....do.....	1,940,000		
Holland.....	do.....do.....	624,116		
Argentine Republic	do.....do.....	7,325,846		
Roumania	do.....do.....	363,230		
Russia	do.....do.....	28,686,921		
Turkey.....	do.....do.....	92,150		
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	714,076		
	Total.....	122,958,644	39,346,766	
Germany	Peas, beans and lentils... kilos..	3,483,706		
England	do.....do.....	487,147		
Egypt	do.....do.....	1,939,340		
United States.....	do.....do.....	1,122,811		
France	do.....do.....	5,227,913		
Holland.....	do.....do.....	3,517,116		
British America	do.....do.....	1,856,750		
Roumania	do.....do.....	1,138,550		
Russia.....	do.....do.....	835,535		
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	647,222		
	Total	20,256,090	5,064,022	
England	Guano	588,116		
France.....	do.....do.....	2,397,810		
Holland.....	do.....do.....	1,368,388		
Peru.....	do.....do.....	1,925,200		
Uruguay.....	do.....do.....	455,900		
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	425,562		
	Total.....	7,160,976	2,363,122	
Germany	Hardware		3,434,594	
England	do.....		799,341	
France	do.....		3,759,128	
Holland	do.....		176,422	
Other countries.....	do.....		193,537	
	Total		8,363,022	833,998
England	Herring	454,098		
France.....	do.....do.....	290,249		
Germany	do.....do.....	15		
Holland.....	do.....do.....	3,317,664		
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	41,782		
	Total	4,103,808	1,041,523	
Germany	Hides, raw	1,469,896		
England.....	do.....do.....	1,490,823		
Brazil.....	do.....do.....	1,490,954		
United States.....	do.....do.....	524,993		
France.....	do.....do.....	4,753,742		
Holland.....	do.....do.....	1,609,883		
Argentine Republic.....	do.....do.....	14,278,513		
Switzerland.....	do.....do.....	149,092		
Uruguay	do.....do.....	4,376,993		
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	154,041		
	Total	30,298,930	51,508,181	
Germany	Hides, tanned..... kilograms..	114,210		
England.....	do.....do.....	184,408		
France	do.....do.....	279,186		
Holland	do.....do.....	21,796		
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	23,264		
	Total	622,864	3,737,184	124,028
Germany	Hops	221,086		
England.....	do.....do.....	104,953		
France	do.....do.....	91,220		
Holland.....	do.....do.....	41,800		
Russia.....	do.....do.....	45,327		
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	17,193		
	Total	521,379	3,128,274	

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Germany	Iron, cast and crude kilograms..	26,476,496	.....	.....
England	do	43,302,383	.....	.....
France	do	684,882	.....	.....
Holland	do	59,361,491	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	1,740,428	.....	.....
Other countries	do	255,731	.....	.....
	Total	131,821,411	8,568,395	307,938
Germany	Iron, old	629,746	.....	.....
England	do	777,571	.....	.....
France	do	180,791	.....	.....
Holland	do	9,340,036	.....	.....
Other countries	do	94,589	.....	.....
	Total	11,022,733	716,495	42,034
Algeria	Iron, ore and scrap kilograms..	9,450,000	.....	.....
Germany	do	164,841,408	.....	.....
Spain	do	28,463,416	.....	.....
France	do	59,746,074	.....	.....
Luxemburg	do	821,242,000	.....	.....
Italy	do	8,648,558	.....	.....
Holland	do	97,405,300	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	15,000	.....	.....
Other countries	do	284,231	.....	.....
	Total	1,191,095,987	14,293,152	.....
Germany	Iron, wire	3,752,111	.....	.....
England	do	144,289	.....	.....
France	do	72,688	.....	.....
Holland	do	70,809	.....	.....
Other countries	do	3,158	.....	.....
	Total	4,043,055	1,334,208	25,499
Germany	Iron, rails	53,845	.....	.....
France	do	56,299	.....	.....
Other countries	do	4,746	.....	.....
	Total	114,890	16,085	1,083
Germany	Iron, sheets	380,509	.....	.....
England	do	34,717	.....	.....
France	do	54,078	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	170,489	.....	.....
Other countries	do	9,894	.....	.....
	Total	649,687	129,937	4,477
Germany	Iron, nails	5,904	.....	.....
France	do	221,708	.....	.....
Holland	do	2,541	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	15,291	.....	.....
	Total	245,444	85,905	9,818
Germany	Iron, other	2,039,157	.....	.....
England	do	1,149,107	.....	.....
France	do	464,322	.....	.....
Holland	do	123,971	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	1,167,913	.....	.....
Other countries	do	131	.....	.....
	Total	4,946,601	840,922	45,401
Germany	Iron, manufactures of	1,156,621	.....	.....
England	do	342,619	.....	.....
France	do	746,925	.....	.....
Holland	do	45,221	.....	.....
Other countries	do	8,952	.....	.....
	Total	2,300,438	966,142	81,184
Germany	Iron, manuf. cast iron	386,533	.....	.....
England	do	104,289	.....	.....

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
France	Iron, manuf. cast iron .. kilos..	2, 319, 182		
Other countries	do	51, 150		
	Total	2, 861, 154	515, 008	45, 630
Germany	Lard	208, 256		
England	do	1, 526, 115		
United States	do	8, 387, 576		
France	do	3, 433, 528		
Holland	do	1, 638, 794		
Argentine Republic	do	1, 512, 066		
Uruguay	do	664, 045		
Other countries	do	229, 132		
	Total	17, 599, 512	17, 599, 512	
Germany	Lead	2, 964, 186		
England	do	39, 149		
France	do	42, 950		
Hamburg	do	20, 000		
Holland	do	33, 649		
	Total	3, 099, 934	1, 704, 964	
Germany	Linen	6, 661, 425		
England	do	168, 670		
France	do	8, 982, 037		
Holland	do	9, 575, 286		
Russia	do	4, 854, 147		
Other countries	do	219, 447		
	Total	30, 461, 012	50, 260, 670	
Germany	Linen thread	559, 255		
England	do	813, 359		
France	do	908, 895		
Holland	do	129, 121		
Other countries	do	51, 955		
	Total	2, 462, 585	9, 850, 340	
Germany	Linen goods		120, 907	
England	do		110, 840	
France	do		266, 755	
Holland	do		28, 452	
Other countries	do		1, 349	
	Total		528, 303	52, 838
Germany	Linen laces		116, 399	
England	do		56, 155	
France	do		186, 720	
Other countries	do		3, 550	
	Total		362, 824	686
	Live animals:			
Germany	Horned cattle	13, 343		
France	do	13, 320		
Luxemburg	do	3, 865		
Holland	do	60, 024		
Other countries	do	727		
	Total	91, 279	29, 209, 280	
Germany	Sheep	179, 369		
France	do	3, 608		
Holland	do	34, 858		
Luxemburg	do	24, 170		
Other countries	do	113		
	Total	242, 118	12, 105, 900	
Germany	Hogs	39, 839		
France	do	6, 174		

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Holland	Hogs	38,958		
Other countries	do	232		
	Total	85,203	4,430,556	
Germany	Horses	2,083		
England	do	1,827		
France	do	3,168		
Holland	do	2,252		
Other countries	do	44		
	Total	9,374	6,541,800	63,486
Germany	Lumber, oak	37,581		
France	do	10,469		
Holland	do	4,972		
Russia	do	1,402		
Other countries	do	2,574		
	Total	56,998	8,549,700	56,140
Germany	Lumber, other	15,087		
United States	do	5,094		
France	do	7,427		
Holland	do	5,996		
Russia	do	25,617		
Sweden and Norway	do	5,228		
Other countries	do	1,078		
	Total	65,527	11,139,590	181,256
Germany	Lumber, sawed	19,054		
United States	do	4,798		
France	do	3,013		
Holland	do	3,728		
Russia	do	32,920		
Sweden and Norway	do	192,443		
Other countries	do	1,531		
	Total	257,517	24,176,530	1,412,230
Germany	Meat	390,430		
England	do	1,862,475		
United States	do	6,176,205		
France	do	296,470		
Holland	do	383,380		
Other countries	do	568,367		
	Total	9,677,327	14,515,990	
Germany	Mechanical machines, kilograms	3,217,770		
England	do	3,676,349		
France	do	1,965,900		
Holland	do	187,054		
Other countries	do	168,409		
	Total	9,215,482	18,430,964	250,642
Germany	Musical instruments		333,519	
France	do		501,514	
Other countries	do		32,401	
	Total		867,434	51,956
England	Oils, alimentary	98,838		
Spain	do	10,398		
France	do	1,084,975		
Italy	do	100,214		
Holland	do	11,802		
Other countries	do	67,591		
	Total	1,374,318	3,435,795	
Germany	Oils, other	3,043,782		
England	do	8,571,436		
United States	do	653,757		
France	do	825,707		

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Italy	Oils, other	kilograms..	535, 142	
Holland	do	do	703, 799	
Other countries	do	do	857, 735	
	Total		15, 181, 358	13, 663, 222
Germany	Paper, wall-paper	kilograms..	144, 221	
England	do	do	121, 566	
France	do	do	147, 553	
Other countries	do	do	22, 217	
	Total		435, 557	1, 088, 893
				34, 870
Germany	Paper, other	kilograms..	1, 252, 399	
England	do	do	316, 487	
France	do	do	323, 705	
Holland	do	do	316, 910	
Sweden and Norway	do	do	424, 603	
Other countries	do	do	174, 828	
	Total		2, 808, 932	3, 370, 718
				88, 175
Germany	Pasteboard	kilograms..	{ 95, 842	
England	do	do	{ 45, 190	
France	do	do	13, 115	
Sweden and Norway	do	do	17, 231	
Other countries	do	do	59, 549	
	Total		12, 350	
			243, 277	72, 983
				9, 495
Germany	Petroleum, refined	kilograms..	771, 582	
England	do	do	938, 060	
United States	do	do	82, 265, 003	
Holland	do	do	34, 349	
Other countries	do	do	69, 611	
	Total		84, 078, 565	16, 815, 713
Germany	Petroleum, crude	kilograms..	3, 754, 399	
England	do	do	13, 767, 907	
Spain	do	do	258, 834	
United States	do	do	10, 205, 310	
France	do	do	12, 099, 938	
Holland	do	do	7, 402, 175	
Russia	do	do	2, 132, 824	
Sweden and Norway	do	do	616, 026	
Other countries	do	do	61, 044	
	Total		50, 298, 457	5, 029, 846
Germany	Porcelain			134, 350
England	do			43, 209
France	do			125, 454
Other countries	do			15, 011
	Total			318, 024
				31, 790
Germany	Potatoes	kilograms..	45, 843, 432	
France	do	do	32, 982, 336	
Holland	do	do	9, 432, 051	
Other countries	do	do	165, 003	
	Total		88, 422, 822	7, 958, 052
Germany	Rags	kilograms..	615, 298	
England	do	do	623, 082	
France	do	do	6, 617, 086	
Holland	do	do	977, 533	
Argentine Republic	do	do	153, 260	
Russia	do	do	12, 178	
Other countries	do	do	132, 562	
	Total		9, 130, 999	3, 652, 400
Germany	Railroad cars	kilograms..	44, 152	
England	do	do	54, 278	

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
France	Railroad cars	94, 792		
Other countries	do	19, 989		
	Total	213, 211	426, 422	5, 845
England	Rice	2, 235, 546		
Germany	do	960, 346		
United States	do	1, 677, 930		
India	do	36, 516, 567		
Holland	do	12, 313, 950		
Other countries	do	529, 649		
	Total	54, 233, 988	29, 829, 693	
England	Salt, raw	32, 389, 989		
France	do	22, 423, 805		
Germany	do	869, 693		
Portugal	do	902, 000		
Other countries	do	9, 870		
	Total	56, 595, 357	2, 263, 814	
Germany	Salt, refined	4, 713, 999		
England	do	17, 098, 221		
France	do	8, 208, 277		
Holland	do	284, 187		
Portugal	do	160, 000		
	Total	31, 464, 684	1, 887, 881	
Germany	Silk	18, 342		
England	do	17, 842		
France	do	52, 200		
Switzerland	do	6, 081		
Other countries	do	351		
	Total	94, 816	6, 637, 126	
Germany	Silk goods	33, 549		
France	do	88, 821		
Other countries	do	7, 632		
	Total	130, 002	9, 100, 140	378, 283
Germany	Silk laces		16, 739	
England	do		77, 180	
France	do		313, 132	
Other countries	do		4, 720	
	Total		411, 771	11, 645
England	Slate	429, 800		
France	do	28, 618, 490		
Holland	do	1, 182, 750		
Other countries	do	110, 655		
	Total	30, 341, 695	1, 031, 628	58, 318
Germany	Soda	306, 732		
England	do	20, 031, 512		
Chili	do	2, 437, 610		
France	do	24, 993, 771		
Mexico	do	940, 090		
Holland	do	224, 985		
Peru	do	13, 046, 054		
Other countries	do	766, 535		
	Total	62, 747, 289	18, 824, 187	
Germany	Starch	150, 387		
England	do	111, 096		
United States	do	182, 036		
Holland	do	1, 486, 898		
Other countries	do	20, 843		
	Total	1, 951, 260	1, 248, 806	

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Germany	Steel, cast	kilograms.. 41, 966		
England	do	do 80		
Other countries	do	do 52		
	Total	42, 098	4, 210	210
Germany	Steel, rails	kilograms.. 584, 161		
England	do	do 84, 759		
France	do	do 20, 450		
Holland	do	do 50, 431		
	Total	739, 801	295, 920	2, 535
Germany	Steel, manufactures of	kilos. 3, 867, 995		
England	do	do 598, 556		
France	do	do 266, 530		
Holland	do	do 45, 952		
Sweden and Norway	do	do 25, 419		
Other countries	do	do 37, 455		
	Total	4, 841, 907	8, 715, 412	24, 803
Germany	Stones	kilograms.. 4, 696, 000		
England	do	do 954, 955		
Spain	do	do 29, 000		
France	do	do 21, 397, 639		
Holland	do	do 7, 639, 754		
Italy	do	do 2, 672, 622		
Portugal	do	do 103, 830		
Other countries	do	do 412, 888		
	Total	37, 906, 688	2, 653, 469	
Germany	Stone ware		85, 883	
England	do		70, 724	
France	do		58, 330	
Holland	do		336, 875	
Other countries	do		5, 815	
	Total		557, 627	55, 763
Germany	Sugar, refined	kilograms.. 4, 205, 404		
England	do	do 2, 417, 188		
France	do	do 192, 237		
Holland	do	do 4, 216, 304		
	Total	11, 031, 133	8, 052, 727	380, 355
Germany	Sugar, raw	kilograms.. 555, 884		
England	do	do 3, 575, 573		
Brazil	do	do 153, 919		
Cuba and Porto Rico	do	do 2, 173, 036		
Egypt	do	do 18, 724		
France	do	do 675, 845		
Dutch India	do	do 3, 122, 694		
Martinique	do	do 223, 346		
Mexico	do	do 42, 580		
Holland	do	do 348, 788		
Philippine Island	do	do 217, 778		
British America	do	do 278, 972		
Réunion Island	do	do 1, 192, 244		
Other countries	do	do 32, 396		
	Total	12, 613, 779	8, 451, 232	
Algeria	Tan-bark	kilograms.. 996, 157		
Germany	do	do 36, 388		
England	do	do 391, 055		
France	do	do 14, 843, 940		
Holland	do	do 485, 033		
Other countries	do	do 75, 966		
	Total	16, 828, 539	3, 365, 708	
Germany	Tobacco, leaf	kilograms.. 807, 540		
England	do	do 676, 139		
United States	do	do 6, 165, 715		

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity	Value.	Amount of duties.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
France	Tobacco, leaf	670, 317 kilograms..	.....	.....
Italy	do	49, 796 do .....	.....	.....
Holland	do	3, 463, 830 do .....	.....	.....
Other countries	do	243, 360 do .....	.....	.....
	Total	12, 076, 697	20, 530, 385	2, 563, 125
Germany	Tobacco, cigars	7, 157 kilograms..	.....	.....
England	do	4, 403 do .....	.....	.....
United States	do	7, 906 do .....	.....	.....
France	do	7, 366 do .....	.....	.....
Holland	do	5, 759 do .....	.....	.....
Other countries	do	1, 046 do .....	.....	.....
	Total	33, 637	840, 925	92, 565
Germany	Tow	463, 016 kilograms..	.....	.....
England	do	178, 978 do .....	.....	.....
France	do	3, 312, 476 do .....	.....	.....
Holland	do	893, 318 do .....	.....	.....
Russia	do	1, 611, 568 do .....	.....	.....
Other countries	do	15, 365 do .....	.....	.....
	Total	6, 474, 721	8, 418, 137	.....
Germany	Vinegar	20, 691 hectoliters..	.....	.....
France	do	6, 156 do .....	.....	.....
Holland	do	9, 911 do .....	.....	.....
Other countries	do	9 do .....	.....	.....
	Total	36, 677	916, 925	264, 512
Germany	Whiskies	444 hectoliters..	.....	.....
England	do	1, 988 do .....	.....	.....
France	do	7, 101 do .....	.....	.....
Holland	do	2, 391 do .....	.....	.....
Other countries	do	60 do .....	.....	.....
	Total	11, 984	958, 720	976, 550
Germany	Wines	4, 345 hectoliters..	.....	.....
England	do	3, 347 do .....	.....	.....
Spain	do	2, 416 do .....	.....	.....
France	do	110, 199 do .....	.....	.....
Holland	do	1, 267 do .....	.....	.....
Other countries	do	1, 302 do .....	.....	.....
	Total	122, 876	24, 575, 200	71, 836
From all countries	Wool	47, 102, 393 kilograms..	188, 409, 572	.....
Germany	Woolen thread	76, 147 do .....	.....	.....
England	do	126, 986 do .....	.....	.....
France	do	552, 747 do .....	.....	.....
Other countries	do	4, 227 do .....	.....	.....
	Total	760, 107	7, 601, 070	196, 647
Germany	Woolen goods .....	.....	2, 782, 576	.....
England	do .....	.....	7, 447, 323	.....
France	do .....	.....	5, 367, 543	.....
Holland	do .....	.....	848, 991	.....
Other countries	do .....	.....	90, 813	.....
	Total .....	.....	16, 537, 246	1, 645, 797
Germany	Zinc	1, 191, 611 kilograms..	.....	.....
England	do	17, 854 do .....	.....	.....
France	do	539, 542 do .....	.....	.....
Holland	do	386, 902 do .....	.....	.....
Other countries	do	70, 557 do .....	.....	.....
	Total	2, 206, 466	1, 323, 880	.....
	Duty received on other articles .....	.....	.....	17, 780, 812
	.....	.....	.....	4, 432, 561
	Total francs .....	.....	1, 222, 857, 683	22, 213, 373

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
Germany	Arms .....	.....	2, 140, 286
England	do .....	.....	1, 193, 693
Austria	do .....	.....	132, 185
Brazil	do .....	.....	535, 210
China	do .....	.....	839, 000
Spain	do .....	.....	73, 997
United States	do .....	.....	821, 170
France	do .....	.....	2, 728, 427
Italy	do .....	.....	420, 438
Holland	do .....	.....	359, 308
Portugal	do .....	.....	481, 979
Argentine Republic	do .....	.....	213, 730
Russia	do .....	.....	136, 960
Switzerland	do .....	.....	207, 161
Other countries	do .....	.....	138, 913
	Total .....	.....	10, 422, 457
England	Ashes	kilograms.. 9, 180	.....
France	do	do 9, 397, 597	.....
Holland	do	do 154, 700	.....
Other countries	do	do 24, 650	.....
	Total	9, 586, 127	191, 722
Germany	Biscuits and macaroni	kilograms.. 18, 425	.....
England	do	do 20, 236	.....
France	do	do 102, 949	.....
Holland	do	do 119, 725	.....
Other countries	do	do 13, 566	.....
	Total	274, 901	187, 863
Germany	Books	kilograms.. 6, 928	.....
England	do	do 7, 999	.....
Brazil	do	do 4, 099	.....
United States	do	do 4, 298	.....
France	do	do 66, 155	.....
Holland	do	do 3, 824	.....
British America	do	do 4, 887	.....
Other countries	do	do 7, 211	.....
	Total	105, 401	632, 406
Germany	Other printed matter .....	.....	45, 416
England	do .....	.....	46, 965
United States	do .....	.....	18, 219
France	do .....	.....	538, 814
Holland	do .....	.....	53, 884
Argentine Republic	do .....	.....	23, 050
Other countries	do .....	.....	69, 872
	Total .....	.....	796, 220
England	Butter	kilograms.. 784, 937	.....
France	do	do 2, 305, 507	.....
Holland	do	do 39, 607	.....
Other countries	do	do 25, 130	.....
	Total	3, 155, 181	9, 465, 543
Germany	Candles	kilograms.. 580, 099	.....
England	do	do 1, 294, 578	.....
Brazil	do	do 80, 797	.....
Chili	do	do 121, 217	.....
China	do	do 31, 548	.....
Cuba and Porto Rico	do	do 100, 725	.....
Spain	do	do 369, 115	.....
France	do	do 156, 444	.....
Italy	do	do 4, 090	.....
Holland	do	do 10, 616	.....
Argentine Republic	do	do 67, 932	.....
Turkey	do	do 295, 736	.....
Other countries	do	do 586, 990	.....
	Total	3, 699, 887	9, 249, 718

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
France	Carriages of all kinds .....	.....	85, 448
Holland	do .....	.....	73, 185
Mexico	do .....	.....	9, 120
Uruguay	do .....	.....	15, 000
Other countries	do .....	.....	15, 348
	Total .....	.....	198, 101
Germany	Chemical products .....	.....	746, 951
England	do .....	.....	1, 890, 967
Spain	do .....	.....	313, 520
United States	do .....	.....	113, 070
France	do .....	.....	1, 316, 901
Holland	do .....	.....	281, 350
Russia	do .....	.....	165, 650
Sweden and Norway	do .....	.....	56, 275
Switzerland	do .....	.....	348, 745
Other countries	do .....	.....	386, 622
	Total .....	.....	5, 650, 051
Germany	Clothes .....	.....	429, 058
England	do .....	.....	2, 433, 238
Brazil	do .....	.....	80, 570
United States	do .....	.....	757, 158
France	do .....	.....	332, 225
Holland	do .....	.....	231, 432
Other countries	do .....	.....	193, 341
	Total .....	.....	4, 457, 022
France	Coal	tons. 2, 913, 638	.....
Holland	do	do. 84, 932	.....
Other countries	do	do. 128, 953	.....
	Total	3, 127, 523	45, 349, 083
France	Coke	tons. 660, 039	.....
Holland	do	do. 91, 770	.....
Other countries	do	do. 2, 536	.....
	Total	754, 345	15, 388, 638
Germany	Copper and nickel	killograms. 499, 705	.....
England	do	do. 104, 648	.....
France	do	do. 686, 455	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	do. 170	.....
Switzerland	do	do. 27, 946	.....
Other countries	do	do. 14, 684	.....
	Total	1, 333, 608	4, 000, 824
Germany	Cotton laces .....	.....	6, 378
England	do .....	.....	31, 200
United States	do .....	.....	27, 826
France	do .....	.....	92, 039
Other countries	do .....	.....	17, 126
	Total .....	.....	174, 569
Germany	Cotton goods	kilograms. 251, 526	.....
England	do	do. 1, 294, 071	.....
Brazil	do	do. 105, 827	.....
Chili	do	do. 96, 334	.....
United States	do	do. 120, 352	.....
France	do	do. 315, 198	.....
Holland	do	do. 659, 195	.....
Peru	do	do. 39, 495	.....
Argentine Republic	do	do. 377, 714	.....
Switzerland	do	do. 91, 333	.....
Other countries	do	do. 142, 097	.....
	Total	3, 493, 142	13, 972, 568
Germany	Cotton thread	kilograms. 75, 907	.....
England	do	do. 83, 602	.....
France	do	do. 365, 200	.....
Holland	do	do. 546, 941	.....

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
Switzerland.....	Cotton thread..... kilograms..	274, 998	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	56, 388	.....
	Total.....	1, 403, 036	4, 630, 019
Germany.....	Earthenware..... kilograms..	416, 946	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	473, 674	.....
Holland.....	do..... do.....	542, 857	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	83, 128	.....
	Total.....	1, 516, 605	227, 491
Germany.....	Eggs..... kilograms..	7, 492	.....
England.....	do..... do.....	14, 095, 884	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	19, 272, 910	.....
Holland.....	do..... do.....	80, 900	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	42	.....
	Total.....	33, 457, 228	3, 345, 723
Germany.....	Fish..... kilograms..	125, 151	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	709, 807	.....
Holland.....	do..... do.....	18, 664	.....
Switzerland.....	do..... do.....	40, 742	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	32, 953	.....
	Total.....	927, 317	341, 561
Germany.....	Flour of all kinds..... kilograms..	1, 084, 458	.....
England.....	do..... do.....	4, 337, 762	.....
Denmark.....	do..... do.....	1, 434, 670	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	15, 150, 953	.....
Holland.....	do..... do.....	4, 159, 201	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	do..... do.....	2, 304	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	672, 045	.....
	Total.....	26, 841, 393	7, 247, 176
Germany.....	Glass, bottles..... kilograms..	233, 976	.....
England.....	do..... do.....	1, 349, 672	.....
China.....	do..... do.....	40, 298	.....
United States.....	do..... do.....	50, 745	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	39, 019	.....
India.....	do..... do.....	175, 295	.....
Holland.....	do..... do.....	124, 638	.....
Argentine Republic.....	do..... do.....	79, 222	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	141, 120	.....
	Total.....	2, 233, 985	357, 439
Germany.....	Glass, plate-glass.....	.....	101, 702
England.....	do.....	.....	1, 34, 140
Australia.....	do.....	.....	836, 558
Austria.....	do.....	.....	161, 575
Brazil.....	do.....	.....	24, 530
Spain.....	do.....	.....	193, 555
United States.....	do.....	.....	911, 175
France.....	do.....	.....	47, 652
Holland.....	do.....	.....	400, 027
Russia.....	do.....	.....	172, 405
Uruguay.....	do.....	.....	11, 400
Other countries.....	do.....	.....	338, 906
	Total.....	.....	3, 792, 625
Germany.....	Window-glass..... kilograms..	3, 010, 156	.....
England.....	do..... do.....	19, 346, 267	.....
Australia.....	do..... do.....	175, 634	.....
Austria.....	do..... do.....	340, 754	.....
Brazil.....	do..... do.....	904, 273	.....
Chili.....	do..... do.....	419, 710	.....
China.....	do..... do.....	3, 798, 046	.....
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	do..... do.....	168, 625	.....
Denmark.....	do..... do.....	530, 070	.....
Egypt.....	do..... do.....	532, 255	.....
Spain.....	do..... do.....	726, 066	.....
United States.....	do..... do.....	19, 892, 864	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	1, 711, 547	.....

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
Greece	Window glass..... kilograms..	614,768	.....
India	do.....do.....	1,624,678	.....
Italy	do.....do.....	934,223	.....
Japan	do.....do.....	637,639	.....
Holland	do.....do.....	6,816,633	.....
British America	do.....do.....	2,527,182	.....
Argentine Republic	do.....do.....	904,119	.....
Roumania	do.....do.....	1,664,134	.....
Russia	do.....do.....	456,931	.....
Sweden and Norway	do.....do.....	624,578	.....
Switzerland	do.....do.....	852,339	.....
Turkey.....	do.....do.....	2,520,366	.....
Uruguay	do.....do.....	198,178	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	649,067	.....
	Total	72,581,704	29,032,682
England	Common glassware..... kilograms..	712,060	.....
Australia.....	do.....do.....	30,512	.....
Brazil	do.....do.....	107,021	.....
Chili.....	do.....do.....	182,644	.....
China.....	do.....do.....	141,985	.....
United States.....	do.....do.....	85,531	.....
France	do.....do.....	228,599	.....
Holland	do.....do.....	516,879	.....
Argentine Republic.....	do.....do.....	136,519	.....
Russia.....	do.....do.....	95,019	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	407,760	.....
	Total	2,644,529	2,247,850
Algeria	Fine glassware..... kilograms..	98,716	.....
Germany	do.....do.....	139,988	.....
England	do.....do.....	1,832,087	.....
Brazil.....	do.....do.....	25,420	.....
Chili.....	do.....do.....	15,215	.....
United States.....	do.....do.....	166,547	.....
France	do.....do.....	110,103	.....
India	do.....do.....	30,814	.....
Holland.....	do.....do.....	92,934	.....
Argentine Republic	do.....do.....	17,298	.....
Russia.....	do.....do.....	30,567	.....
Turkey.....	do.....do.....	44,625	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	62,713	.....
	Total	2,667,027	4,667,296
Germany	Grain, wheat, and spelt..... kilograms..	79,982,578	.....
England	do.....do.....	259,512	.....
Spain	do.....do.....	1,513,200	.....
France	do.....do.....	31,752,640	.....
Holland.....	do.....do.....	53,495,552	.....
Italy.....	do.....do.....	679,000	.....
Switzerland.....	do.....do.....	1,440,974	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	10,770	.....
	Total	169,134,226	47,367,583
Germany	Rye..... kilograms..	45,556,963	.....
France.....	do.....do.....	999,357	.....
Holland.....	do.....do.....	20,502,925	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	533	.....
	Total	67,059,778	13,411,956
Germany	Barley and malt..... kilograms..	14,692,157	.....
England	do.....do.....	623,607	.....
France.....	do.....do.....	6,220,537	.....
Holland.....	do.....do.....	6,936,044	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	213,865	.....
	Total	28,686,206	6,024,103
Germany	Peas, beans, and lentils..... kilograms..	3,068,519	.....
France.....	do.....do.....	1,942,849	.....
Holland.....	do.....do.....	518,661	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	167,519	.....
	Total	5,697,548	1,424,387

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
Germany	Corn, oats, and buckwheat .. kilograms..	16,351,546	.....
France	do	18,795,054	.....
Holland	do	9,929,412	.....
Switzerland	do	664,030	.....
Other countries	do	154,150	.....
	Total	45,894,192	9,178,838
Germany	Pearled barley	97,043	.....
France	do	127,171	.....
Holland	do	45,170	.....
Other countries	do	3,037	.....
	Total	272,421	136,210
Germany	Oleaginous grain	33,808,038	.....
England	do	247,984	.....
France	do	4,117,511	.....
Holland	do	21,263,207	.....
Other countries	do	77,014	.....
	Total	59,513,754	18,044,391
Germany	Guano	8,452,218	.....
England	do	7,760	.....
Spain	do	581,419	.....
France	do	1,288,829	.....
Italy	do	332,500	.....
Holland	do	3,217,093	.....
Switzerland	do	99,599	.....
Other countries	do	42,629	.....
	Total	14,022,047	4,627,276
Germany	Hardware .....	.....	630,135
England	do .....	.....	410,609
Brazil	do .....	.....	84,822
Chili	do .....	.....	36,250
China	do .....	.....	132,800
Spain	do .....	.....	129,252
France	do .....	.....	898,198
Holland	do .....	.....	429,749
Other countries	do .....	.....	543,944
	Total .....	.....	3,295,759
Germany	Herring	189,725	.....
France	do	94,747	.....
Holland	do	56,853	.....
	Total	341,325	126,290
Germany	Hides, raw	8,127,989	.....
England	do	2,867,675	.....
United States	do	985,364	.....
France	do	1,536,810	.....
Holland	do	1,600,310	.....
Greece	do	334,892	.....
Russia	do	82,236	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	318,669	.....
Other countries	do	454,038	.....
	Total	16,307,981	27,723,568
Germany	Hides, tanned	383,113	.....
England	do	137,795	.....
Austria	do	33,988	.....
United States	do	73,436	.....
France	do	508,296	.....
Holland	do	83,631	.....
Russia	do	5,341	.....
Other countries	do	103,585	.....
	Total	1,229,185	6,145,925
Germany	Hops	68,003	.....
England	do	405,703	.....
United States	do	55,740	.....
France	do	400,842	.....

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
Holland.....	Hops.....kilograms..	93, 669	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	17, 211	.....
	Total.....	1, 041, 168	6, 247, 008
Germany.....	Iron, cast and crude.....kilograms..	280, 252	.....
United States.....	do.....do.....	28, 235	.....
France.....	do.....do.....	10, 367, 194	.....
Holland.....	do.....do.....	338, 728	.....
Switzerland.....	do.....do.....	281, 588	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	108, 404	.....
	Total.....	11, 404, 401	741, 295
England.....	Iron, old.....kilograms..	114, 609	.....
China.....	do.....do.....	240, 100	.....
United States.....	do.....do.....	984, 255	.....
France.....	do.....do.....	4, 031, 379	.....
Holland.....	do.....do.....	77, 583	.....
Italy.....	do.....do.....	20, 866	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	24, 589	.....
	Total.....	5, 781, 381	375, 785
Germany.....	Iron-ore and scrap-iron.....kilograms..	43, 259, 997	.....
France.....	do.....do.....	211, 063, 406	.....
Holland.....	do.....do.....	30, 388, 850	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	232, 727	.....
	Total.....	284, 944, 980	2, 279, 560
England.....	Iron wire.....kilograms..	248, 743	.....
Brazil.....	do.....do.....	10, 064	.....
Spain.....	do.....do.....	179, 813	.....
United States.....	do.....do.....	531, 002	.....
Holland.....	do.....do.....	886, 150	.....
Portugal.....	do.....do.....	130, 694	.....
Argentine Republic.....	do.....do.....	16, 829	.....
Russia.....	do.....do.....	10, 000	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	226, 488	.....
	Total.....	2, 239, 783	739, 028
England.....	Iron rails.....kilograms..	193, 070	.....
Spain.....	do.....do.....	598, 781	.....
United States.....	do.....do.....	318, 000	.....
France.....	do.....do.....	1, 354, 068	.....
Holland.....	do.....do.....	2, 383, 585	.....
Greece.....	do.....do.....	294, 243	.....
Italy.....	do.....do.....	1, 124, 042	.....
Portugal.....	do.....do.....	4, 000	.....
Roumania.....	do.....do.....	265, 000	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	do.....do.....	251, 897	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	733, 981	.....
	Total.....	7, 522, 667	1, 053, 173
Germany.....	Iron, sheet.....kilograms..	2, 482, 929	.....
England.....	do.....do.....	1, 453, 916	.....
Austria.....	do.....do.....	180, 563	.....
Colombia.....	do.....do.....	255, 000	.....
Spain.....	do.....do.....	2, 214, 350	.....
France.....	do.....do.....	5, 636, 602	.....
Holland.....	do.....do.....	10, 073, 522	.....
Italy.....	do.....do.....	2, 438, 802	.....
Russia.....	do.....do.....	5, 946, 275	.....
Switzerland.....	do.....do.....	1, 619, 996	.....
Turkey.....	do.....do.....	730, 148	.....
Other countries.....	do.....do.....	1, 492, 080	.....
	Total.....	34, 524, 183	6, 214, 353
Algeria.....	Iron, other.....kilograms..	857, 967	.....
Germany.....	do.....do.....	1, 642, 588	.....
England.....	do.....do.....	30, 773, 410	.....
Australia.....	do.....do.....	2, 121, 880	.....
Austria.....	do.....do.....	149, 485	.....
Brazil.....	do.....do.....	553, 368	.....

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
China	Iron, other	kilograms..	20, 070, 835
Denmark	do	do	1, 995, 794
Spain	do	do	7, 568, 952
United States	do	do	3, 974, 959
France	do	do	14, 951, 885
Holland	do	do	42, 875, 624
India	do	do	760, 874
Italy	do	do	8, 262, 994
Philippine Islands	do	do	10, 269
Portugal	do	do	1, 298, 946
Argentine Republic	do	do	1, 887, 288
Roumania	do	do	1, 232, 977
Russia	do	do	3, 544, 133
Sweden and Norway	do	do	2, 211, 123
Switzerland	do	do	754, 209
Tunis	do	do	1, 307, 235
Turkey	do	do	5, 365, 582
Other countries	do	do	3, 304, 136
	Total	157, 476, 513	31, 495, 303
Germany	Iron, nails	kilograms..	401, 431
England	do	do	1, 673, 614
Brazil	do	do	119, 890
Chili	do	ds	108, 839
China	do	do	120, 278
Cuba and Porto Rico	do	do	643, 186
Denmark	do	do	19, 234
Spain	do	do	84, 709
United States	do	do	117, 268
France	do	do	139, 383
Italy	do	do	106, 881
Japan	do	do	126, 500
Holland	do	do	943, 644
Argentine Republic	do	do	112, 696
Roumania	do	do	51, 141
Russia	do	do	51, 849
Turkey	do	do	403, 536
Other countries	do	do	337, 885
	Total	5, 561, 964	1, 946, 687
Algeria	Iron, manufactures of	kilograms..	541, 818
Germany	do	do	774, 644
England	do	do	810, 773
Australia	do	do	477, 695
Austria	do	do	389, 575
Brazil	do	do	570, 583
Spain	do	do	5, 203, 152
United States	do	do	404, 337
France	do	do	2, 242, 049
Holland	do	do	4, 510, 554
Italy	do	do	801, 506
Mexico	do	do	195, 000
Portugal	do	do	1, 881, 410
Argentine Republic	do	do	13, 689
Roumania	do	do	953, 534
Russia	do	do	117, 305
Sweden and Norway	do	do	270, 377
Other countries	do	do	1, 181, 292
	Total	21, 339, 313	8, 962, 511
Algeria	Iron, manufactures of cast iron	kilos..	67, 168
Germany	do	do	100, 016
England	do	do	90, 809
Spain	do	do	3, 454, 806
France	do	do	2, 229, 033
Italy	do	do	953, 459
Holland	do	do	2, 585, 065
Portugal	do	do	5, 626
Other countries	do	do	952, 647
	Total	10, 438, 629	2, 087, 726
Germany	Lard and grease	kilograms..	5, 905, 663
England	do	do	1, 284, 675
United States	do	do	567, 918

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
France.....	Lard and grease..... kilograms..	1,421,843	.....
Holland.....	do..... do.....	6,687,849	.....
Russia.....	do..... do.....	38,098	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	do..... do.....	496,382	.....
Switzerland.....	do..... do.....	1,523,969	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	526,433	.....
	Total.....	18,452,530	18,452,530
Germany.....	Lead..... kilograms..	1,305,000	.....
England.....	do..... do.....	816,071	.....
United States.....	do..... do.....	55,950	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	3,238,660	.....
Holland.....	do..... do.....	510,265	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	86,937	.....
	Total.....	6,012,883	3,307,086
Germany.....	Linen..... kilograms..	1,057,247	.....
England.....	do..... do.....	11,869,355	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	7,493,435	.....
Holland.....	do..... do.....	62,020	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	37,628	.....
	Total.....	20,520,185	45,145,407
Germany.....	Linen thread..... kilograms..	3,188,677	.....
England.....	do..... do.....	3,238,440	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	1,169,079	.....
Italy.....	do..... do.....	1,465,650	.....
Holland.....	do..... do.....	1,927,339	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	178,213	.....
	Total.....	11,167,398	44,669,592
Germany.....	Linen goods..... kilograms..	198,438	.....
England.....	do..... do.....	620,281	.....
Brazil.....	do..... do.....	23,520	.....
Spain.....	do..... do.....	64,845	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	362,502	.....
Holland.....	do..... do.....	651,698	.....
Switzerland.....	do..... do.....	332,068	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	149,678	.....
	Total.....	2,403,030	16,821,210
Germany.....	Table linen..... francs..	47,035	.....
England.....	do..... do.....	76,183	.....
Brazil.....	do..... do.....	63,720	.....
United States.....	do..... do.....	61,400	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	228,837	.....
Holland.....	do..... do.....	174,805	.....
Argentine Republic.....	do..... do.....	140,235	.....
Switzerland.....	do..... do.....	28,283	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	112,672	.....
	Total.....	933,170	933,170
Germany.....	Linen laces..... francs..	1,500	.....
United States.....	do..... do.....	18,000	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	33,636	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	6,868	.....
	Total.....	60,004	60,004
France.....	Live animals..... head..	37,187	.....
Other countries.....	Horned cattle..... do.....	1,189	.....
	Total.....	38,376	9,594,000
England.....	Sheep..... head..	33,090	.....
France.....	do..... do.....	77,528	.....
Other countries.....	do..... do.....	786	.....
	Total.....	111,404	5,570,200

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
Germany	Hogs	head..	4, 857
France	do	do ..	52, 443
Holland	do	do ..	15, 210
	Total		72, 510
			1, 160, 160
Germany	Horses	head..	3, 792
France	do	do ..	2, 067
Holland	do	do ..	4, 048
	Total		9, 907
			3, 962, 800
	Lumber :		
Germany	Oak	meters..	23
France	do	do ..	5, 550
Holland	do	do ..	1, 025
Other countries	do	do ..	239
	Total		6, 837
			1, 093, 939
Germany	Not sawed	cubic meters..	1, 012
France	do	do ..	5, 300
Holland	do	do ..	278
Other countries	do	do ..	23
	Total		6, 613
			396, 780
Algeria	Sawed	cubic meters..	
Germany	do	do ..	250
France	do	do ..	22, 563
Holland	do	do ..	1, 859
Other countries	do	do ..	191
	Total		24, 863
			2, 013, 355
Germany	Meat	kilograms..	1, 479, 850
England	do	do ..	2, 220, 825
United States	do	do ..	81, 495
France	do	do ..	711, 215
Holland	do	do ..	967, 203
Sweden and Norway	do	do ..	855, 347
Switzerland	do	do ..	182, 284
Other countries	do	do ..	363, 834
	Total		6, 862, 053
			10, 293, 079
Algeria	Mechanical machines	kilograms..	679, 481
Germany	do	do ..	1, 767, 552
England	do	do ..	564, 913
Austria	do	do ..	360, 018
Brazil	do	do ..	1, 433, 199
Colombia	do	do ..	3, 628, 903
Cuba and Porto Rico	do	do ..	355, 724
Spain	do	do ..	5, 706, 454
United States	do	do ..	352, 846
France	do	do ..	17, 664, 495
Holland	do	do ..	4, 716, 880
Italy	do	do ..	1, 451, 501
Russia	do	do ..	1, 794, 346
Other countries	do	do ..	2, 026, 739
	Total		42, 503, 501
			85, 007, 002
Germany	Musical instruments	francs..	9, 427
England	do	do ..	13, 850
France	do	do ..	46, 726
Holland	do	do ..	23, 108
Other countries	do	do ..	24, 465
	Total		117, 576
			117, 576
	Oils:		
Germany	Alimentary	kilograms..	171, 388
France	do	do ..	12, 581
Holland	do	do ..	72, 853
Other countries	do	do ..	11, 963
	Total		268, 785
			618, 205

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
Germany	Other	kilograms..	3, 585, 630
England	do	do	1, 020, 788
France	do	do	1, 157, 769
Holland	do	do	3, 424, 470
Switzerland	do	do	1, 170, 962
Other countries	do	do	252, 667
	Total	10, 612, 286	9, 551, 057
	Paper :		
England	Wall-paper	kilograms..	45, 675
Brazil	do	do	3, 256
France	do	do	123, 009
Holland	do	do	17, 030
Argentine Republic	do	do	5, 050
Other countries	do	do	38, 755
	Total	232, 775	581, 937
England	Pasteboard	kilograms..	2, 580, 723
Other countries	do	do	117, 874
	Total	2, 698, 597	809, 579
Germany	Other paper	kilograms..	566, 509
England	do	do	2, 926, 075
Brazil	do	do	1, 053, 352
Chili	do	do	162, 915
Cuba and Porto Rico	do	do	124, 765
Spain	do	do	858, 303
United States	do	do	91, 912
France	do	do	2, 267, 485
Holland	do	do	2, 259, 222
Other countries	do	do	1, 075, 839
	Total	11, 386, 377	13, 663, 652
	Petroleum :		
Germany	Refined	kilograms..	22, 154, 327
England	do	do	1, 700
France	do	do	713, 906
Holland	do	do	3, 959, 928
Switzerland	do	do	5, 692, 372
Other countries	do	do	85, 060
	Total	32, 607, 293	6, 521, 459
Germany	Crude	kilograms..	6, 122, 019
England	do	do	211, 250
France	do	do	2, 162, 868
Holland	do	do	907, 833
Switzerland	do	do	516, 064
Other countries	do	do	707, 197
	Total	10, 627, 331	1, 062, 723
England	Porcelain	kilograms..	1, 274
Brazil	do	do	5, 943
Cuba	do	do	2, 975
France	do	do	54, 262
Holland	do	do	41, 320
Portugal	do	do	7, 687
Argentine Republic	do	do	10, 959
Russia	do	do	9, 690
Turkey	do	do	12, 817
Other countries	do	do	28, 601
	Total	175, 528	775, 328
Germany	Potatoes	kilograms..	5, 314, 522
England	do	do	238, 554
France	do	do	4, 586, 008
Holland	do	do	326, 965
Other countries	do	do	49, 102
	Total	10, 515, 151	736, 061

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
Germany	Rags	kilograms..	5, 035, 354
England	do	do	4, 018, 107
United States	do	do	1, 111, 485
France	do	do	2, 245, 334
Holland	do	do	482, 733
Other countries	do	do	63, 276
	Total		12, 956, 289
			3, 886, 887
Algeria	Railroad cars	kilograms..	152, 709
Germany	do	do	650, 909
Spain	do	do	3, 217, 803
France	do	do	2, 188, 475
Italy	do	do	242, 149
Holland	do	do	1, 639, 957
Other countries	do	do	231, 635
	Total		8, 323, 137
			12, 484, 705
Germany	Rice	kilograms..	2, 697, 943
Chili	do	do	33, 950
Cuba and Porto Rico	do	do	666, 196
Spain	do	do	347, 835
France	do	do	8, 542, 737
Holland	do	do	1, 926, 662
Switzerland	do	do	745, 795
Other countries	do	do	556, 350
	Total		15, 517, 468
			4, 655, 240
Germany	Silk	kilograms..	28, 874
England	do	do	84
France	do	do	10, 493
Switzerland	do	do	16
Other countries	do	do	326
	Total		39, 793
			20, 188, 515
England	Silk goods	kilograms..	7, 304
United States	do	do	10, 040
France	do	do	473
Other countries	do	do	1, 219
	Total		19, 036
			1, 046, 980
England	Silk laces	frances..	24, 000
United States	do	do	3, 000
France	do	do	64, 494
Switzerland	do	do	700
Other countries	do	do	629
	Total		92, 823
			92, 823
Germany	Slates	kilograms..	5, 003, 902
France	do	do	2, 279, 253
Holland	do	do	3, 099, 345
Switzerland	do	do	232, 200
Other countries	do	do	291, 190
	Total		10, 905, 890
			370, 804
Germany	Soda	kilograms..	1, 655, 392
England	do	do	419, 984
Denmark	do	do	101, 873
United States	do	do	100, 726
France	do	do	1, 994, 653
Holland	do	do	771, 896
Russia	do	do	1, 378, 338
Switzerland	do	do	669, 815
Other countries	do	do	421, 337
	Total		7, 514, 014
			1, 502, 803
Germany	Starch	kilograms..	54, 052
England	do	do	207, 313
Austria	do	do	31, 669
Spain	do	do	707, 259
France	do	do	1, 845, 212
Italy	do	do	176, 186

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
Argentine Republic	Starch	kilograms..	279, 990
Roumania	do	do	136, 631
Russia	do	do	184, 291
Switzerland	do	do	257, 296
Other countries	do	do	429, 209
	Total	4, 319, 108	337, 847
England	Steel, cast	kilograms..	21, 218
United States	do	do	604, 500
France	do	do	15, 379
Other countries	do	do	12, 368
	Total	653, 465	65, 347
Algeria	Steel rails	kilograms..	3, 603, 614
Germany	do	do	167, 010
Spain	do	do	4, 154, 336
United States	do	do	9, 695, 448
France	do	do	14, 756, 205
Holland	do	do	8, 172, 450
Greece	do	do	468, 804
Hayti	do	do	244, 835
Italy	do	do	11, 706, 700
Senegambia	do	do	710, 057
Tunis	do	do	215, 190
Other countries	do	do	866, 441
	Total	54, 760, 890	21, 904, 356
England	Steel wire and sheets	kilograms..	52, 873
Spain	do	do	537, 251
United States	do	do	3, 375, 415
France	do	do	1, 229, 889
Italy	do	do	185, 192
Holland	do	do	66, 175
Portugal	do	do	10, 000
Switzerland	do	do	33, 808
Other countries	do	do	178, 949
	Total	5, 669, 552	2, 834, 776
England	Steel, manufactures of	kilograms..	187, 883
Spain	do	do	317, 959
United States	do	do	50, 000
France	do	do	481, 101
Holland	do	do	135, 909
Italy	do	do	87, 665
Other countries	do	do	113, 422
	Total	1, 373, 939	2, 060, 908
Germany	Stones	kilograms..	5, 805, 597
England	do	do	8, 649, 167
Spain	do	do	3, 325, 432
United States	do	do	105, 107
France	do	do	630, 254, 089
Holland	do	do	240, 670, 975
Russia	do	do	834, 413
Other countries	do	do	1, 193, 473
	Total	890, 838, 253	62, 358, 675
England	Stone ware	kilograms..	57, 998
Chili	do	do	73, 818
France	do	do	337, 337
Italy	do	do	49, 169
Holland	do	do	57, 957
Argentine Republic	do	do	48, 060
Other countries	do	do	136, 161
	Total	760, 500	760, 500
	Sugar :		
England	Raw	kilograms..	39, 104, 743
Denmark	do	do	220, 305
France	do	do	10, 799, 601

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Sugar:		<i>Francs.</i>
Holland	Raw	198,403 kilograms..	.....
Other countries	do	2,244 do .....	.....
	Total	50,325,296	37,250,719
Algeria	Refined	21,685 kilograms..	.....
Germany	do	53,719 do .....	.....
England	do	3,813,210 do .....	.....
Denmark	do	246,325 do .....	.....
Spain	do	53,920 do .....	.....
France	do	1,143,664 do .....	.....
Morocco	do	233,346 do .....	.....
Holland	do	523,365 do .....	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	523,211 do .....	.....
Switzerland	do	406,969 do .....	.....
Other countries	do	130,973 do .....	.....
	Total	7,150,387	5,221,782
Germany	Tan bark	4,254,083 kilograms..	.....
England	do	1,699,693 do .....	.....
France	do	1,651,132 do .....	.....
Holland	do	2,471,400 do .....	.....
Switzerland	do	258,794 do .....	.....
Other countries	do	23,871 do .....	.....
	Total	10,358,973	2,071,795
	Tobacco:		
Germany	Leaf	12,096 kilograms..	.....
England	do	7,647 do .....	.....
France	do	1,089 do .....	.....
Holland	do	18,144 do .....	.....
Other countries	do	2,129 do .....	.....
	Total	41,105	82,210
Germany	Cigars	30,687 kilograms..	.....
England	do	37,612 do .....	.....
France	do	24,126 do .....	.....
Holland	do	5,328 do .....	.....
Portugal	do	12,462 do .....	.....
Russia	do	921 do .....	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	4,446 do .....	.....
Switzerland	do	9,579 do .....	.....
Other countries	do	10,308 do .....	.....
	Total	135,469	1,354,690
Germany	Tow	877,292 kilograms..	.....
England	do	4,908 do .....	.....
France	do	1,222,574 do .....	.....
Other countries	do	172,262 do .....	.....
	Total	2,277,040	3,187,856
England	Whiskies	820 hectoliters..	.....
Australia	do	294 do .....	.....
Brazil	do	288 do .....	.....
Cuba and Porto Rico	do	13,956 do .....	.....
Spain	do	8,686 do .....	.....
France	do	613 do .....	.....
Other countries	do	1,752 do .....	.....
	Total	26,409	1,056,360
Germany	Wool	23,470,233 kilograms..	.....
England	do	4,289,830 do .....	.....
Austria	do	378,777 do .....	.....
United States	do	86,968 do .....	.....
France	do	12,093,126 do .....	.....
Holland	do	2,735,109 do .....	.....
Russia	do	126,643 do .....	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	965,190 do .....	.....
Switzerland	do	2,369,570 do .....	.....
Other countries	do	248,975 do .....	.....
	Total	46,764,421	11,691,105

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium with foreign countries, &c.—Continued.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Francs.</i>
Germany	Woolen thread..... kilograms..	1, 934, 000	.....
England	do	3, 617, 378	.....
Austria	do	33, 219	.....
France	do	791, 736	.....
Holland	do	93, 288	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	20, 722	.....
Switzerland	do	37, 415	.....
Other countries	do	82, 686	.....
	Total	6, 610, 444	39, 662, 664
Germany	Woolen cloth..... kilograms..	95, 332	.....
England	do	65, 868	.....
Brazil	do	42, 589	.....
Chili	do	9, 141	.....
United States	do	19, 281	.....
France	do	386, 695	.....
Holland	do	122, 688	.....
Argentine Republic	do	88, 808	.....
Switzerland	do	47, 728	.....
Other countries	do	95, 821	.....
	Total	983, 951	11, 807, 412
England	Heavy woolen goods	25, 252	.....
Brazil	do	9, 355	.....
Chili	do	267	.....
France	do	14, 563	.....
Germany	do	421	.....
Holland	do	21, 835	.....
Argentine Republic	do	36, 196	.....
Other countries	do	16, 415	.....
	Total	124, 304	1, 243, 040
Germany	Other woolen goods	9, 697	.....
England	do	54, 448	.....
Brazil	do	9, 724	.....
Chili	do	18, 688	.....
United States	do	1, 976	.....
France	do	123, 104	.....
Holland	do	83, 712	.....
Switzerland	do	10, 658	.....
Other countries	do	18, 345	.....
	Total	330, 352	2, 642, 816
Germany	Zinc..... kilograms..	422, 766	.....
England	do	12, 098, 604	.....
Brazil	do	69, 199	.....
China	do	49, 903	.....
Denmark	do	205, 430	.....
United States	do	985, 984	.....
France	do	13, 243, 183	.....
Italy	do	377, 326	.....
Holland	do	9, 671, 248	.....
Portugal	do	37, 845	.....
British America	do	653, 951	.....
Argentine Republic	do	415, 641	.....
Russia	do	117, 357	.....
Sweden and Norway	do	289, 584	.....
Switzerland	do	254, 140	.....
Turkey	do	407, 518	.....
Other countries	do	655, 778	.....
	Total	39, 955, 367	23, 973, 220
	Total exports		934, 373, 188
	Total imports		1, 222, 857, 683
	Grand total		2, 157, 230, 871

C.—TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Trade of Belgium with the United States for the first nine months of 1882 and 1883 compared

Merchandise.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Arms.....	1,557,612	821,170	198,011	215,228
Books.....	27,888	25,788		
Other printed matter.....	7,660	18,219		
Chemical products.....	96,150	113,070		760,400
Clothes.....	191,563	757,158		
Coffee.....			1,383,339	1,814,353
Cotton.....			19,543,229	17,893,686
Cotton goods.....	786,412	481,408		
Cotton laces.....	12,700	27,826		
Flour of all kinds.....			6,387,290	4,948,983
Fruits, dried.....			100,268	66,518
Glass:				
Bottles.....	6,616	9,119		
Plate.....	1,106,376	911,175		
Window.....	6,776,762	7,957,136		
Glassware:				
Common.....	86,695	72,701		
Fine.....	413,518	333,094		
Grain:				
Wheat and spelt.....			68,505,782	51,745,945
Rye.....			1,924,941	5,351,677
Barley and malt.....			87,570	344,440
Corn and oats.....			2,554,916	1,979,593
Oleaginous.....			213,659	
Peas and beans.....			483,440	280,703
Hides:				
Raw.....	2,904,087	1,673,119	528,596	494,688
Tanned.....	87,730	367,180		
Hops.....	59,364	334,440		
Iron:				
Old and cast.....	864,650	101,249		
Rails.....	289,077	44,520		
Manufactures of.....	990,256	1,181,089		
Lard and grease.....	1,009,065	567,918	8,812,831	8,387,576
Lead.....	88,000	30,772		
Linen:				
Goods.....	1,000	61,400		
Laces.....	5,000	18,000		
Lumber.....			1,093,140	1,297,800
Meat.....	255,637	122,246	9,757,611	9,264,307
Mechanical machines.....	1,992,716	705,692		
Oils, alimentary.....			837,822	653,757
Paper.....	75,106	100,294		
Petroleum:				
Refined.....			15,720,426	16,453,000
Bute.....			1,280,290	1,020,531
Rags.....	1,177,444	333,445		
Rice.....				922,861
Silk goods.....	11,225	552,200		
Silk laces.....	4,000	3,000		
Soda.....	11,993	20,145		
Starch.....			81,733	112,862
Steel:				
Cast.....	30,046	60,450		
Manufactures of.....	7,800	3,230,649		
Stones.....	5,619	7,357		
Tobacco:				
Leaf.....			4,879,746	12,331,430
Cigars.....			233,175	197,650
Wool.....	173,760	434,840		
Woolen goods.....	682,134	247,180		
Zinc.....	668,615	591,590		
Total.....	22,464,276	22,316,639	144,607,815	136,537,988

D.—Product per hectare of the chief agricultural crops of Belgium for 1883.

Provinces.	Wheat.	Spelt.	Rye.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Oats.	Beans.
	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>
Antwerp	20	.....	20	25	25	35	20
Brabant	21	35	19	35	19	35	19
West Flanders ..	26	.....	27	38	14	50	30
East Flanders ..	25	.....	26	35	27	33	27
Hainaut	24	35	21	37	.....	40	22
Liege	23	33	21	27	.....	33	10
Limburg	21	.....	17	26	22	28	20
Luxemburg	20	36	17	23	23	32	20
Namur	23	35	17	28	.....	32	16
Total	22	35	20	30	21	35	20

Provinces.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Rapeseed.	Linseed.	Hay.	Clover.
	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Antwerp	30	17,225	20	400	3,575	8,050
Brabant	21	16,500	19	442	3,046	22,250
West Flanders ..	20	18,890	26	653	5,440	31,181
East Flanders ..	25	20,000	24	641	4,082	33,545
Hainaut	17	15,675	24	527	5,673	20,500
Liege	20	17,000	.....	.....	4,200	.....
Limburg .....	.....	10,667	13	400	2,888	19,166
Luxemburg	17	16,800	.....	428	3,250	14,555
Namur	14	16,100	.....	400	3,380	16,000
Total	20	16,539	21	486	3,948	20,656

Chief manufactures of Belgium for 1882.

Works.	Number.	Product.	Value.	Number of workmen employed.
Iron:		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Blast furnaces	33	726,946	43,808,197	41,259
Other factories	82	503,113	83,922,496	
Steel	16	333,918	44,735,630	
Lead	5	8,805	3,000,000	
Zinc	23	105,008	40,820,090	
Glass	79	.....	48,761,000	
Total	238	1,677,760	265,047,413	

MINES, 1882.

Coal	271	17,590,989	175,895,622	103,701
Iron ore .....	.....	211,422	1,612,540	2,312
Zinc ore .....	.....	20,443	707,020	
Lead ore .....	.....	2,918	486,150	
Manganese .....	.....	345	1,750	
Total .....	.....	17,826,117	178,703,082	106,013

ANTWERP.

Report by Consul Steuart on the trade of Antwerp for the year 1883.

From statistics just issued by the captain of the port, I have compiled the following tables and information relating to the navigation of the port of Antwerp for the year 1883.

The arrivals reported for 1883 show the tonnage to be an advance over the previous year, and to be the largest amount ever entered at this port during any one year. The number was 989 sailing vessels, tonnage 417,860 tons, and 3,700 steamers, tonnage 3,440,074 tons, making a total of 4,689 vessels and a total tonnage of 3,857,934 tons; an increase over 1882 of 248 vessels and of 404,640 tons.

The following table gives the arrivals annually of the sea vessels at Antwerp from 1874 to 1883, inclusive:

Table giving the number and tonnage of the sea vessels arriving at the port of Antwerp from 1874 to 1883.

Years.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1874	1,929	614,433	2,618	1,519,729	4,547	2,134,162
1875	1,634	532,682	2,717	1,652,734	4,351	2,185,416
1876	1,534	546,978	3,016	1,980,719	4,550	2,527,697
1877	1,532	558,261	2,925	1,941,221	4,457	2,499,482
1878	1,538	610,582	3,045	2,169,374	4,583	2,779,956
1879	1,356	620,290	2,892	2,287,721	4,248	2,908,011
1880	1,468	612,991	3,158	2,504,763	4,626	3,117,754
1881	1,147	515,287	2,963	2,423,194	4,110	2,938,481
1882	1,149	507,772	3,292	2,945,522	4,441	3,453,294
1883	989	417,860	3,700	3,440,074	4,689	3,857,934

The above figures mark the decline of sailing vessels and the rapid increase of steamers. During the decade shown above the decrease in sailing ships was 940 in number, and in tonnage 196,573 tons, whilst the increase in the number of steamers was 1,082, and in tonnage 1,920,345 tons, or 126½ per cent. The total increase of all vessels for the ten years was 142 in number, and in tonnage 1,723,772 tons, or 80 per cent.; the average tonnage increased from 469 to 823 tons. In 1874 the proportion of sail and steam to the whole amount of tonnage entered at the port was 29 per cent. for sail and 71 per cent. for steam; in 1882 it was 15 per cent. for sail and 85 per cent. for steam, whilst now in 1883 it is only 11 per cent. for sail and 89 per cent. for steam, showing how rapidly and surely steamers are becoming the favorite and accepted means of ocean transportation, are driving out sailing vessels, and monopolizing the carrying trade of the world. Our share in this great maritime movement is simply *nil*; not one steamer, and only 18 sailing vessels during 1883—the lowest mark to which our flag has fallen at this port in the last twenty years.

The following table gives the number and tonnage of the vessels arriving at this port during the past year, according to their flag or nationality, and in the steamer column it will be noticed that the American flag is the only one absent:

Table showing the nationality of the vessels arriving at Antwerp during 1883.

Nationality.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
English.....	369	174, 692	1, 898	1, 981, 847	2, 267	2, 156, 539
Belgian.....	6	4, 438	463	525, 235	469	529, 673
German.....	122	44, 509	298	339, 236	420	383, 745
French.....	57	9, 885	150	153, 510	207	175, 395
Danish.....	55	10, 799	126	128, 744	181	139, 543
Norwegian.....	162	71, 342	85	42, 389	247	113, 731
Swedish.....	55	19, 723	113	79, 231	168	98, 954
Dutch.....	18	2, 222	484	87, 125	502	89, 347
Spanish.....	22	8, 134	46	50, 262	68	58, 396
Italian.....	44	24, 685	9	15, 252	53	39, 937
American.....	18	24, 831	-----	-----	18	24, 831
Russian.....	47	16, 966	4	4, 150	51	21, 116
Greek.....	2	1, 022	6	9, 241	8	10, 263
Austrian.....	10	4, 241	3	4, 229	13	8, 470
Portuguese.....	2	371	14	5, 618	16	5, 989
Japan.....	-----	-----	1	2, 005	1	2, 005
Total.....	989	417, 860	3, 700	3, 440, 074	4, 689	3, 857, 934

England has an increase over 1882 of 237,987 tons; Belgium, 23,671 tons; Germany, 64,338 tons; Denmark, 13,023 tons; Sweden, 8,106 tons; France, 84,911; Holland, 18,995; Spain, 14,681; Greece, 3,401. Japan is represented by one steamer of 2,005 tons. The decrease is with Norway, 14,934 tons; Italy, 11,654 tons; Russia, 5,126 tons; Austria, 4,291 tons; Portugal, 2,255 tons. The United States, which in 1882 had 52,250 tons, has in 1883 only 24,831 tons, a falling off of 27,419 tons—over 50 per cent.—and has not a single steamer. England has about 55 per cent. of the whole tonnage; Belgium, 13½ per cent.; Germany, 10 per cent.; France, about 4½ per cent.; and the United States, ⅙ per cent. of the whole for the year 1883.

The American vessels arriving were 9 from New York laden with petroleum, 5 from San Francisco with wheat, 2 from Portland with wheat, 2 from Iquique with saltpeter; and those leaving were, 7 for New York with iron and barrels, and 2 with cement and empty barrels, 4 for Cardiff in ballast, 1 for Melbourne with rails, 1 for San Francisco with general cargo, and 1 each for Boston and Philadelphia with cement.

If we have no vessels to take part in the carrying trade, we at least furnish the material that gives employment to many vessels of other powers. Tables 1 and 2 give the movement of vessels by cargo, and show the place of importance that the United States holds, ranking second, and coming next only after England; the arrivals at this port from the United States in 1833 were 300 vessels; tonnage, 519,860; the departures for the United States were 273; vessels' tonnage, 513,654 tons. This applies simply to the movement of the port of Antwerp; in the general movement of Belgium the United States ranks fifth in importance, coming after France, Germany, England, and Holland.

There are two weekly lines of steamers running regularly to the United States, and occasionally supplementary steamers. The Red Star Line is growing in favor with the traveling public, and has recently added to its fleet a fine new steamer of 5,800 tons, provided with all recent improvements, and with every comfort for passengers, and they have another of the same style building in England, which is expected to take its place on the line this spring.

Antwerp is the largest port on the continent, and when the present improvements making in the harbor shall be finished, and which are to be finished, according to the contract, in 1885, she will have docks inferior to none in Europe or elsewhere. Let us hope that they will be visited oftener by the American flag.

JOHN H. STEUART,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, February 4, 1884.

1.—Table showing arrivals at the port of Antwerp in 1883 and the countries from which they have come.

Countries.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
England	196	27,567	1,322	940,867	1,518	968,434
United States of America	171	176,462	129	343,398	300	519,860
Russia	62	21,701	368	473,252	430	494,953
Germany	46	9,999	286	321,244	332	331,243
Hindustan	27	28,400	117	279,715	144	308,115
Brazil, Uruguay, and La Plata			143	271,710	143	271,710
France	26	6,605	186	148,429	212	155,034
Holland	8	2,699	599	135,866	607	138,565
Italy	2	340	107	121,428	109	121,768
Spain	43	7,689	89	89,866	132	97,555
Roumania			63	93,624	63	93,624
Sweden	88	23,044	97	66,114	185	89,158
Norway	79	26,518	59	30,033	138	56,551
Greece	1	237	21	30,583	22	30,820
Upper Scheldt	52	6,979	33	9,266	85	16,245
Algeria	1	203	20	17,051	21	17,254
La Plata	39	15,489			39	15,489
Canada			8	15,467	8	15,467
Peru	20	15,032			20	15,032
Austria			9	12,223	9	12,223
Portugal	4	525	22	10,862	26	11,387
Egypt	1	305	6	10,725	7	11,030
Australia	5	4,271	2	4,695	7	8,966
Uruguay	24	8,379			24	8,379
Chili	11	8,174			11	8,174
Brazil	31	6,366			31	6,366
Hayti	13	5,442			13	5,442
West Indies	7	5,238			7	5,238
Turkey	1	380	3	4,331	4	4,711
Africa	21	4,750	1	274	22	5,024
Denmark	2	252	5	3,816	7	4,068
Bolivia	4	3,351			4	3,351
New vessels			3	2,964	3	2,964
Vessels in distress	4	1,463	1	1,155	5	2,618
Bulgaria			1	1,116	1	1,116
Total	989	417,860	3,700	3,440,074	4,689	3,857,934

2.—Table showing the departures and destination of the vessels leaving Antwerp during 1883.

Countries.	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
England	1,574	948,077	794	1,041,287	2,368	1,989,364
United States of America	259	502,535	14	11,119	273	513,654
Brazil, Uruguay, and La Plata	95	162,049	.....	.....	95	162,049
Germany	179	138,921	14	10,898	193	149,819
Russia	96	90,879	65	36,931	161	137,810
Spain	144	106,749	12	8,146	156	114,895
Holland	499	87,059	28	9,564	527	96,623
China and Japan	40	80,673	.....	.....	40	80,673
Sweden	92	53,392	43	18,309	135	71,701
France	113	56,231	5	2,403	118	58,634
Italy	53	57,286	.....	.....	53	57,286
Norway	42	13,998	84	34,356	126	48,354
Australia	19	47,370	.....	.....	19	47,370
Africa	41	34,635	.....	.....	41	34,635
Chili	28	33,635	.....	.....	28	33,635
Canada	12	24,193	6	6,015	18	30,208
Colombia	19	27,192	.....	.....	19	27,192
Hindustan	11	26,859	.....	.....	11	26,859
Brazil	23	26,617	.....	.....	23	26,617
Turkey	18	24,221	.....	.....	18	24,221
Roumania	16	22,900	.....	.....	16	22,900
Cuba	32	20,538	.....	.....	32	20,538
West Indies	12	19,247	1	429	13	19,676
Portugal	36	19,572	2	338	38	19,910
Denmark	28	10,474	10	5,289	38	15,763
Upper Scheldt	65	10,934	11	2,380	76	13,314
Austria	5	6,704	.....	.....	5	6,704
Algeria	8	5,600	.....	.....	8	5,600
Vessels in distress .....	.....	.....	15	4,656	15	4,656
La Plata	11	3,640	.....	.....	11	3,640
Greece	1	237	1	1,125	2	1,362
Egypt	3	516	.....	.....	3	516
Uruguay	2	399	.....	.....	2	399
Total	3,576	2,663,332	1,105	1,193,245	4,681	3,856,577

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Report by Consul-General Merritt on the commerce and industries of Great Britain for the year 1883.

In compliance with instructions contained in paragraph 556 of the Consular Regulations, relating to trade, finance, important industries, &c., within my jurisdiction, I have the honor to report as follows :

AGRICULTURE.

The general result of the harvest year 1883, taking into consideration all the crops, has been very satisfactory, and undoubtedly the best in eight years. A loss of 13 per cent. in Great Britain, and 40 per cent. in Ireland, in the wheat acreage, are the principal points to be noted in the drift of agricultural affairs. In Ireland the potato crop was the best in quality and quantity since the famine year of 1847-'78, and, coming as it does, it will be a double blessing to the poor peasantry, who so largely subsist on potatoes. Subjoined are the agricultural statistics of the year.

Summary of agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1883.

Years.	Extent of land in Great Britain under—				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hops.
1881	2,805,809	2,442,334	2,901,275	579,334	64,943
1882	3,003,960	2,255,269	2,833,865	541,064	65,619
1883	2,613,147	2,291,984	2,975,377	543,455	68,027

Increase (+). Decrease (—).

1883 over 1882.....	—390,812 or —13.0 per cent.	+36,715 or +1.6 per cent.	+141,512 or +5.0 per cent.	+2,391 or +0.4 per cent.	+2,408 or +3.7 per cent.
1883 over 1881.....	—192,662 or —6.9 per cent.	—150,350 or —6.2 per cent.	+74,102 or +2.6 per cent.	—35,879 or —6.2 per cent.	+3,084 or +4.7 per cent.

Total number of live stock in Great Britain.

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep and lambs.			Pigs.
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
1881	5,911,642	16,143,151	8,437,902	24,581,053	2,048,090
1882	5,807,491	15,573,884	8,745,884	24,319,768	2,510,402
1883	5,962,771	15,948,667	9,121,604	25,070,271	2,617,744

Total number of live stock at Great Britain—Continued.

(Increase (+). Decrease (-).)

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep and lambs.			Pigs.
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
1883 over 1882.....	+155,280 or +2.7 per cent.	+374,783 or +2.4 per cent.	+375,720 or +4.3 per cent.	+750,503 or +3.1 per cent.	+107,342 or +4.3 per cent.
1883 over 1881.....	+51,129 or +0.9 per cent.	-194,484 or -1.2 per cent.	+683,702 or +8.1 per cent.	+489,218 or +2.0 per cent.	+569,654 or +27.8 per cent.

Irish agricultural returns.

Crops.	1882.	1883.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wheat.....	152,824	94,802
Oats.....	1,397,307	1,380,871
Barley.....	187,254	183,700
Bere and rye.....	8,136	7,565
Beans and peas.....	11,216	11,187
Potatoes.....	837,918	806,664
Turnips.....	294,070	306,767
Mangel and beet-root.....	36,316	37,908
Cabbage.....	36,840	35,667
Carrots, &c.....	30,666	29,868
Vetches and rape.....	13,153	13,379
Flax.....	113,484	95,935
Total under tillage.....	3,119,184	3,004,313
Meadow and clover.....	1,962,152	1,931,101
Total under crops.....	5,081,336	4,935,414

MINES.

As gauged by the output there is no diminution in mining activity; 1881 exceeded any previous year, and 1882 shows a still larger account.

Coal.—1881, 154,184,300 tons; 1882, 156,499,977 tons.

Iron.—1881, 8,155,073 tons; 1882, 8,493,387 tons, an increase of 2,315,677 and 338,314 tons, respectively.

NAVIGATION.

In 1881 the tonnage of British vessels entering ports of the United Kingdom was 20,437,035; foreign tonnage 8,081,980; total, 28,519,015. The clearances were, British, 21,106,224; foreign, 8,324,306; total, 29,430,530; making a grand total of 57,949,545. In 1882 there was an increase of about 7 per cent., to wit: Entered, British, 21,516,630; foreign, 8,802,308; total, 30,318,938. Cleared, British, 22,153,731; foreign, 9,018,586; total, 31,172,317, making a grand total of 61,491,255. As showing the share of each nationality in the carrying trade, the relative order of the different national tonnage of vessels entering ports of Great Britain is instructive: British 21,516,630, Norwegian 1,983,149, German 1,759,549, French 987,211, Danish 750,257, Swedish 687,513, Dutch 624,198, Italian 472,937, United States 369,922, with Spain, Belgium, Russia, Austria, and Greece following in the order given.

COMMERCE.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Imports and exports.	1881.	1882.
I.		
Total imports	\$1, 985, 112, 445	\$2, 065, 098, 040
Exports:		
British produce	1, 170, 113, 390	1, 207, 335, 810
Foreign or colonial	315, 300, 485	325, 967, 760
Total	1, 485, 414, 875	1, 533, 303, 570
Total imports and exports	3, 470, 526, 320	3, 598, 401, 610
II.		
Total imports from foreign countries	1, 527, 414, 145	1, 567, 943, 555
From British possessions	457, 698, 300	497, 154, 485
Total	1, 985, 112, 445	2, 065, 098, 040
III.		
Total exports to foreign countries	1, 052, 007, 915	1, 071, 615, 485
To British possessions	433, 405, 966	461, 688, 085
Total	1, 485, 413, 875	1, 533, 303, 570

The quantities and values of the principal imports are as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle	number.. 343, 699	\$33, 277, 950
Sheep and lambs	do... 1, 124, 391	12, 794, 135
Bacon and hams	hundredweight.. 2, 904, 400	38, 860, 315
Beef, salt and fresh	do... 692, 383	8, 925, 810
Butter and butterine	do... 2, 169, 717	56, 754, 545
Cheese	do... 1, 694, 623	23, 749, 350
Clocks	number.. 950, 634	2, 633, 455
Cocoa	pounds.. 19, 101, 646	2, 987, 095
Coffee	hundredweight.. 1, 364, 084	26, 007, 680
Corn:		
Wheat	do... 64, 240, 749	171, 295, 630
Barley	do... 15, 540, 112	27, 648, 435
Oats	do... 13, 638, 457	23, 005, 880
Maize	cwt.. 18, 275, 731	32, 653, 170
Other grain	do... 4, 600, 631	8, 984, 755
Wheat flour	do... 13, 057, 403	53, 312, 195
Other kinds	do... 315, 613	796, 510
Total corn	do... 129, 668, 996	317, 696, 575
Cotton, raw	do... 15, 929, 564	233, 272, 850
Fish	do... 1, 239, 217	10, 395, 905
Flax, tow and hemp	do... 3, 379, 509	29, 258, 460
Glass, &c	do... 1, 339, 444	8, 396, 625
Guano	tons.. 44, 952	1, 942, 335
Hair	pounds.. 16, 945, 675	7, 206, 715
Hides	cwt.. 1, 190, 667	18, 723, 405
Hops	do... 319, 620	14, 813, 155
Jute	do... 5, 937, 842	21, 579, 585
Lard	do... 667, 153	9, 331, 800
Leather	pounds.. 19, 383, 696	26, 363, 325
Meats:		
Salt and fresh	cwt.. 201, 319	3, 374, 880
Preserved	do... 560, 581	8, 467, 600
Metals:		
Copper ore and regulus	tons.. 152, 068	13, 049, 180
Copper, wrought and unwrought	do... 755, 660	12, 611, 965
Iron in bars	do... 139, 229	6, 982, 285
Iron and steel, wrought	cwt.. 3, 444, 316	12, 374, 490
Lead	tons.. 87, 853	6, 334, 995
Tin	cwt.. 485, 737	12, 692, 885
Zinc, crude	tons.. 876	3, 544, 385
Zinc, manufactured	cwt.. 363, 478	1, 984, 680
Oil, turpentine	do... 358, 094	3, 200, 495

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Petroleum:		
Unrefined, refined.....gallons..	59,695,982	\$8,605,095
Pork.....cwt..	290,587	2,918,985
Potatoes.....do..	2,990,709	4,985,600
Rice.....do..	8,260,175	16,487,955
Seeds:		
Cotton.....tons..	209,689	7,814,260
Flax.....quarters..	2,433,132	26,227,565
Silk:		
Knubs.....cwt..	44,277	2,941,995
Raw.....pounds..	3,377,119	13,960,295
Thrown.....do..	249,207	1,756,265
Manufactured.....		55,872,865
Skins:		
Sheep and lamb.....number..	8,165,708	5,403,355
Seal.....do..	566,150	2,912,505
Goat.....do..	3,620,868	1,793,875
Spirits.....gallons..	11,091,736	10,130,930
Sugar:		
Refined.....cwt..	2,766,123	19,826,390
Raw.....do..	19,839,225	104,680,195
Molasses.....do..	207,974	455,670
Tallow and stearine.....do..	1,116,581	11,262,585
Tea.....pounds..	210,663,133	55,219,920
Tobacco:		
Manufactured.....do..	4,086,520	6,993,455
Unmanufactured.....do..	36,075,370	5,762,745
Wine.....gallons..	15,715,813	27,294,615
Wood:		
Hewn.....loads..	2,022,656	26,489,365
Sawn or split.....	4,198,311	54,196,025
Staves.....	126,051	3,267,790
Mahogany.....tons..	36,478	1,777,865
Wool, all kinds.....pounds..	488,985,057	124,978,370
Woolen manufactures.....		29,912,245
Yarn, fancy.....pounds..	938,819	831,865
Yarn for weaving.....do..	12,731,339	7,926,625

The following table shows the increase and decrease of the principal imports as compared with 1881:

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals:		
Cattle.....number..	24,325	.....
Sheep and lambs.....do..	182,267	.....
Bacon and ham.....cwt..	.....	1,923,084
Beef, salted and fresh.....do..	.....	376,218
Butter and butterine.....do..	122,376	.....
Cheese.....do..	145,467	.....
Clocks.....number..	.....	86,669
Cocoa.....pounds..	.....	3,344,188
Coffee.....cwt..	135,045	.....
Wheat.....do..	7,092,816	.....
Barley.....do..	5,634,148	.....
Oats.....do..	3,114,338	.....
Maize.....do..	.....	15,205,115
Other kinds.....do..	320,668	.....
Wheat flour.....do..	1,700,022	.....
Other kinds.....do..	76,548	.....
Total.....	3,033,443	.....
Cotton, raw.....cwt..	937,882	.....
Fish.....pounds..	.....	291,002
Flax and hemp.....cwt..	91,885	.....
Jute.....do..	1,009,037	.....
Glass.....do..	56,325	.....
Guano.....tons..	.....	5,553
Hair.....pounds..	6,886,105	.....
Hides.....cwt..	179,341	.....
Hops.....do..	172,071	.....
Lard.....do..	.....	187,169
Leather.....pounds..	8,859,372	.....
Meat:		
Salt, fresh.....cwt..	23,063	.....
Preserved.....do..	.....	14,601
Copper:		
Ore.....tons..	4,878	.....
Wrought and unwrought.....cwt..	65,020	.....
Iron in bars.....tons..	27,658	.....
Iron and steel, wrought.....cwt..	.....	62,610

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lead cwt.		5,706
Tin do.	79,537	
Zinc:		
Crude tons		4,803
Manufactured cwt.		22,589
Oil turpentine do.	72,602	
Petroleum:		
Refined gallons.	} 458,724	
Unrefined do.		
Pork cwt.		90,938
Potatoes do.		1,043,964
Rice do.		239,887
Seeds, cotton tons		22,510
Flax gross	609,324	
Silk:		
Knubs cwt.		9,842
Raw pounds	475,539	
Thrown do.	162,371	
Skins:		
Sheep and lambs number	1,698,454	
Seal do.		134,748
Goat do.	1,357,326	
Spirits gallons	2,599,512	
Sugar:		
Refined cwt.		24,341
Raw do.	1,187,842	
Molasses do.		78,060
Tallow, stearine do.		75,494
Tea pounds	861,611	
Tobacco:		
Manufactured cwt.	1,001,930	
Unmanufactured pounds		12,120,527
Wine gallons		582,220
Wood:		
Hewn loads	150,690	
Sawn or split do.	525,104	
Staves do.	7,363	
Mahogany tons		5,934
Wool pounds	38,843,322	
Yarn do.	274,897	
Yarn for weaving do.	2,663,010	

EXPORTS.

The largest exports of British produce were, respectively:

Cotton manufactures (4,349,391,000 yards)	\$314,657,970
Iron, steel (4,353,552 tons)	157,991,530
Woolen manufactures	93,843,170
Cotton yarn (238,254,700 pounds)	
Machinery	59,661,235
Coals and products (20,934,448 tons)	51,730,140
Linen manufactures (176,451,000 yards)	28,493,030

In foreign and colonial merchandise the largest exports were, respectively:

Wool	\$76,236,215
Cotton	31,447,335
Coffee	19,856,630
Tea	11,818,445

The subjoined table, arranged in order of the largest imports, shows the value of Great Britain's trade with the different nations:

United States:	
Imports	\$441,763,065
Exports	193,543,215
British India:	
Imports	199,605,635
Exports	152,909,300
France:	
Imports	195,451,905
Exports	148,792,135
Germany:	
Imports	127,854,925
Exports	152,623,260

Holland:		
Imports	.....	\$126,603,545
Exports	.....	81,260,520
Australia:		
Imports	.....	125,872,940
Exports	.....	142,253,755
Russia:		
Imports	.....	105,238,610
Exports	.....	43,187,840
Belgium:		
Imports	.....	74,663,370
Exports	.....	75,586,065
Sweden and Norway:		
Imports	.....	58,793,175
Exports	.....	25,537,510
Spain:		
Imports	.....	57,441,325
Exports	.....	24,238,310
China:		
Imports	.....	49,680,460
Exports	.....	24,458,070
Egypt:		
Imports	.....	38,980,460
Exports	.....	13,102,095
Brazil:		
Imports	.....	32,410,720
Exports	.....	36,626,595
Roumania:		
Imports	.....	24,869,502
Exports	.....	5,138,195
Turkey:		
Imports	.....	24,158,515
Exports	.....	34,854,370
Italy:		
Imports	.....	17,406,625
Exports	.....	37,333,275
Argentine:		
Imports	.....	6,171,245
Exports	.....	21,322,700

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

During the year 1882 Great Britain bought of the United States commodities valued at \$441,763,065, and the United States bought of Great Britain \$193,543,215, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$248,219,850. The imports from the United States show a decrease of \$74,276,080, and the exports to an increase of \$9,627,930, as compared with 1881.

The following table gives the values of the total exports of native produce and manufactures to the United States, and indicates the amount of the decrease or increase as compared with 1881:

Articles.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Iron	\$45,342,230	\$2,459,640	.....
Cottons	18,759,310	830,180	.....
Woolens	14,926,515	3,340,315	.....
Linens	14,371,015	1,345,138	.....
Alkali	5,458,085	566,000	.....
Jute	4,486,265	.....	\$752,370
Jute yarn	541,225	.....	176,500

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cattle	\$5, 507, 365	.....	\$6, 494, 565
Sheep and lambs	620, 480	\$27, 420	.....
Bacon and hams	32, 873, 885	.....	15, 352, 920
Beef, fresh and salted	8, 616, 760	.....	3, 667, 585
Butter and butterine	1, 253, 820	.....	2, 971, 805
Cheese	13, 556, 295	.....	4, 222, 215
Wheat, &c	136, 298, 150	.....	41, 682, 805
Cotton, raw	152, 040, 960	.....	4, 005, 155
Lard	8, 511, 690	.....	2, 096, 475
Leather	7, 001, 245	1, 328, 715	.....
Oil-seed cake	5, 968, 475	.....	1, 873, 090
Petroleum	8, 386, 040	.....	974, 630

NATIONAL FINANCES, 1882-'83.

INCOME.

Balance	\$29, 882, 925
Customs	98, 285, 000
Excise	134, 650, 000
Stamps	59, 205, 000
Land tax	5, 225, 000
House duty	8, 775, 000
Property income tax	59, 500, 000
Post-office	36, 500, 000
Telegraph	8, 550, 000
Crown lands	1, 900, 000
Interest on adt. for local works	6, 094, 225
Miscellaneous	26, 338, 060
Repayment advances on consul fund	10, 205, 930
Repayment advances voted in supply	733, 860
Money raised by creation of debt	91, 822, 500
Temporary advances	38, 250, 000
Total	615, 917, 500

EXPENDITURE.

Permanent charge of debt	\$148, 395, 490
Civil list	2, 042, 705
Annuities and pensions	1, 958, 720
Salaries and allowances	479, 535
Courts of justice	2, 513, 400
Miscellaneous services (ordinary)	715, 635
Army service (including purchase)	77, 511, 755
Army service, Indian troops	5, 500, 000
Navy services	52, 044, 520
Grants to India (Afghanistan)	2, 500, 000
Mediterranean forces	11, 500, 000
Egyptian expedition:	
Army (supplementary)	3, 640, 000
Navy	1, 750, 000
Contribution to India	2, 500, 000
Civil charges	87, 500
Transvaal army charges	70, 000
Total army and navy services	157, 103, 775
Miscellaneous civil service	86, 680, 000
Customs and inland revenue	14, 351, 510
Post-office	19, 142, 500
Telegraph service	7, 550, 000
Post-office packet service	3, 598, 125
Advances by way of loan cons. fund charge	5, 652, 835
Advances voted in supply	797, 120
Redemption of funded and unfunded debt	91, 822, 500
Temporary advances repaid	38, 250, 000
Balance	34, 863, 650
Total	615, 917, 0

RAILROADS.

The large increase in the railroad traffic which was noticed in the last report has been steadily maintained, as the following table testifies:

Items.	1882.	1881.	Increase 1882.	Per cent.
Mileage.....	18,457	18,175	282	1.5
Capital	\$3,839,497,850	\$3,727,640,810	\$111,857,040	3
Receipts.....	\$346,885,620	\$332,787,210	\$14,098,410	4.2
Working expenses	\$180,852,180	\$173,013,080	\$7,839,100	4.5
Net earnings.....	\$166,033,440	\$159,774,130	\$6,259,310	3.8
Number passengers carried.....	654,838,295	623,047,787	31,790,508	5

EDUCATION.

The number of primary schools under Government patronage in Great Britain in 1882 was 21,362; number of children who can be accommodated, 5,157,406; number of children in attendance, 3,436,416; number of children present at inspection, 4,033,114. In Ireland the number of schools was 7,705; number of pupils on the rolls, 1,083,298; average number of pupils in attendance, 469,192. The amount of expenditure from parliamentary grants was \$16,239,980 in Great Britain and \$3,597,675 in Ireland. Last year I took occasion to show in some detail the successful working of the education acts in promoting the cause of popular education, and I need only add here that the latest statistics and reports indicate an increase in all branches of the work, as well as securing greater efficiency in teaching and studying; at the same time I am aware of the violent attacks that have been made upon the education acts as being far too technical and as resulting in overworking the children.

PAUPERISM.

The number of paupers in receipt of relief from unions and parishes in England and Wales on the 1st of January, 1883, was 799,296; in Scotland, 95,081; in Ireland, 115,684, making a total of 1,010,061, an increase of 1,831 over 1881. Scotland shows a decrease of 2,706. For their support England and Wales spent \$41,162,350, Scotland \$4,562,680, Ireland \$6,166,945, making a total of \$51,891,985, an increase of \$429,130 over the previous year. The different systems of classification make it difficult to state with exactness, but the probable number receiving outdoor relief is about three times that of indoor relief, or those actually in almshouses. In a recent trip to Ireland I found that in some parts the cost of supporting paupers in food was 1s. 7d. (39 cents) a week, although the average was higher.

THE CONDITION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.

Before public interest formulated in the shape of legislative acts, compelled the stricter superintendence of the laboring classes in factories, workshops, and mines, the condition under which women and children were employed, was one of the crying disgraces of Great Britain. Little or no regard was paid to the weakness of womanhood or childhood, and the ascertained facts in regard to the inhumanity of employers in their greed for gain are almost incredible in their cruelty. The annals of barbarism can scarce compete in brutality with the suffering brought

upon the weak in the fierce strife for wealth, which, not many years ago, led English employers to become task-masters of the worst type. Happily that era of commercial cruelty has passed, and to-day no Government in the world watches so closely the acts of employers, or guards more zealously the rights of the employé than the British. No better proof can be had of the earnestness of the Government and local authorities in this regard than the fact that in the late report of the chief inspector of workshops and factories, composed of 162 pages, 135 pages are devoted to a list of prosecutions under the F. and W. act for 1882, comprising about 1,000 cases. The peculiar nature of these legal prosecutions may be gathered from a few cases taken at random, to show the changed order of affairs: Employing two young persons in a woollen mill until 8 o'clock at night; employing two children without a certificate of school attendance; employing four women before 8 o'clock a. m.; employing thirty-three women during dinner hour; neglecting to white-wash a factory according to law; for not reporting an accident by machinery, &c. The nature of these statutory offenses indicates the degree of care and the humanity that is now exercised, and is in pleasing contrast with the utter disregard of health, strength, and mental development that once made the English factory system a revolting tyranny, and the condition of the employed a civilized slavery.

POPULATION.

Despite increased emigration the population of the United Kingdom steadily advances, but in Ireland the large exodus is greater than can be supplied by the birth rate; + means increase, and — decrease.

Years.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1883	26, 762, 974	3, 825, 744	5, 042, 572	35, 631, 290
1882	26, 406, 820	3, 785, 400	5, 097, 730	35, 289, 950
	+356, 154	+40, 344	—55, 168	+341, 340

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The Government report on this subject for 1882 develops many striking facts, which seem to point to economic forces in operation of wide and deep application, which the partial statistics of 1883 (10 months) further emphasize. Summarized, the statements of the report are as follows:

Years.	Total emigration, including foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish origin only.
1882.		
Number of emigrants.....	413, 288	279, 366
1881.		
Number of emigrants	392, 514	243, 002
Increase.....	20, 774	36, 364

In 1881 the number of British and Irish emigrants was larger than any previous year of the decade, and in 1882 is larger than any year in

the history of emigration, while the character of the exodus is changing, being more largely composed of English and Scotch, and less of Irish than it was thirty years ago. To some extent the destination of the emigrants is also altering proportionally. In 1882 181,903 emigrants of British and Irish origin went to the United States, 40,441 to Canada, 37,289 to Australasia, 12,063 to the Cape of Good Hope, and 7,670 to other countries—Canada and Australasia having about doubled their immigration of 1881 from Great Britain. The report upon this point says:

The great increase in the emigration to British North America seems to be due in some measure to the special attractiveness of the northwestern provinces of Canada, and the great efforts made by the Canadian Government to have these provinces settled. The United States still receives much the larger share of the emigration to North America, but the deviation of the current last year to Canada appears to be important, and significant perhaps of a permanent change. The increase to Australasia is not improbably due to the renewed efforts of the colonial governments there to obtain immigrants. The direction of the stream of emigration to Australasia by this means has frequently been noticed, the colonial governments there finding it expedient to give special assistance to emigrants, and the number of emigrants they receive varying with the amount of assistance they give. There is again a noticeable increase to the Cape of Good Hope and Natal. The figures are still small, however, as compared with the number of emigrants to the United States, Canada, and Australasia.

Coming to the question of the condition of the emigrants, it is found that there is an excess of females married over males married, and an excess of single male adults over female adults; 20.5 per cent. of the English emigrants are children, of the Scotch 22.7, of the Irish 13.4; about one-fifth of the total emigration, therefore, is composed of children, that term comprehending those from one to twelve years of age. The percentage of children is rising each year, indicating that more families are going in bodies. Of equal numbers of emigrants there is a larger proportion of Irish than of English or Scotch who are of marriageable age. This cause and the smaller number of children make the Irish emigration a greater factor than either the English or Scotch in retarding the growth of the population at home, and have a distinct effect upon the birth and death rate of Ireland. There is some reason to believe that the emigration of later years has, in the mean, been composed of a more desirable class, both as regards their previous career, and their capabilities for work in the country of their adoption. This applies as well to Ireland, notwithstanding the late attempts to export paupers to the United States which, I am glad to say, the energetic action of the Department of State has been the means of checking. In Ireland I found that there had been some misapprehension of the scope of the order for returning paupers landed on our shores, and also a hazy conception of the distinctive difference between a pauper and a poor person able and willing to work; but the beneficial deterrent effect of the order in its broadest sense has worked a great good in the case which local bodies, interested in emigration, and steamship companies in carrying, exercise in regard to the history and the physical and financial condition of intending emigrants. The few who were turned back from our ports count as nothing in comparison with the large numbers who probably would have followed had the United States Government supinely tolerated the outrage; and the indirect result of the protest that we would not allow our national hospitality to be thus violated, will be felt for years to come. The Government, the press, and the public of Great Britain heartily concurred in the justice and applauded the policy of our prohibiting pauper emigrants, although a few, through misconception, perhaps, expressed surprise that the United States, being a

“free” country, did not welcome all comers. The returns for the ten months of 1883 ending October 31 show that emigration is still rapidly increasing, notably from Ireland and England, and the same tendencies noticed in the history of 1882 are being constantly strengthened. The total native emigration for this period is 293,689, composed of 164,342 English, 28,324 Scotch, and 101,023 Irish. There has been a falling off of over a third in the number of foreigners emigrating by way of England, due to the suspension of Russian emigration, and the fact that those emigrating from the Continent sail more largely by the French, Dutch, and German lines than formerly, and do not, therefore, pass through England *en route*. Of the British emigrants, 85,658 English, 14,191 Scotch, and 79,837 Irish went to the United States, a total for the ten months of 179,686. The emigration to Canada and Australasia was respectively 42,997 and 60,048.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

In view of the great publicity that has been given in the press of the United States and England to the Fisheries Exhibition, and the exhaustive report on the subject that will be shortly forthcoming from the United States Fishery Commission, but a passing notice is called for here to commemorate this important event of the year. The Exhibition was opened May 12 and closed October 31, after having been visited by over 2,700,000 persons. Backed by a strong popular sentiment, it was a great success from the start, and more than fulfilled the highest expectations of its projectors. The second great exhibition of its kind, it holds the unique position of being by far the largest exhibition ever held devoted to a single subject. Every cognate branch of the fishing industry was fully represented, and so extensive were the collections that it might more properly be given the broader title of a great marine exhibition. Of foreign countries which took part, the United States held the first rank in every point of view. Our exhibition was universally complimented for its completeness, extent, and scientific arrangement. The original space assigned to the United States—10,000 square feet—was found too small to accommodate the great mass of material forwarded by the Government and private exhibitors, and in consequence one-half of Denmark's space was placed at our disposal; a new fish market was erected to hold our canned goods and extra space provided for our life-boats. The reputation of the United States for fish-culture and other branches led several Governments to send special officers to examine and study the merits of our systems. The Duke of Edinburgh, in his address on “Sea Fisheries,” referring to this point, said :

The Government of the United States has set the example of devoting a sum annually to the breeding of sea fishes. It is probable that the scientific research necessary to insure the success of this undertaking will furnish us with a knowledge not only of the method of spawning sea fishes and of their powers of reproduction, but also of their habits and movements. * * * The example of the United States is well worthy of imitation by the European nations which have large stakes in the fisheries. From their relative position to one another, joint action is almost a necessity, as all would equally share in the material and scientific benefits which might accrue from researches made in this direction.

On the other hand, the United States Fishery Commission have obtained by exchange the entire collection of Greece and a large part of the exhibitions of India, Spain, Sweden, and other countries, which will be taken to Washington. Our success was largely due to the untiring energies of the commissioner and his capable corps of specialists, who

spared no pains to make the exhibition worthy of the United States. Prof. George Brown Goode was the commissioner, assisted by Tarleton H. Bean, specialist in ichthyology; R. Edward Earll, fish-culture; Joseph W. Collins, vessels and boats; A. Howard Clark, fishery products; William Van Zandt Cox, secretary and disbursing agent; Reuben Wood, angling apparatus; Lieut. H. C. McLellan, delegate from office of United States Life-Saving Service; Max Hausmann, United States Light-House Board; and James Mitchell, United States Signal Service.

The interchange of ideas on fisheries has been most valuable, and the results will be far-reaching. The Exhibition has developed a vast amount of literature on the subject which will stir up an interest which will not be short-lived. Another result, which has already worked great good in England, was in calling attention to the value of cheap fish as a diet, and an indirect result was to break the power of the fish monopoly which has ruled London for years. The cheap fish dinners which were furnished at the small cost of 6 pence and eaten by over two hundred thousand persons has familiarized the public with new possibilities in household economy.

So encouraging was the outcome of the Exhibition that the buildings will be maintained and the fisheries followed by a series of exhibitions that are already in course of preparation. In 1884 it is proposed to hold one devoted to health; in 1885, to patents; and in 1886 to the products of India and the colonies.

THE POOR.

An active interest is now being manifested in many of the large cities, especially in London, in regard to the homes and care in general of the poor. An effort is being specially made to awaken public opinion in favor of the separation of the criminal and dissolute classes from the honest and more deserving. The active interference of the authorities in this direction, as also to promote a more strict improvement of existing laws in regard to sanitary reforms and the abatement of nuisances, is being strongly demanded.

TEMPERANCE.

There has been an appreciable improvement as regards the matter of temperance during the last year. A reduction in the amount of alcoholic liquors consumed is indicated by the falling off in the Government revenues. The reduction of revenue derived from beer during the year ending the 30th of September, 1883, amounts to about \$1,095,000. The result is very gratifying to all lovers of sobriety and domestic comfort and happiness, and afforded occasion for congratulation by Her Majesty the Queen in her speech proroguing Parliament last autumn. The advocates of temperance have been very active, and there seems to be a growing interest favorable to the enactment of a "local option law."

During my recent tour of consular inspection I was much gratified to observe and learn that in conjunction with local temperance organizations a more active participation of the laboring classes in the reform movement was common in all the great manufacturing centers visited.

The insignia of the "Blue Ribbon Army" were frequently seen upon the streets, in the workshops, and public places. Much good is anticipated from this more active temperance movement, especially as regards its beneficial effects among the lower classes of the population. A movement has also been inaugurated to secure the repeal of the law allowing

the sale of alcoholic liquors and wines by grocers. The sale of wines by the grocers was authorized some years ago with a view to the introduction of the cheap wines of France as substitutes for more ardent intoxicating beverages, and hence in the general interest of temperance. It is claimed, however, that this law has, on the contrary, resulted in the spread of intemperance among women, by reason of their having been brought thereby into closer contact with its sale in more respectable places.

IRELAND.

The almost total absence of diversified industries in Ireland is undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the destitution and distress which have so long prevailed. The returns or profits accruing from the existing system of agricultural labor are being, and have been for many years, for the most part, taken out of the country by the landlords instead of being employed in the founding and developing of home manufacturing industries, thereby stimulating the people to more skillful activity, and, what would be incident thereto, increasing the rate of wages for labor. Under existing conditions the farm hand is compelled to labor for a mere pittance, and himself and family to live on the most meager fare.

The absenteeism of landlords is greatly complained of, and indicates their almost total lack of interest, both socially and economically, in the welfare of their tenantry, and the community in general. There can be no question that this condition of things is most unfavorable to the prosperity of the country. The land agitation has no doubt been greatly stimulated and protracted in consequence. It should not, however, be forgotten that this agitation, with its resulting controversy, is not as great in the northern portions of Ireland as elsewhere. The people are more prosperous, or, on the other hand, make less complaint. This may, perhaps, be due to a more kindly feeling towards England, the natural result of a greater similarity in race and religion. In considering the difficulties which exist in Ireland, the religious question cannot be ignored; in fact, it has not been by the British Government. The freedom with which religious differences are alluded to and discussed in Parliament and elsewhere justifies this reference.

The land act, conferring the rights of tenants to their improvements and providing for a judicial determination of those rights, has no doubt been of great value to those who have availed themselves of its provisions. It is being largely accepted as a remedy for the distress occasioned by inability to pay rents; while the landlords have already, in some instances, voluntarily responded by the reduction of prospective rents, and by the acceptance of fair compromises for those past due.

Could manufactories be established so as to give employment to a portion of those now engaged in agricultural pursuits, as also to those members of families who are unfitted by age or sex for heavy outdoor labor, a home market for surplus agricultural products would be created, and an era of prosperity, which has long been unknown, might well be anticipated. Ireland, under a proper system of industrial co-operation and diversity of labor, might well sustain double the amount of its present population. It is, in point of fact, self-evident that, with the establishing in Ireland of proper systems of industrial enterprises, thereby creating a demand for the labor of skilled and unskilled of both sexes, as well as of all ages, the necessity for the wholesale emigration which is now and which has been for many years going on, would measurably cease; indeed, it may be safely assumed that there would no

longer exist any real necessity for any emigration whatever from that country.

The present rapid emigration from there is largely promoted by means supplied by their more prosperous friends in the United States, they being but little assisted by means obtained in Ireland. I except, of course, those who receive aid and assistance from the Government, direct or through the local authorities. Political agitation of the kind now witnessed forbids an approach to prosperity, and it cannot be reasonably expected that so long as the agitation for separation from England continues, the landlords, residing in England, who are able to do so, will invest their money in manufactories or other industrial enterprises in Ireland. It is therefore probable that the current rate of emigration from there will continue for some time to come. It is hoped that our own domestic system may not become disturbed in the process of assimilating the constant and large addition to our population from this and other quarters of the Old World.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

Closely allied to the associated questions of labor, and the industrial and commercial interests, as affecting the United States, under the existing financial policy of our Government, is the subject of the enforcement of the revenue laws applicable to imported merchandise. It is right to assume that our domestic system of industries, whether devoted to the production of raw material or manufactured articles, are organized with reference to our tariff provisions, and the price of labor, cost of machinery, materials, &c., involved therein, are based and dependent thereon, as are also the calculations of those engaged in the legitimate import trade. Unless, therefore, these laws are fairly, faithfully, and strictly administered, our whole system will be more or less disturbed, injustice and wrong done our citizens, and disaster and demoralization result to all interests concerned.

If imported merchandise subject to *ad valorem* duty is admitted below its true foreign value, or if goods subject to specific duty are wrongly classified at lower rates than contemplated by the tariff, the Government is thereby deprived of its just revenues, the domestic producer is denied the protection the laws promise him, and according to which he regulates wages, &c., and the honest importer is misled and defrauded. Thus the tariff laws instead of fulfilling their just purpose, may be made to work injury to the very interests they were intended to foster and protect, while benefiting none but foreign manufacturers and merchants, along with a few dishonest importers, and at the same time become potent agencies in promoting a state of commercial immorality demoralizing at home and injurious to all countries and peoples with whom we have trade relations.

It is a recognized fact that customs duties are paid with more reluctance by the public in general than almost any other form of demand imposed either by national laws, municipal ordinances, or social obligations. This being true as applied to our own people, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that foreign manufacturers and merchants, owing no fealty to our Government, not being amenable to our laws, and having a prejudice against a policy detrimental to them, and in the interests of our domestic manufacturers, should not only busy themselves in devising means whereby they may themselves successfully evade and violate these laws, but also be ready to meet favorably overtures from importers looking to the preparation of false invoices to the United States.

That our domestic producers have been injured more or less from the introduction into the United States of merchandise of foreign growth and manufacture at less actual rates of duty than are prescribed by the tariff; that legitimate and honest importers have suffered grievously in trade through the combined deceptive and fraudulent devices and practices of foreign consigning manufacturers and dishonest importers of almost all kinds of goods, and that the Government has, by these and kindred means, been largely defrauded of its just revenues, I am well satisfied; and also that the beneficiaries, in many instances, in such transactions claim and enjoy recognition as respectable men, at least in conventional sense, in their home, business, and social circles.

Recognizing these facts, and having in view the difficulties under which they mutually and unavoidably labor in the proper discharge of their duties under the revenue laws, consular and customs officers should cordially co-operate together, and, by reciprocal confidence and respectful treatment of each other, invite the confidence and respect of honest business men, through whom such information and advice respecting market values, &c., could be secured as would largely aid in defeating frauds by undervaluation and otherwise.

It affords me great satisfaction to report that the consular officers within this jurisdiction have, as a rule, shown an earnest interest in this very important branch of their duties, not only by rendering cheerful and efficient aid to the special officers of the Treasury Department, and by communicating important information to the proper officers of the Government respecting frauds practiced or contemplated, but also by responding promptly to the requirements of their own Department, as well as to such suggestions in that regard as I have had occasion to bring to their attention.

The annual reports of the various consular officers transmitted with this report are specially commended to the attention of the Department.

E. A. MERRITT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
London, November 30, 1883.

FALMOUTH.

Report by Consul Fox on the trade and commerce of Falmouth for the year ending September 30, 1883.

Cornwall is not a populous or wealthy country. Its imports, direct from other countries, are confined to timber, guano, fruit, flour, wheat, barley, oats, maize, and a small number of other commodities; and its exports have hitherto chiefly consisted of the produce of its metalliferous mines, and china clay, china stone, arsenic, and pilchards.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY.

The quantity of pilchards exported during the season 1882-'83 was 8,317 hogsheads (which included about 1,000 hogsheads caught in 1881), as against 13,963 shipped the previous season. Season of 1882-'83 yielded less for export than either of the eleven preceding years. The prices realized by the curers, the ports to which the fish were exported, and some other particulars relating to this fishery, are shown

in the following extract from a circular published by a leading firm engaged in the trade, who carry on business at Falmouth. The accuracy of the information contained therein may be relied on.

FALMOUTH, *March 13, 1883.*

We beg to furnish herewith details of pilchard shipments during the past season, accompanied by some statistics for many previous years.

Of the 8,317 hogsheads shipped, about 1,000 hogsheads were caught in 1881, and we note that 1882 yielded less for export than either of the eleven preceding years.

The decadence of the seine fishery is more and more marked. The drift boats again contributed a large portion of the catches, and were again especially successful at the close of the season when fishing at a distance from the curing places.

Owing to more efficient arrangements for preserving the fish, most of these distant catches turned out better than in some former years. Increased attention has been given to pickling instead of the dry-salting cure, with satisfactory results, but we regret that some curers continue too careless in preparing fish for export, which we are anxious to convince them is short-sighted policy.

Pilchard shipments, season 1882.

Vessels.	Quantity.	Loading port.	Date of sailing.	Genoa.	Leghorn.	Naples.
	<i>Hhds.</i>		1882.	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>
Via London.....	136	.....	Oct. 4	136	.....	.....
Via Liverpool.....	39	Falmouth.....	Oct. 11	39	.....	.....
S. S. Camilla.....	1,489	Penzance.....	Oct. 17	1,325	45	119
S. S. Sabrina.....	715½	do.....	Oct. 24	568½	.....	147
Via Liverpool.....	24	Cork.....	Oct. 30	24	.....	.....
S. S. Minerva.....	1,025½	Penzance.....	Nov. 7	863½	.....	162
S. S. Europa.....	506½	do.....	Nov. 18	354½	100	52
S. S. Justitia.....	928	do.....	Dec. 7	706½	40½	181
S. S. Sabrina.....	1,069	do.....	Dec. 19	761	89	219
Via Liverpool.....	20	Cork.....	Dec. 26	20	.....	.....
			1883.			
S. S. Minerva.....	937½	Penzance.....	Jan. 5	724	123½	90
S. S. Europa.....	406	do.....	Jan. 13	281½	.....	124½
S. S. Venetia.....	894½	do.....	Jan. 23	673	5	216½
S. S. Justitia.....	126½	Falmouth.....	Feb. 7	86½	.....	40
	8,317			6,563	403	1,351

Summary of pilchards exported since 1870.

Years.	Genoa.	Leghorn.	Civita Vecchia.	Naples.	Bari.	Ancona.	Venice.	Total.	Price per hogshead to curers.
	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>s. s. d.</i>
1870.....	2,623½	583½	.....	1,548½	100	76	1,117	6,048½	60 to 90.
1871.....	15,551½	7,077	1,092	13,237	1,010½	3,097½	4,545	45,683½	20 to 68 6.
1872.....	802	248	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	1,138	Previous season's fish.
1873*.....	10,652½	1,361½	.....	2,579½	632	.....	2,173½	18,406	38 to 85.
1874†.....	14,643	4,119½	470	6,263½	593½	1,862½	2,185	31,019	25 to 51.
1875.....	819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	819	Previous season's fish.
1876.....	4,467½	488	.....	1,332½	155½	.....	1,094	7,543½	60 to 89.
1877.....	4,994½	530½	.....	1,346½	220½	34	211½	7,337½	52 to 95.
1878.....	4,732	905½	.....	3,138½	100	155	872	9,903	52 to 100.
1879.....	5,717½	856	.....	1,886½	.....	98	919	9,477	40 to 80.
1880.....	7,880	221	.....	1,368½	537½	30	272	10,309	30 to 60.
1881.....	7,855½	1,157½	.....	2,698½	.....	.....	226½	11,937½	41 to 68.
1882.....	7,577½	744	.....	2,847½	350	.....	324	11,843	55 to 80.
1883.....	9,100½	600	.....	4,262½	.....	.....	.....	13,963	42 to 75.
1884.....	6,563	403	.....	1,351	.....	.....	.....	8,317	41 to 84.

* 653 hogsheads lost on the voyage.

† 155½ hogsheads lost on the voyage.

‡ About 1,000 hogsheads were previous season's fish.

FALMOUTH AS A PORT OF CALL.

The following tabular statement contains a summary of the vessels that arrived at Falmouth during the year ended December 31, 1882, for orders and otherwise (not including coasters or men-of-war), and shows their nationality and the aggregate tonnage under each flag:

Flag.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
English	1, 079	724, 597
German	326	154, 249
Italian	250	149, 493
Norwegian	244	117, 500
Swedish	112	43, 170
Danish	92	25, 758
French	70	38, 379
Austrian	60	32, 081
Greek	59	26, 403
Dutch	53	22, 100
American	35	40, 496
Spanish	35	12, 164
Russian	22	14, 877
Belgian	12	7, 461
Portuguese	3	665
Chilian	1	862
Hawaiian	1	816
Total	2, 454	1, 411, 071

The number of vessels so calling in 1881 was 2,136, having an aggregate tonnage of 1,094,875, showing an increase in 1882 of 318 vessels and of 316,196 in the aggregate tonnage.

The number of American vessels which arrived in 1881 was 17, whose aggregate tonnage was 19,347. The year 1882 shows an increase of 18 in the number of such vessels and 21,149 in the aggregate tonnage.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The cargoes imported into Falmouth waters from the United States during the year ended September 30, 1883, are as follows, viz :

Vessels.	Tons register.	From—	Cargo.
Diana	418	Philadelphia	Wheat.
Ormo	589	Pensacola	Timber.
Una	352	Boston	Flour.
Grant	425	do	Do.
Kryolith	297	Philadelphia	Wheat.
Stratford	1, 120	Pensacola	Timber.
Gaetano Repetto	573	Baltimore	Wheat.
Indipendenza	598	Philadelphia	Maize.
Giulia	764	New York	Wheat.
Ella	538	Pascagoula	Timber.
Total	5, 674		

In 1882 the number of such vessels was 20, whose aggregate tonnage was 10,428, as against 10 vessels, 5,674 tons register, this year. The vessels enumerated above were all under foreign flags.

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES.

These imports consisted of 137 cargoes of the following descriptions, viz:

From France.—Potatoes, carrots, guano, tin ore, oysters, and plaster stone.

From Norway, Sweden, and Baltic ports.—Timber, oats.

From Spain.—Oxen, eggs, onions, copper pyrites.

From Germany.—Timber, potatoes.

From Portugal.—Fruit, phosphate of lime, phosphate rock.

From Peru.—Guano.

From Morocco.—Bones.

From Holland.—Sugar.

From Russia.—Timber, barley.

From Turkey.—Maize, barley.

None of these goods were imported in American vessels.

Without incurring a large expense, no exact return of the imports into my consular district is obtainable.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following tabular statement shows the value of the declared exports to the United States from this consular district during each of the four quarters of the year:

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1882.	March 31, 1883.	June 30, 1883.	September 30, 1883.	
China clay	6, 178. 05	16, 302. 59	9, 100. 25	21, 248. 46	52, 829. 35
Bricks				428. 22	428. 22
Arsenic				426. 86	426. 86
Total in United States gold	6, 178. 05	16, 302. 59	9, 100. 25	22, 103. 54	53, 684. 43
Total for preceding year	27, 986. 96	52, 184. 07	14, 562. 01	13, 280. 49	108, 013. 53
Increase				8, 823. 05	.....
Decrease	21, 808. 91	35, 831. 48	5, 461. 76	.....	54, 329. 10

From these figures it will be seen that, as compared with 1882, there is a large falling off in china clay, and that the export of arsenic has, for the year, almost entirely ceased. It is, however, quite possible, that the returns for next year may show a different result.

THE PRODUCE OF CORNISH MINES AND CLAY WORKS.

The official statistics relating to the quantities and values of tin, copper, lead, and other ores raised from Cornish mines, and of clay from the china clay works of the county, are not yet published for 1882, and I am therefore precluded from reporting upon them at the present moment, but I am informed that they will soon be published, and when I have access to the figures I intend to make a special report on the subject.

HOWARD FOX,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Falmouth.

GLOUCESTER.

Report by Consular Agent Davies on the trade of Gloucester for the year 1882.

I have the honor to inclose herewith my annual report of the business done in this consular agency. You will observe a considerable decrease compared with the previous year. This is attributable to our inability to procure vessels to take freights for the States. In the article of salt alone there is a decrease of \$30,000, while our merchants have none on hand, and have had during the year orders for large quantities of salt from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities. Another reason for the decrease is what I pointed out to you in my dispatch dated June 19, numbered 8, viz, that large quantities of goods manufactured in this consular district are shipped to London and Liverpool and invoiced by agents at the cities named.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN GLOUCESTER.

The swine fever, to which I called your attention in dispatch No. 8, is still prevalent, and my prediction respecting the price of American bacon and hams has been verified. In all this consular district American bacon is sold at prices equal to the best English bacon, and in some cases it commands a higher price. American cheese commands a good price and stands side by side with English make. Our fruit crop is not equal to half the usual yield. There will be considerable demand for American fruit of all kinds at fair prices. The grain harvest just garnered has been an improvement on the last four years, but in consequence of the heavy rains in August and September only a portion of it has been gathered without damage. England will have to look to America for a large portion of her breadstuffs the coming year. As a port Gloucester is in some respects unique. It is the most inland port in the Kingdom, and is connected with the Lea and Sharpness Point by a ship-canal 16 miles long and of sufficient depth to allow of the navigation of vessels of 700 or 800 tons. It was completed in 1827, and cost about £500,000. Trade rapidly grew, and in 1849 the docks at Gloucester were enlarged. Twenty years latter it was found that under the altered condition of sea-going trade, the increased use of large steamers of deep draught, Gloucester was in danger of losing some of its trade unless a new entrance was made to the canal and facilities provided for enabling large vessels to discharge at Sharpness (the entrance to the port of Gloucester). Accordingly in 1870 the canal company obtained an act enabling them to make a new entrance to the canal and to construct new docks at Sharpness. The necessary capital was quickly subscribed, and the new entrance and docks were opened in November, 1874. The docks and tidal basin exceed twenty acres in extent, and steamers carrying upwards of 2,000 tons, find sufficient depth of water and plenty of room to discharge their cargo.

The staple trades of the port are grain and timber. In the quantity of grain it imports, Gloucester ranks third in the Kingdom, being only exceeded by London and Liverpool. The average annual import of grain during the last five years has been 9,200,000 bushels. In the importation of timber, Gloucester stands about seventh in the ports of the Kingdom. The average annual import during the last five years has been 130,000 tons.

Exports.—The export trade is comparatively small and consists mainly of salt, most of which is brought down the river Severn in barges and shipped at this port.

The tin plates, West of England cloth, and other goods manufactured in this consular district, are shipped to the States from London, Liverpool, and Bristol.

The want of export trade led to the erection of the Severn bridge, crossing the estuary of the Severn. Prior to the opening of this bridge about 250,000 tons of shipping annually left Sharpness to go to the South Wales ports for an export cargo, and it was felt that a necessary supplement to the new docks at Sharpness was a direct railway connection with the coal fields of South Wales and the Forest of Dean. There were also additional inducements that the bridge might some day be made a link in a new and competing line between South Wales and London, and in a new and direct route between South Wales and Southampton. The bridge was begun in 1875 and was opened in October, 1879. The breadth of the river at this point is 1,186 yards, and the total length of the bridge, including the masonry, viaduct, and the swing span over the ship-canal, is 1,387 yards. It is the largest bridge of the kind in Great Britain. The bridge consists of a series of girders, constructed on a modification of the bowstring principle, resting upon piers composed of large cast-iron cylinders sunk in the rock and filled with concrete. Commencing from the Forest of Dean or North Shore, the spans are as follows: one of 134 feet, two of 327 feet, five of 171 feet, thirteen of 134 feet, and the swing bridge (double span) 200 feet. The two spans of 327 feet are across the navigable channel, and in ordinary spring tides have a headway of 70 feet above high water. The headway of the other spans varies from 70 to 50 feet, the bridge having a gradient of 1 in 40.

Industries.—Of the industries of Gloucester, apart from the port, the chief is that of the Gloucester Wagon Company, which employs about 1,000 hands. Besides the wagon building, the company does an extensive business in the manufacture of railway-signal apparatus and in general joinery. At the Atlas Iron Works, a short distance from the wagon works, a very large business is done in the manufacture of hydraulic, riveting, and other machinery.

Oil-seed crushing was established in Gloucester in 1863, having been removed from Evesham, Worcestershire, where it had been carried on by the same family at Mills, on the river Avon, since 1730, which is believed to be the earliest date recorded of the commencement of this industry in England. There are several enameled-slate works in the city, a large number of hands are employed in match-making, and a vinegar and pickle factory is another important industry.

In this consular district we have some of the largest tin-plate and iron works in the Kingdom, and the only mills where West of England superfine cloth is manufactured.

Churches.—To the visitor the greatest attraction in Gloucester is its noble cathedral. Of an Anglo-Saxon building which preceded it no remains are left. The present edifice was begun in 1088, and besides the original Norman work, contains examples of the early English decorated transitional from decorated to perpendicular and modern Gothic styles of architecture. Of the exterior the tower, 225 feet high, is the most imposing feature; of the interior the massive Norman columns in the nave, the perpendicular casing in the choir, and the fan tracery style of vaulting in the cloisters, are the most striking characteristics, and among the monuments are those of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and Edward the

Second, erected by his son Edward the Third; the former one of the oldest carved-oak figures in existence and the other one of the most elegant.

Next to the cathedral the most ancient church in the city is that of St. Mary de Lode, in which is a recumbent effigy, said to be of Lucius, the first Christian King. The graveyard of this church incloses the monument to the martyred Bishop Hooper, who was burned on that spot in 1555 for his adherence to truth. An interesting church is that of St. Mary de Crypt, in which George Whitefield preached his first sermon, and where Robert Raikes, the founder of Sabbath schools, was buried.

THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER.

The origin of Gloucester is buried in obscurity. The Roman conqueror found here a city of importance in A. D. 33. The Roman troops under Vespasian settled here, and the city ultimately became a Roman colony and strongly fortified camp. A portion of the fortification still remains. In Saxon and Norman times Gloucester was an important city. Bede speaks of it as one of the noblest cities in the Kingdom, and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that Domesday Book had its origin in a council held by William the First at Gloucester in 1083. Courts were held in Gloucester by Henry the First. Henry the Third was crowned in this city, and Edward the First held Parliament here, as also did Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth. Judge Jeffreys lived here, and commenced in this city what is known in history as "the bloody assize." Gloucester played an important part in the Wars of the Roses; and Monmouth's rebellion had its origin here. Among all the vicissitudes through which England has passed, Gloucester has never sheltered the conqueror since the Romans conquered it in A. D. 33, and in consequence it is called the "Maiden City." To the antiquarian Gloucester is a fertile field. It is supposed by some learned in ancient lore that few cities have given to the world men that have exerted such an influence in shaping its destiny as this ancient city.

JOHN DAVIES,
Commercial Agent.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Gloucester, October 10, 1882.

HULL.

Report by Consular Agent Howard on the trade and commerce of Hull for the year 1883.

During the year ending September 30, 1883, the tonnage of the ships entering the port of Hull has been as follows, and shows a large increase over the preceding year, as the following figures will show :

Vessels.	1883.		1882.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Steamers	1, 940	1, 432, 159	1, 982	1, 281, 296
Sailing	1, 103	408, 181	1, 068	369, 650
Total	3, 043	1, 840, 340	3, 050	1, 650, 946

The chief reason for this increase is the large import of wheat which reaches Hull from every quarter of the globe. Of the 5,514,732 cwt. imported during the last twelve months, we have received from—

	Cwt.
California	2,564,660
Oregon	724,186
Eastern States	466,148
India	599,396
Australia	71,484
Chili	199,446

AMERICAN TRADE.

The tonnage arriving from the United States has been as follows :

Flag.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing vessels.	Tons.	Total.	Tons.
NEW YORK.						
British	44	97,368	4	3,483	48	100,851
Norwegian			7	4,816	7	4,816
German			2	1,468	2	1,468
Italian			2	936	2	936
Total	44	97,368	15	10,703	59	108,071
APALACHICOLA.						
Norwegian			5	3,856	5	3,856
BALTIMORE.						
British	2	2,946			2	2,946
CHARLESTON.						
British	2	2,693	2	1,897	4	4,590
Norwegian			4	1,738	4	1,738
German			2	910	2	910
Russian			1	596	1	596
Total	2	2,693	9	5,141	11	7,834
DARIEN.						
British			2	2,276	2	2,276
Norwegian			5	2,149	5	2,149
Total			7	4,425	7	4,425
DOBOY.						
Norwegian			1	620	1	620
Russian			1	591	1	591
Total			2	1,211	2	1,211
FERNANDINA.						
British	1	1,476			1	1,476
PENSACOLA.						
Italian			4	2,468	4	2,468
British			3	3,946	3	3,946
Russian			4	2,104	4	2,104
Norwegian			2	1,708	2	1,708
Dutch			1	496	1	496
Total			14	10,722	14	10,722
PHILADELPHIA.						
British			2	1,746	2	1,746
Italian			1	614	1	614
Norwegian			1	538	1	538
Total			4	2,898	4	2,898

Flag.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing vessels.	Tons.	Total.	Tons.
SAN FRANCISCO.						
British.....			40	64,734	40	64,734
American.....			2	2,971	2	2,971
German.....			7	7,324	7	7,324
Norwegian.....			3	2,146	3	2,146
Total.....			52	77,175	52	77,175
OREGON.						
British.....			10	12,377	10	12,377
American.....			1	1,494	1	1,494
Total.....			11	13,871	11	13,871
WILMINGTON.						
Norwegian.....			2	841	2	841
RECAPITULATION.						
British.....	49	104,483	63	90,459	112	194,942
American.....			3	4,465	3	4,465
German.....			11	9,702	11	9,702
Italian.....			7	3,018	7	3,018
Russian.....			6	3,291	6	3,291
Norwegian.....			30	19,412	30	19,412
Dutch.....			1	496	1	496
Aggregate.....	49	104,483	121	130,843	170	235,326

The communication between New York and Hull has been greater this year than last. Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., who own a large fleet of steamers, have made the following voyages with their steamers during the year just closed:

Names of steamers.	Tons.	Voyages.
Othello.....	1,977	2
Galileo.....	1,963	7
Otranto.....	1,914	7
Romano.....	1,876	7
Lepanto.....	1,871	2
Marengo.....	1,823	6
Rialto.....	1,799	4
Sorrento.....	1,778	5
Salerno.....	1,659	3
Bassano.....	1,187	1
Total.....		44

These steamers bring large cargoes of wheat, maize, also bacon, hams, lard, provisions, china ware, manufactured goods, drugs, paper, spirits, musical instruments, &c. The total weight of these cargoes would be, as near as I can calculate, 140,000 tons.

The other imports into Hull from the United States have been—

Maize from Philadelphia.....	cwt..	18,462
Wood from Apalachicola, Darien, Doboy, and Pensacola.....	loads..	16,042
Wheat from Baltimore.....	cwt..	63,184
Wheat from New York and Boston.....	do..	442,146
Phosphate from Charleston.....	tons..	3,960
Resin and turpentine from Charleston.....	barrels..	9,468
Cotton seed from Fernandina.....	tons..	1,146
Cotton from Fernandina.....	cwt..	1,642
Petroleum from New York.....	barrels..	40,684
Naphtha from New York.....	do..	2,846
Petroleum from Philadelphia.....	do..	5,262
Resin and tar from Wilmington.....	do..	7,584

I estimate the value of the imports into Hull from the United States to be as follows :

New York	\$19,560,000
California	7,086,000
Oregon	1,987,000
Wood ports	281,000
Baltimore	189,000
Charleston	202,000
Fernandina	57,000
Philadelphia	107,000
Wilmington	88,000
Total	29,557,000

The cargoes of the three American ships which have been at Hull during the past twelve months were in value about \$320,000.

IMPORT OF COTTON SEED.

From the 1st day of January to the 30th day of September, 1883, the importation of cotton seed into Hull has been as follows :

	Tons.
From Egypt	82,368
From Brazil	2,146
From United States	1,146
From Syria	878
Total	86,538

IMPORT OF OIL SEEDS.

During the past year the importation of oil seeds into Hull has been as follows :

	Tons.
Cotton seed	124,360
Linseed	151,341
Rapeseed	16,384
Total	292,085

TONNAGE OF THE PORT.

The tonnage of the ships arrived up to January 1, 1883, was, 894 vessels, 220,468 tons; on the previous year it stood, 864 vessels, 196,089 tons.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The custom-house revenue for the past year was \$58,106,000.

THE VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

During the past year the value of the imports into Hull was \$76,308,277; exports, \$110,754,910; total, \$187,063,187.

EXPORT OF COAL.

Hull is the eighth coal port of the Kingdom, the report being 682,849 tons, against 617,477 tons in the previous year.

HEALTH OF HULL.

The rate of mortality averages about 20 per 1,000. Hull is a very flat town, the land being very low and liable to fogs, which tend to make a higher rate than some other towns, but we have a much lower

death rate than some of the larger towns, as Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool, &c.; but, considering the flatness, Hull is considered a very healthy town.

POPULATION.

The population of Hull now reaches nearly 200,000. The borough has been extended lately, and now takes in a very large area. On the west it nearly extends to a village called Anlaby, about 5 miles, taking in Dairycoats and Newington, and on the east it extends nearly to Hedon, about 5 miles, taking in Newland, Stoneferry, and Marfleet.

SHIP-BUILDING.

The ship-building trade has been carried on very largely during the past year until lately, when there have been two heavy failures, which, of course, has put a stop to a great extent of that important trade. The largest firm, Messrs. Earles & Co., are at present building and have on order several ships for the Wilson Line, two or three of them are for the New York trade, about 4,000 tons each and to be made of steel.

INCREASING FACILITIES.

The Hull and Barnsley and West Riding Railway and Dock Company are pushing forward their work very rapidly towards completion, and when finished will no doubt increase the trade and commerce of this town greatly, as a large number of manufacturing towns will be connected with Hull by this new railway, and the very heart of the coal country will be connected as well. The dock will afford accommodation for the largest ships afloat, and will be able to dock at the deadeast tides, so it is expected that a greater number of ships from foreign ports will visit Hull than have ever visited Hull before. The Hull Dock Company have also opened two large docks, viz, the Sir William Wright and the St. Andrew docks; the latter has been built expressly for that important trade, viz, the fishing business. There are upwards of 400 trawl-fishing vessels belonging to Hull, ranging in size from 50 to 90 tons, each carrying a crew of five hands.

STATE OF TRADE.

There has been a marked improvement in almost all the departments of trade in the town. There has been an increase in the imports and exports, also a large increase in the export of coal. Ship-building, boiler-making, linseed and oil-cake trade, &c., have all been carried on briskly, and with the railway and dock making have caused work for a great number of men, and so caused a large circulation of money through the town; the imports of grain have been on the increase, a large number of steamers have been added to the port, and others are in course of building. The strike among the fishermen, which affected the small dealers to a certain extent, has now terminated, and trade no doubt will revive in that quarter. We may safely say that trade has been decidedly better than it has been for the last four or five years.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The experiment of lighting the principal part of the town by electricity seems to have given great satisfaction, and the borough engineer has, pursuant to instructions, considered what alterations might be ad-

vantageously made to produce a better effect still; and it is proposed to alter the position of some of the lamps and erect others. The removal of the three 3,000-candle power lamps at Market Place, Mytongate, and Whitfriargate, and the substitution of two lamps in each place, instead of the same power as the rest of the lamps in the streets, thus making them of a uniform candle-power. There is also to be a slight alteration in the town hall. The lighting of the whole of the town is a matter for the future.

EDWARD HOWARD,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Hull, September 30, 1883.

Statement showing the imports at Hull, England, for the year ending September 30, 1883

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Animals:				
Oxen and calves..number..	12,476	\$241,083	Nil	Holland and United States.
Sheep	90,163	613,567	do	Holland and Germany.
Bones	25,942	44,763	do	River Plate.
Bark	434,086	475,916	do	Belgium.
Bacon	231,914	1,423,876	do	United States.
Butter.....	193,784	3,794,142	do	United States and Holland.
Beans	247,146	369,000	do	Egypt and United States.
Barley.....	2,058,378	3,250,000	do	Turkey and Russia.
Cotton	111,984	16,590,136	do	United States.
Copper ore	356,184	394,192	do	Spain.
Cotton seed.....	2,150,783	3,140,000	do	Egypt and United States.
Deals.....loads..	383,781	3,820,110	do	Canada, Europe, and United States.
Flour	192,146	560,000	do	United States, Germany, and Russia.
Flax.....	94,386	968,000	do	Russia and Germany.
Fish.....	267,843	249,196	do	Norway.
Guano.....	40,386	111,784	do	Peru.
Hides (including leather) do...	113,792	133,000	do	Russia.
Hemp	282,467	291,000	do	United States and Europe.
Hops	4,160	178,630	do	Germany.
Iron	930,784	251,000	do	Sweden.
Lead	625	2,100	do	Do.
Linseed	1,124,546	11,126,000	do	United States, India, and Russia.
Maize	982,134	3,830,000	do	Turkey and United States.
Oranges.....bushels..	324,192	291,000	do	Spain and Azores.
Olive oil	4,146	27,100	do	Italy.
Oats	381,423	540,000	do	Russia.
Oilseed cake.....	77,326	91,000	do	France.
Peas	251,148	742,000	do	Canada and Europe.
Paper	116,456	549,100	do	Sweden.
Petroleum	2,348,146	300,000	do	United States.
Potatoes	203,421	143,000	do	Germany.
Rags	346,000	854,000	do	Do.
Rapeseed.....quarters..	159,149	853,000	do	Turkey and Russia.
Sugar	215,319	1,219,000	do	France.
Seed oil.....tuns..	3,146	114,130	do	Do.
Tin	784	16,450	do	Europe.
Tallow	57,050	451,000	do	United States and Russia.
Timber.....loads..	81,042	1,578,000	do	Canada, United States, and Russia.
Wheat	5,514,732	13,842,000	do	United States, Canada, Egypt, India, Chili, and Russia.
Wool.....	103,149	2,219,000	do	Iceland and Europe.
Zinc.....	305,396	621,000	do	France and Holland.
Total.....		76,308,277		

Statement showing the exports from Hull, England, for the year ending September 30, 1883.

Articles.	Quantity	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Alkali		\$501,000	United States, Germany, Russia, and France.
Arms and ammunition		36,000	Continent of Europe.
Bags.....Number	8,976,490	989,450	United States and continent of Europe.
Beer and ale.....barrels	3,116	52,000	Do.
Books.....cwt.	455	22,976	Continent of Europe.
Butter.....do.	93	2,006	Do.
Candles.....pounds	5,742	946	Do.
Caoutchouc manufactures		670,000	Principally Germany.
Chemicals		1,587,000	United States, Germany, Russia, and France.
Coals.....tons	652,843	1,581,000	Principally Europe, also Egypt and United States.
Copper.....cwt.	38,936	725,853	Principally Russia, Germany, and France.
Cotton yarn.....pounds	7,495,660	19,582,000	Do.
Cotton, manufactured		30,104,000	Do.
Earthenware		270,000	Do.
Fish.....barrels	17,480	106,150	Russia, Holland, and Germany.
Glass.....		138,000	Holland, Belgium, Germany, and France.
Haberdashery		258,000	Continent of Europe.
Hardware		1,816,000	Do.
Hats.....doz.	33,762	157,150	Do.
Leather		1,015,000	Do.
Lead.....tons	158	15,000	United States and continent of Europe.
Linen:			Germany, Russia, and France.
Yarn.....pounds	4,130,500	775,000	Principally Russia and France.
Manufactured		2,116,000	Do.
Machinery		13,946,000	Principally continent of Europe, also United States.
Iron.....tons	120,148	13,096,000	United States, Russia, and Germany.
Painters' colors.....		452,000	United States, Russia, Germany, and France.
Paper.....cwt.	7,946	117,000	Italy, Germany, and Russia.
Seed oil.....		2,436,000	Principally Russia and Germany.
Salt.....cwt.	90,542	26,000	Do.
Silk manufactures		227,000	Do.
Spirits.....gallons	700	200,000	Norway.
Sugar.....cwt.	1,104	14,250	Principally Russia, Germany, and France.
Tin.....do.	630	10,140	Do.
Wearing apparel		42,000	Continent of Europe.
Wool.....		1,610,000	Principally Russia and Germany.
Wool, yarn.....pounds	19,261,000	10,578,000	Do.
Wool, manufactured.....	19,382,000	5,370,000	Do.
Total		110,754,921	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Hull for the year ending September 30, 1883.

ENTERED.

From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Russia.....	224	350,862	126	56,148	350	407,010
Sweden.....	163	129,416	187	52,964	350	182,180
Norway.....	146	96,704	183	51,061	329	147,765
Denmark.....	31	11,143	172	19,141	203	30,284
Germany.....	386	266,264	106	22,948	492	289,212
Holland.....	439	145,732	8	2,104	447	147,836
Belgium.....	122	49,061	45	4,298	167	53,359
France.....	152	51,389	42	5,462	194	56,851
Portugal.....	33	25,726	18	4,186	51	29,912
Spain.....	55	31,842	6	1,319	61	33,161
Italy.....	6	4,104	5	614	11	4,718
Turkish possessions	18	16,843	14	7,831	32	24,674
Egypt.....	68	90,046			68	90,046
United States.....	49	104,483	121	130,843	170	235,326
Peru.....			5	3,486	5	3,486
Chili.....			11	7,049	11	7,049
Brazil.....			13	4,986	13	4,986
Argentine Republic			4	1,483	4	1,483
Channel Islands	9	2,946			9	2,946
India.....	37	53,814	6	8,432	43	62,246
Australia.....			7	6,148	7	6,148
New Zealand.....			6	5,246	5	5,246

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Hull, &c.—Continued.

ENTERED—Continued.

From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Canada	2	1, 784	18	12, 432	20	14, 216
Guinea, British						
Austria						
Natal						
West Indies						
Total	1, 940	1, 432, 159	1, 103	408, 181	3, 043	1, 840, 340

CLEARED.

From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Russia	239	344, 486	80	20, 550		
Sweden	134	107, 567	146	41, 783		
Norway	125	90, 732	150	38, 762		
Denmark	26	14, 201	220	40, 146		
Germany	407	301, 605	103	27, 821		
Holland	420	131, 846	3	796		
Belgium	110	42, 934	5	786		
France	133	38, 146	44	5, 106		
Portugal	21	23, 846	2	462		
Spain	8	4, 569	8	1, 646		
Italy	16	8, 732	12	6, 646		
Turkish possessions						
Egypt						
United States	51	111, 976	48	50, 796		
Peru						
Chili			4	2, 286	4	2, 286
Brazil			5	3, 001	5	3, 001
Argentine Republic			2	1, 964	2	1, 964
Channel Islands	8	2, 468			8	2, 468
India	2	3, 842	4	4, 867	6	
Australia			6	6, 076	6	6, 076
New Zealand						
Canada			15	12, 421	15	12, 421
Guinea, British			11	1, 386	15	12, 386
Austria	22	22, 936			22	22, 936
Natal			3	949	3	949
West Indies			1	1, 367	1	1, 367
Total	1, 722	1, 149, 926	862	268, 617	2, 584	1, 418, 743

Return of navigation for year ending September 30, 1883.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing ships.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	1, 738	1, 299, 639	289	142, 950	2, 022	1, 442, 589
Russian	6	3, 846	68	22, 764	74	26, 610
Swedish	24	15, 366	76	24, 336	100	39, 702
Norwegian	15	9, 611	189	60, 484	204	70, 095
Danish	46	29, 446	236	75, 529	282	104, 975
German	108	69, 123	177	56, 648	285	125, 771
Belgium			2	647	2	647
French			18	5, 763	5, 183	5, 763
Portuguese	8	5, 128	2	644	10	5, 772
Italian			26	8, 326	26	8, 326
Austrian			6	2, 095	6	2, 095
Greek			9	2, 881	9	2, 881
Chilian			2	649	2	649
American			3	4, 465	3	4, 465
Total	1, 940	1, 432, 159	1, 103	408, 181	3, 043	1, 840, 340

Return of navigation for year ending September 30, 1883—Continued.

CLEARED.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing ships.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	1,505	1,016,905	222	75,429	1,727	1,092,334
Russian	4	2,481	51	14,085	55	16,566
Swedish	29	17,762	55	16,287	84	34,049
Norwegian	12	7,383	146	43,446	158	50,829
Danish	41	25,096	204	60,792	245	85,888
German	121	74,163	151	45,229	272	119,392
Belgium						
French			13	3,862	13	3,862
Portuguese	10	6,136			10	6,136
Italian			12	3,562	12	3,562
Austrian			2	574	2	574
Greek			3	886	3	886
Chilian						
American			3	4,465	3	4,465
Total	1,722	1,149,926	862	268,617	2,584	1,418,743

LIVERPOOL.

Report by Consul Packard on the commerce of Liverpool for the year 1882.

I have the honor to transmit the annual commercial report of this port for the year 1882, accompanied by fifteen tables of statistics. The totals and comparisons in the report refer to Liverpool only.

During the year business in Liverpool was decidedly brisk and flourishing, as shown by the accompanying tables.

GENERAL IMPORTS.

Table No. 1 shows the value of the total imports of foreign and colonial produce during the past five years. It will be observed that the increase is progressive; that of 1882, compared with 1881, being \$20,818,352, and the increase for the five years, \$90,317,846.

Table No. 2 is a comparative statement showing the fluctuation of the import of the quantities of such produce compared with 1881.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Table No. 3 shows the quantities and values of the principal imports from the United States into this port during 1882, compared with those of the previous year. The value of the total import was \$279,759,903, of which \$277,472,585 was for free goods, and \$2,287,318 for dutiable goods. When compared with the import of 1881 there is exhibited a decrease of \$23,140,124, which is \$22,643,919 for free goods and \$496,205 for dutiable goods. Sixty-five per cent. of the total import from the United States was received at this port.

From merchants and others of high standing who handle largely American products, I am enabled to give the movement of the chief products which ruled at this market during the year.

Wheat.—Imports of wheat into Liverpool during the year greatly exceeded those of any former year, and are nearly one-third of the total quantity for the United Kingdom; flour being calculated as wheat on the usual basis. It will be observed that the import from the United

States was \$13,726,899 cwt., valued at \$36,216,400; an increase of 990,638 cwts. in quantity and \$2,537,548 in value, when compared with 1881. At the opening of the year the price of average Californian was \$2.61 per 100 pounds, and at the end of January it was \$2.74, which was the highest price during the year, while the lowest, \$2.25, was in October and November; at which price, also, the year closed. The price of American winter at the opening of the year was \$2.61 per 100 pounds. With some decided fluctuation, owing mainly to shortness of stocks, the general course of prices was downward until the end of September, when the lowest price, \$2.01, was reached. Afterwards there was an upward tendency, the year closing at \$2.13 per 100 pounds.

Maize or Indian corn.—The import shows the large decrease of 4,135,291 cwt. in quantity and \$5,847,163 in value. The extreme shortness of the American maize crop of 1881 was seriously felt during the autumn of 1882, and maize advanced in price almost to the level of wheat. At the commencement of the year the price was \$1.40 per 100 pounds, which was the lowest price during the year, and the highest, \$2.01, was in November, the year ending at \$1.76 per 100 pounds.

Bacon and hams.—The import shows a considerable decrease, being 1,025,855 cwt. in quantity and \$8,275,381 in value. Bacon, for the first few months of the year, ruled in this market at \$12.16 per cwt., but towards the end of March the course of prices was steadily upward. By the middle of September the highest point ever known was reached, and fancy cuts were sold at \$18.97 at \$19.46 per cwt. Such a price was, of course, practically prohibitive, and consumption fell off to the merest retail; trade, as the autumn advanced, finding Irish and home-cured really the cheaper to buy. While shipments continued at a minimum it was possible to maintain high prices, but once the new season opened in November, and it was seen that the packing would be liberal, a rapid fall set in, and the year ended as it began, with prices about \$12.16 per cwt., the lowest prices being at the commencement and close of the year. That prices then had not reached a safe level seemed evident, and it is probable that a lower range will have to be accepted before consumers are attracted back with their old avidity to American product. Hams followed much the same course as bacon, except that with them higher prices sooner told on the consumption, and the downward movement set in earlier. Shoulders, being neglected, fell from \$9 to \$7.66 per cwt. during the first three months, and was the lowest price during the year; but the advance, when it came, was even more rapid than in other hog products, and by July \$13.14 was freely paid, and in August \$14.59 per cwt. Since then the prices gave way just as rapidly, the year closing at \$10.46 per cwt.

Lard.—The import of lard shows a decrease of 146,455 cwt. in quantity and \$1,326,384 in value. This product was less violently affected than bacon, partly because a larger stock acted as a counterpoise, and partly, no doubt, because above a certain point any advance in price has a more immediate effect in consumption. Opening at \$13.62 per cwt., prices gave way to \$12.89 by March, thence onwards a steady rise to \$15.81 by the 1st July. Quotations ranged between \$14.83 and \$15.56 till the middle of October, when lard began to fall, the year closing at \$13.62 per cwt.

Cheese.—This import exhibits a falling off of 80,239 cwt. in quantity and \$1,365,034 in value, when compared with 1881. The year opened with prices from \$8.51 to \$15.81 per cwt., but prices gave way during spring and early summer, and though in June some improvement was established, it was found impossible to raise prices much in face of a

large home-made, and only finest keeping cheese have at any time sold readily, and never at remunerative prices. The price at the close of the year was \$7.29 to \$16.05 per cwt.

Butter.—This import shows a decrease of 57,339 cwts. in quantity and \$1,306,938 in value when compared with 1881. Butter fluctuated less than any other article of American provisions in this market. At no time has it commanded a rapid sale, but, where quality and condition pleased, full prices have been paid. The price at the commencement of the year was \$26.76 per cwt., and at the close \$29.19.

Cotton.—This import shows the considerable decrease of 534,524 cwts. in quantity and \$7,752,647 in value when compared with 1881. The import of Egyptian cotton showed a falling off also, while that of Brazilian, East and West Indian, show an increase. The year opened quiet with moderate demand, Middling Bowed being 12.01 cents per pound and fair Dhollerah 8.01 cents. The highest point of the market during the year was on 17th August, when middling Bowed was quoted at 14.03 cents, and the lowest on the 28th December, when the price was 10.01 cents. The average value of middling Bowed for the year was 12.12 cents, and fair Dhollerah 8.06 cents, per pound. The year closed with a quiet market—middling Bowed at 10.01 cents and fair Dhollerah 6.02 cents per pound. The following was the average price per pound of the various kinds of cotton at this market for the years 1881 and 1882:

1882:	Cents.
Middling Orleans	12. 17
Middling Mobile	12. 12
Middling Bowed	12. 12
Fair Pernams	14. 01
Fair Egypt	16. 01
Fair Dhollerah	8. 06
Fair Oomra	8. 07
1881:	Cents.
Middling Orleans	12. 11
Middling Mobile	12. 08
Middling Bowed	12. 08
Fair Pernams	12. 11
Fair Egypt	12. 13
Fair Dhollerah	8. 07
Fair Oomra	8. 07

Timber.—The import of United States timber during the year shows a fair increase over that of 1881. Pitch-pine increased 17 per cent. and was the largest import on record, the consumption being on a corresponding scale. Prices ruled uniformly low throughout and ranged between 26 and 38 cents per cubic foot, but was quite out of proportion to any other description of square timber. Deals and planks do not pay to import in the cargo, and the few that were shipped as stowage, and at two-thirds freight, were difficult to sell except at a loss. Flooring boards were salable to a limited extent, but difficult to bring out ccs of import.

Tobacco unmanufactured.—The falling off of this American product was 5,006,425 pounds in quantity and \$314,294 in value when compared with that of 1881. It has seldom happened that manufactures commenced a year with larger supplies than they held, owing to the heavy purchases made during the "drought" excitement of the last three months of 1881. The monthly transactions throughout the year were of a monotonously retail character, nor did the season of "crop prospects" produce more than a few spasms of fears.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE.

Table No. 5 shows the value of total exports, the produce of the United Kingdom at the port of Liverpool during the past five years. When compared with 1881 there is exhibited an increase of \$16,695,589, and with the export of 1878 the large increase of \$111,293,443.

Table No. 6 shows the fluctuations in the quantities and values of such exports compared with 1881, from which it will be observed that the principal increases were haberdashery and millinery, \$1,201,247; machinery, &c., \$2,628,339; iron of all kinds, \$8,557,350; and the principal decreases, cotton yarn, \$1,599,283; and piece goods, \$8,779,965.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Table No. 7 shows the quantities of foreign and colonial produce exported from the port of Liverpool during the years 1881 and 1882, exhibiting the fluctuations of the export of each product.

DECLARED EXPORTS.

Table No. 8 shows the value of declared exports from the consular district of Liverpool to the United States during the year 1882 to be \$34,397,825. This amount, compared with 1881, exhibits an increase of \$3,629,926.

SHIPPING.

Notwithstanding the assertion made from time to time that the shipping trade is gradually deserting Liverpool for other ports, the figures showing the tonnage of ships frequenting the port continue to indicate a large increase. This increase is to be found in the number and tonnage of steam vessels, while the number and tonnage of sailing vessels show a decrease.

From table No. 9 it will be observed that 15,635 vessels of 7,348,917 tons entered with cargoes, and 1,848 vessels of 502,486 tons in ballast, which, when compared with 1881, show an increase of 841 vessels in number, or 460,626 tons which entered with cargoes; and an increase of 182 vessels, or 23,983 tons, which entered in ballast. The departures were 12,765 vessels of 6,487,764 tons with cargoes, an increase of 262 vessels or 117,979 tons, and in ballast, 3,860 vessels of 1,063,184 tons—an increase of 115 vessels or 75,438 tons.

From table No. 10 it will be seen that the arrival and departure of vessels to and from over sea ports show a continuous increase of tonnage during the past five years. The year shows an increase of 224,663 tons in the arrivals, and 86,207 tons in the departures, when compared with 1881.

From table No. 11 it will be seen that the coasting trade also shows a considerable increase during the year. The arrivals were 12,269 vessels of 2,686,192 tons, and the departures 11,819 vessels of 2,668,070 tons—being an increase of 211,980 tons in the arrivals, and 107,210 tons in the departures.

Table No. 12 shows the countries from whence the vessels entered and cleared, together with the number and tonnage. When compared with 1881 it is found that the tonnage from nearly all countries shows an increase, the chief being from Russia, 25,062 tons, and Spain 53,099 tons. The only marked decrease in the arrivals is from the United States,

which is 108,538 tons. Fifty-five per cent. of the tonnage was from the United States.

Table No. 13 shows the nationality of the vessels which arrived from over-sea ports. When compared with 1881, it is found that the arrival of tonnage of nearly every nation has increased, in some cases trebled. The only noticeable decrease is that of the arrival of American tonnage, which has fallen from 299,723 in 1881 to 249,831 tons in 1882. Excepting Great Britain the American tonnage exceeds that of any other nation which entered this port during the year.

SHIP-BUILDING.

The number and tonnage of vessels built on the Mersey show that during the past year there has been considerable activity. As will be seen from table No. 14, the total tonnage built for British owners was 30,848, an increase of 5,401 tons compared with 1881. A noticeable feature in the ship-building is the growing inclination to increase the size of vessels, and these large vessels are said to give satisfaction. Ten years ago the cost of ship plates (iron plates) was about \$53.53 per ton; now (in the same producing center) they are obtainable at \$31.62, and ship angles have fallen in a similar proportion. When the largeness of the tonnage of iron used in the construction is borne in mind it will be seen that the cost of production is very materially reduced, and thus lower freights will pay the owner the same percentage—besides, lower freights tend materially to increase the over-sea trade. Thus, while lower freights do not diminish the earning power of a vessel, owing to the lesser cost yet they do increase the work of steamships, and there is a further benefit from the low price of vessels.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Table No. 15 shows the amount of customs revenue collected at this port during the past five years. The year 1882 shows a falling off of \$456,599 compared with the previous year.

LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

The report of the Liverpool docks and harbor board shows a steady increase in the amount of shipping using the docks. The number of vessels which paid tonnage and harbor rates during the year ending June 30, 1882, was 20,966, of 8,104,136 tons, an increase of 717 vessels, or 210,188 tons, compared with 1881. The total amount collected from these vessels was \$4,977,661, and is made up as follows, viz: Dock and harbor rates, \$1,945,197; dock rates on goods, \$1,596,474; town dues on goods, \$1,196,170; for graving dock rates, gridiron rates, and dock rent, \$239,820. There is a falling off of \$141,531 in the amount of rates and dues collected during the year, which is accounted for by a large reduction which was made therein, which took effect from January, 1881. The total income of the dock estate was \$5,880,069, and the expenditure \$5,296,449. the balance being carried to the sinking fund and unappropriated revenue account.

POPULATION.

The return of the medical officer of health shows the estimated population of this city to be 560,377. The natural increase of the population during the year by the excess of births over deaths was 5,680. The returns of the local registrars record 20,498 births and 14,818 deaths.

Of the births 10,372 were males and 10,126 were females, making the total birth rate of the city equal to 36.6 per 1,000; the average of the previous ten years being 38.4. Of the 14,818 deaths, 7,644 were males and 7,174 females, and was equal to 26.4 per 1,000, while the average of the previous ten years was 27.6 per 1,000.

EMIGRATION.

The emigration from this port during the past year was unprecedentedly large, exceeding 1881 by 5,419. The departures during 1882 were 234,232 against 228,813 in the previous year.

The great bulk of the passengers went to the United States, though, to there, the departures were not so numerous as in 1881. The increase is due to the emigration to Canada, which last year was greater than any previous period. The returns show that the increase is in the emigration of the English people. In the case of other nationalities there was a decrease.

Statement showing the number of emigrants of all nationalities that left the port of Liverpool for places out of Europe during each month of the year 1882, distinguishing their destination :

Month.	United States.	British North America.	Australia.	East Indies.	British West Indies and Guiana.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	Central and South America.	All other places.	Total.
January	4,568	463	9	93	5	3	147	73	5,361
February	7,659	610	15	110	2	2	52	72	8,522
March	18,640	1,574	14	49	9	10	116	78	20,490
April	32,352	6,300	37	63	1	3	146	79	38,981
May	31,268	8,937	19	69	.....	.....	174	74	40,541
June	21,966	7,287	.....	72	9	.....	105	42	29,481
July	14,407	3,958	51	26	6	1	76	71	18,596
August	15,681	4,493	48	57	6	.....	105	100	20,490
September	16,718	3,425	.....	165	23	2	148	97	20,578
October	12,508	2,458	129	360	11	10	181	88	15,745
November	9,081	938	90	213	3	.....	180	80	10,585
December	4,293	279	48	67	10	.....	91	74	4,862
Total for the year ..	189,141	40,722	460	1,344	85	31	1,521	928	234,232

The following table shows the nationalities of the emigrants that left Liverpool for the United States during each month of the year 1882 :

Month.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not stated.	Total.
January	2,865	7	274	1,422	.....	4,568
February	4,075	60	464	3,060	.....	7,659
March	6,593	157	2,014	9,875	1	18,640
April	12,731	129	3,905	15,587	.....	32,352
May	9,821	137	4,033	17,271	6	31,268
June	8,246	74	2,024	11,621	1	21,966
July	7,189	71	1,024	6,078	45	14,407
August	9,878	54	1,016	4,411	322	15,681
September	10,626	83	1,208	4,528	273	16,718
October	7,393	31	912	3,893	279	12,508
November	5,571	40	585	2,885	.....	9,081
December	3,167	27	266	833	.....	4,293
Total	88,155	870	17,725	81,464	927	189,141

HUMIDITY, ETC.

The following table shows the mean humidity of this district for the year ending June 30, 1883 :

[Liverpool Observatory, Bidston, Liverpool; latitude, 53° 24' 4" north, longitude, 30 4' 17" west; highest above the mean level of the sea, 197 feet.]

Month.	Barometer reduced to level of the sea and to 30° Fahrenheit.			Temperature.			Rain.		Mean degree of humidity; complete saturation represented by 100.
	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean from hourly reading.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Amount.	Number of days it fell.	
1882.									
July	30.42	29.13	29.772	70.3	48.9	59.1	4.548	24	80
August	30.33	28.95	29.872	74.1	48.1	58.8	2.193	17	82
September	30.45	29.20	29.845	65.9	41.5	54.2	2.558	16	83
October	30.60	29.16	29.811	67.7	35.4	50.1	2.457	18	86
November	30.20	28.88	29.620	58.0	30.3	42.9	4.612	24	89
December	30.22	28.97	29.620	54.3	17.2	38.9	3.848	20	93
1883.									
January	30.56	28.58	29.795	56.0	31.4	40.4	2.785	22	88
February	30.80	28.81	29.950	55.7	31.4	43.4	1.463	18	86
March	30.72	29.12	29.956	54.2	25.4	37.2	1.025	12	77
April	30.69	29.27	29.995	61.2	31.4	47.4	0.846	9	73
May	30.39	29.52	29.950	65.0	34.4	51.4	0.771	12	74
June	30.42	29.55	29.952	74.9	40.6	56.6	2.209	13	76

It is confidently believed that the Department will commend the work of Mr. Fawcett of the consular staff, who has so thoroughly collected and prepared the very interesting statement of the ruling prices of the leading American products in this market, as well as much other valuable information found in this annual history of the enormous traffic of Liverpool.

STEPHEN B. PACKARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, September 25, 1883.

IMPORTS.

TABLE 1.—Showing the value of total imports of foreign and colonial produce at the port of Liverpool during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882.

1878	\$456,355,891
1879	457,921,724
1880	522,955,000
1881	525,855,385
1882	546,673,737

TABLE 2.—Comparing the quantities of foreign and colonial produce imported into the port of Liverpool during the years 1881 and 1882.

Principal articles.	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals living:				
Oxen, bulls, and cows.....Number..	65,663	46,810	.....	18,853
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	64,888	86,497	21,609	.....
Horses.....do.....	263	293	30	.....
Bones (except whalefins).....tons..	9,069	11,926	2,857	.....
Caoutchouc.....cwt.....	119,631	124,611	4,980	.....
Chemical manufactures and products.....value..	\$1,784,735	2,500,660	715,925	.....
Cocoa.....pounds..	2,791,438	2,075,478	.....	715,960
Coffee.....cwts.....	104,915	98,148	.....	6,767
Corn:				
Wheat.....cwts.....	18,212,154	20,033,561	1,821,407	.....
Barley.....do.....	336,931	412,240	75,309	.....
Oats.....do.....	90,378	203,062	112,684	.....
Peas.....do.....	687,976	673,475	.....	14,501
Beans.....do.....	780,188	838,924	58,736	.....
Indian corn or maize.....do.....	8,469,815	5,406,812	.....	3,063,003
Wheat meal and flour.....do.....	3,111,103	4,079,612	968,509	.....
Cotton:				
Raw.....value.....	\$13,966,687	14,579,597	612,910	.....
Manufactures.....value.....	723,531	692,011	.....	31,520
Drugs: Bark, Peruvian.....cwts.....	.....	3,625	3,625	.....
Dyes and dyeing stuffs: Indigo.....do.....	953	1,757	804	.....
Flax.....do.....	10,673	31,168	20,495	.....
Fruit:				
Currants.....do.....	383,036	376,431	.....	6,605
Oranges and lemons.....bushels..	1,490,441	1,627,504	137,063	.....
Raisins.....cwts.....	145,441	142,129	.....	3,312
Apples, raw.....bushels..	} 1,091,848	{ 595,578	.....	} 12,294
Unenumerated.....do.....		{ 483,976	.....	
Glass, of all kinds.....cwts.....	45,589	63,912	18,323	.....
Guano.....tons.....	15,070	12,839	.....	2,231
Hemp.....cwts.....	324,625	400,167	75,542	.....
Hides, raw.....do.....	177,964	203,208	25,244	.....
Hops.....do.....	48,055	69,335	21,280	.....
Jute.....do.....	155,041	212,887	57,846	.....
Leather.....pounds..	19,831,518	23,297,760	3,466,242	.....
Leather gloves.....dozen pairs..	706	677	.....	29
Metals:				
Copper ore and regulus.....tons..	37,669	42,153	4,484	.....
Copper, unwrought and part wrought.....do.....	13,926	17,578	3,652	.....
Iron ore.....do.....	.....	47,004	47,004	.....
Iron, pig.....do.....	3,944	2,375	.....	1,569
Iron, bar.....do.....	5,982	14,827	8,845	.....
Iron and steel manufactures.....cwts.....	312,440	317,659	5,219	.....
Lead, pig and sheet.....tons.....	7,905	4,865	.....	3,040
Tins, in ingots, slabs, and bars.....cwts.....	4,112	9,010	4,898	.....
Zinc, crude and manufactured.....do.....	92,645	121,527	28,882	.....
Oil:				
Train, blubber, and sperm.....tuns..	3,081	2,023	.....	1,058
Olive.....do.....	8,248	4,762	.....	3,486
Palm.....cwts.....	739,768	737,684	.....	2,084
Seed.....tuns.....	1,986	2,004	18	.....
Oil seed cake.....tons.....	57,987	62,837	4,850	.....
Paper of all kinds (except hangings).....cwts.....	12,898	19,355	6,457	.....
Petroleum.....gallons..	13,166,309	15,265,203	2,098,894	.....
Provisions:				
Bacon and hams.....cwts.....	2,984,208	1,899,067	.....	1,085,141
Beef, salted and fresh.....do.....	628,462	422,846	.....	205,616
Pork, salted and fresh.....do.....	202,144	141,157	.....	60,987
Mutton, fresh.....do.....	} 149,146	{ 20,756	.....	} 14,412
Meat, not otherwise described.....do.....		{ 113,978	.....	
Butter and butterine.....do.....	141,407	62,980	.....	78,427
Cheese.....do.....	1,007,142	983,222	.....	23,920
Eggs.....gt. hundred..	15,132	15,470	338	.....
Fish.....cwts.....	456,559	364,625	.....	91,934
Lard.....do.....	569,473	452,749	.....	116,724
Potatoes.....do.....	79,805	74,299	.....	5,506
Pyrites of iron or copper.....tons..	207,624	261,085	53,461	.....
Rags and other material for making paper.....tons..	50,818	57,780	6,962	.....
Rice.....cwts.....	4,662,259	4,794,124	131,865	.....
Saltpeter, and cubic niter.....do.....	500,687	829,972	329,285	.....
Seeds:				
Clover and grass.....do.....	20,664	44,277	23,613	.....
Cotton.....tons.....	18,864	15,183	.....	3,681
Flax and linseed.....quarters..	222,719	305,330	82,611	.....
Rape.....do.....	6,008	1,930	.....	4,078
Silk:				
Raw.....pounds.....	7,379	1,873	.....	5,506
Manufactures.....value \$.....	12,282	32,147	19,865	.....

TABLE 2.—Comparing the quantities of foreign and colonial produce, &c.—Continued.

Principal articles.	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Skins:				
Sheep and lambs (undressed).....number..	1, 073, 529	1, 339, 423	265, 894	.....
Spirits:				
Rum.....proof gallons..	1, 187, 251	1, 390, 542	203, 291	.....
Brandy.....do.....	293, 257	316, 350	23, 093	.....
Geneva.....do.....	44, 466	47, 965	3, 499	.....
Other unsweetened spirits.....do.....	55, 568	87, 797	32, 229	.....
Sugar:				
Refined.....cwts..	178, 987	153, 432	.....	25, 555
Unrefined.....do.....	5, 091, 165	5, 726, 964	635, 799	.....
Tallow and stearine.....do.....	267, 165	379, 044	111, 879	.....
Tea.....pounds..	22, 746	11, 637	.....	11, 109
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured.....do.....	21, 144, 230	16, 369, 780	.....	4, 774, 450
Manufactured.....do.....	671, 113	1, 257, 775	586, 662	.....
Wine.....gallons..	1, 753, 105	1, 676, 264	.....	76, 841
Wood and timber:				
Hewn.....loads..	141, 400	164, 581	23, 181	.....
Sawn or split.....do.....	381, 689	499, 769	118, 080	.....
Staves.....do.....	7, 919	15, 800	7, 881	.....
Mahogany.....tons..	13, 686	10, 836	.....	2, 850
Wool:				
Sheep and lambs'.....pounds..	34, 940, 745	43, 900, 273	8, 959, 528	.....
Goats' wool or hair.....do.....	1, 616, 882	10, 775, 833	9, 158, 951	.....
Woolen yarn.....do.....	1, 192	36, 484	35, 292	.....
Woolen rags.....do.....	2, 479, 680	2, 515, 520	35, 840	.....
Woolen manufactures.....value \$..	483, 846	630, 960	147, 114	.....

TABLE 3.—Comparing the quantities and values of the principal imports from the United States into the port of Liverpool during the years 1881 and 1882.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Animals of all kinds.....number..	68, 445	70, 100	4, 795, 758	3, 109, 409
Bacon and hams.....cwts..	2, 882, 021	1, 856, 166	31, 863, 675	23, 588, 294
Beef:				
Salted.....do.....	116, 621	102, 218	1, 013, 123	1, 015, 074
Fresh.....do.....	450, 967	316, 108	5, 776, 579	4, 160, 789
Butter and butterine.....do.....	89, 802	32, 463	2, 079, 153	772, 225
Cheese.....do.....	768, 738	688, 499	10, 690, 644	9, 325, 610
Corn:				
Wheat.....do.....	12, 736, 261	13, 726, 899	33, 678, 852	36, 216, 400
Maize or Indian corn.....do.....	6, 645, 859	2, 510, 568	9, 993, 961	4, 146, 798
Wheat meal and flour.....do.....	2, 523, 102	3, 061, 903	9, 141, 428	11, 972, 611
Cotton:				
Raw.....do.....	10, 718, 525	10, 184, 001	150, 596, 047	142, 843, 400
Manufactures (not muslins).....value..	.....	.....	652, 057	603, 815
Fish, fresh and salted.....cwts..	334, 758	167, 491	3, 159, 511	2, 479, 033
Fruit, raw, dried, or preserved.....value..	.....	.....	1, 506, 964	1, 123, 149
Hops.....cwts..	38, 574	66, 779	838, 600	2, 412, 328
Lard.....do.....	551, 575	405, 120	6, 944, 816	5, 618, 432
Leather, undressed, dressed, varnished, &c., pounds.....	18, 774, 233	22, 120, 445	4, 377, 887	5, 543, 634
Meat, salted, fresh, or preserved.....cwts..	138, 480	77, 521	1, 865, 505	1, 101, 916
Oil-seed cake.....tons..	55, 854	60, 715	2, 083, 845	2, 227, 221
Petroleum.....gallons..	13, 157, 388	15, 217, 138	2, 316, 634	2, 331, 087
Pork (not hams), salted or fresh.....cwts..	175, 517	134, 751	1, 355, 997	1, 233, 014
Skins and furs, dressed and undressed, number.....	1, 599, 663	1, 490, 677	2, 690, 488	2, 674, 360
Tallow and stearine.....cwts..	212, 521	161, 772	1, 866, 424	1, 495, 265
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured.....pounds..	19, 867, 407	14, 860, 982	2, 116, 928	1, 802, 634
Manufactured.....do.....	571, 136	1, 126, 685	110, 487	267, 462
Wood and timber.....loads..	97, 278	99, 645	1, 829, 622	2, 302, 209
All other articles.....value..	.....	.....	9, 555, 042	9, 393, 834
Total.....	.....	.....	302, 900, 027	279, 759, 903

TABLE 3.—Comparing the quantities and values of the principal imports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals of all kinds.....number..	1, 655			1, 686, 449
Bacon and hams.....cwts..		1, 025, 855		8, 275, 381
Beef:				
Salted.....do..		14, 403	1, 951	
Fresh.....do..		134, 859		1, 615, 790
Butter and butterine.....do..		57, 339		1, 306, 928
Cheese.....do..		80, 239		1, 365, 034
Corn:				
Wheat.....do..	990, 638		2, 537, 548	
Maize or Indian corn.....do..		4, 135, 291		5, 847, 163
Wheat meal and flour.....do..	538, 801		2, 831, 183	
Cotton:				
Raw.....do..		534, 524		7, 752, 647
Manufactures (not muslins).....value..				48, 242
Fish, fresh and salted.....cwts..		167, 267		680, 478
Fruit, raw, dried, or preserved.....value..				383, 815
Hops.....cwts..	28, 205		1, 573, 728	
Lard.....do..		146, 455		1, 326, 384
Leather, undressed, dressed, varnished, &c., pounds.....	3, 346, 212		1, 165, 747	
Meat, salted, fresh, or preserved.....cwts..		60, 959		763, 589
Oil-seed cake.....tons..	4, 861		143, 376	
Petroleum.....gallons..	2, 059, 750		14, 453	
Pork (not hams), salted or fresh.....cwts..		40, 766		122, 983
Skins and furs, dressed and undressed, number.....		108, 986		16, 128
Tallow and stearine.....cwts..		50, 749		371, 159
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured.....pounds..		5, 006, 425		314, 294
Manufactured.....do..	555, 549		156, 975	
Wood and timber.....loads..	2, 367		472, 587	
All other articles.....value..				161, 208
Total.....			8, 897, 548	32, 037, 672
Net decrease.....				23, 140, 124

TABLE 4.—Showing the quantities of merchandise imported into the port of Liverpool for transshipment during the year 1882.

Spirits:		
Rum.....gallons..		110, 268
Brandy.....do..		362, 568
Geneva.....do..		695, 444
Of all other sorts.....do..		125, 065
Tea.....pounds..		202, 572
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured.....do..		750, 684
Manufactured, and cigars.....do..		344, 605
Other articles not separately enumerated.....		\$21, 503, 768

EXPORTS.

TABLE 5.—Showing the value of total exports, the produce of the United Kingdom, at the port of Liverpool during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882.

1878.....	\$332, 762, 724
1879.....	323, 896, 533
1880.....	408, 930, 299
1881.....	427, 360, 578
1882.....	444, 056, 167

TABLE 6.—Comparing the quantities and values of the produce of the United Kingdom exported from the port of Liverpool during the years 1881 and 1882.

Principal articles.	Quantities.		Values in United States gold.		Quantities.		Values in United States gold.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alkali					439,754		\$502,145	
Apparel	3,249,845	3,689,599	\$6,056,787	\$6,552,932				\$18,610
Arms and ammunition:			1,463,293	1,444,683				
Fire-arms (small)	146,956	153,605	706,537	859,384	6,649		152,847	
Gunpowder	4,607,600	4,198,800	379,986	352,704		408,800		27,282
Of all other sorts			752,682	617,991				134,691
Bags and sacks (empty), for packing merchandise ..	1,484,834	1,489,459	2,254,113	2,068,315	4,625		583,916	
Beer and ale	95,384	120,065	2,544,065	3,127,981	24,681		116,674	
Books, printed	36,370	42,028	1,727,062	1,843,736	5,658		58,563	
Butter	27,382	25,566	829,782	888,345		1,816	22,017	
Candles, of all sorts	429,500	602,000	56,893	78,910	172,500		1,523	
Caoutchouc, manufactures of			1,049,377	1,050,900			316,511	
Chemical products or preparations			2,729,571	3,046,082				214,550
Coals, cinders, and patent fuel		638,263	1,863,553	1,649,003		84,364		1,599,283
Cotton yarn	80,319,400	73,140,500	18,155,135	16,555,852		7,178,900		
Cotton manufactures:								
Piece-goods	3,227,141,700	2,979,700,000	186,402,284	177,622,319		247,441,700		8,779,965
All other sorts			15,241,118	16,262,504			1,021,386	
Earthen and china ware			6,885,099	7,336,554			451,455	
Fish—herrings	39,068	59,870	197,721	307,956	20,802		110,235	
Glass of all kinds			1,771,220	2,218,909			447,689	
Haberdashery and millinery			7,144,216	8,345,463			1,201,247	
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated			9,443,000	9,958,381			515,381	
Hats of all sorts	234,582	279,062	1,166,154	1,342,817	44,480		176,663	
Jute yarn	6,428,900	5,838,500	462,312	405,296		590,400		57,016
Piece-goods	28,057,700	33,704,400	1,684,913	1,995,342	5,646,700		310,429	
Leather:								
Unwrought	30,109	21,976	890,535	800,855		8,133		89,680
Wrought			1,305,239	1,492,599			187,360	
Wrought saddlery and harness			367,113	359,215				7,898
Linen yarn	7,261,600	7,341,700	1,571,431	1,457,423	80,100			114,008
Linen manufactures:								
Piece-goods	86,403,200	84,121,700	12,969,601	12,600,525		2,281,500		369,076
Thread, and unenumerated			1,149,910	1,147,948				81,962
Machinery and mill-work			14,971,484	17,599,823			2,628,339	
Metals:								
Iron—pig, bar, bolt, and wire	336,059	428,615	10,053,760	13,073,569	92,556		3,019,809	
Iron, railroad	199,507	219,155	7,502,449	8,310,039	19,648		807,590	
Iron, of all other kinds	379,913	439,123	25,369,482	30,099,433	59,210		4,729,951	
Steel, unwrought	55,487	74,885	3,429,213	4,418,879	19,398		989,666	
Copper, unwrought	49,727	35,800	800,811	619,305		13,927		181,506

Copper, part wrought, and wrought.....do.....	271, 268	349, 695	4, 598, 331	6, 193, 540	78, 427	304	1, 595, 209	31, 973
Lead and lead ore.....tons.....	3, 272	2, 968	262, 245	230, 272	4, 337	.....	178, 883	.....
Tin, unwrought.....cwt.....	24, 735	29, 072	580, 480	1, 370, 731	370, 800	.....	97, 806	.....
Oil-seed.....gallons.....	2, 327, 900	2, 698, 700	1, 272, 925	1, 029, 697	.....	.....	47, 779	.....
Painters' colors.....	.....	.....	981, 918	1, 717, 594	15, 662	.....	188, 397	.....
Paper, except hangings.....cwt.....	53, 587	69, 249	529, 197	2, 352, 631	.....	23, 621	42, 592	.....
Salt.....tons.....	868, 158	844, 537	2, 310, 039	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk:								
Thrown, twist, and yarn.....	.....	.....	120, 387	189, 039	.....	.....	68, 652	.....
Manufactures, and mixed.....	.....	.....	2, 361, 833	3, 567, 985	.....	.....	1, 206, 152	.....
Spirits, British and Irish.....gallons.....	273, 589	210, 979	335, 681	286, 743	.....	62, 610	.....	48, 938
Sugar, refined.....cwt.....	456, 151	548, 901	2, 615, 057	3, 026, 149	92, 750	.....	411, 092	.....
Telegraphic wires and apparatus.....	.....	.....	247, 811	274, 816	.....	.....	27, 005	.....
Wool, sheep and lamb's.....pounds.....	5, 462, 700	4, 545, 600	1, 554, 014	1, 159, 151	.....	917, 100	.....	394, 863
Woolen and worsted yarn.....do.....	255, 500	399, 800	167, 451	203, 297	144, 300	.....	35, 846	.....
Woolen coating, stuffs, &c.....yards.....	20, 562, 200	26, 292, 600	13, 661, 383	15, 353, 660	5, 730, 400	.....	1, 692, 277	.....
Worsted coatings and stuffs.....do.....	73, 353, 600	74, 254, 400	14, 183, 657	14, 644, 416	900, 800	.....	460, 759	.....
Woolen flannels, carpets, &c.....do.....	7, 540, 300	8, 272, 900	3, 407, 489	3, 631, 907	732, 600	.....	224, 418	.....
Woolen manufactures, all other sorts.....	.....	.....	1, 532, 932	1, 652, 331	.....	.....	119, 399	.....
All other articles.....	.....	.....	25, 289, 847	29, 494, 873	.....	.....	4, 205, 026	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	427, 360, 578	444, 056, 167	.....	.....	28, 952, 688	12, 257, 099
Net increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16, 695, 589	.....

TABLE 7.—Comparing the quantities of foreign and colonial produce exported from the port of Liverpool during the years 1881 and 1882.

Principal articles.	Quantities.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1881.	1882.		
Bacon and hams.....cwts..	114,152	55,289	.....	58,863
Caoutchouc.....do..	44,245	48,515	4,270	.....
Cocoa.....pounds..	1,071,585	703,180	.....	368,405
Coffee.....cwts..	69,165	88,599	19,434	.....
Corn:				
Wheat.....do..	78,952	551,300	472,348	.....
Wheat meal and flour.....do..	4,293	104,771	100,478	.....
Cotton:				
Raw.....do..	659,559	1,092,057	432,498	.....
Manufactures.....value..	\$521,483	\$553,320	\$31,837	.....
Drugs, Peruvian bark.....cwts..	13,798	10,430	.....	3,368
Dyes and dyeing stuffs:				
Cochineal.....do..	3,585	4,016	431	.....
Indigo.....do..	2,649	6,758	4,109	.....
Flax, dressed and undressed.....do..	3,946	6,219	2,273	.....
Fruits:				
Currants.....do..	31,108	18,314	.....	12,794
Raisins.....do..	12,905	11,522	.....	1,383
Guano.....tons..	7,049	7,083	34	.....
Hemp, dressed and undressed.....cwts..	56,429	58,117	1,688	.....
Hides, raw.....do..	50,328	46,228	.....	4,100
Jute.....do..	12,006	34,608	22,602	.....
Metals:				
Copper, unwrought, and part wrought.....tons..	4,066	4,266	200	.....
Iron bars.....do..	5,385	11,296	5,911	.....
Tin, in blocks, ingots, or slabs.....cwts..	2,261	3,803	1,542	.....
Oil:				
Cocoanut.....do..	5,368	14,220	8,852	.....
Palm.....do..	397,749	387,174	.....	10,575
Quicksilver.....pounds..	481,485	643,689	162,204	.....
Rice.....cwts..	1,936,548	2,551,934	615,386	.....
Saltpeter.....do..	3,477	6,042	2,565	.....
Seeds:				
Flax or linseed.....quarters..	549	578	29	.....
Rape.....do..	146	10	.....	136
Silk:				
Raw.....pounds..	78,289	24,921	.....	53,368
Thrown.....do..	.....	747	747	.....
Manufactures.....value..	\$55,438	\$105,417	\$49,979	.....
Spices:				
Cinnamon.....pounds..	164,973	265,286	100,313	.....
Pepper.....do..	598,321	630,552	32,231	.....
Spirits:				
Brandy.....proof gallons..	21,526	18,394	.....	3,132
Geneva.....do..	1,757	1,834	77	.....
Rum.....do..	85,612	79,489	.....	6,123
Other unsweetened spirits.....do..	323	9,009	8,686	.....
Mixed in bond.....do..	608,050	414,019	.....	194,031
Sugar:				
Unrefined.....cwts..	30,251	26,783	.....	3,468
Foreign, refined, and candy.....do..	15,902	10,665	.....	5,237
Molasses.....do..	2,885	5,247	2,362	.....
Tallow and stearine.....do..	13,591	19,634	6,043	.....
Tea.....pounds..	161,470	152,019	.....	9,451
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured.....do..	4,758,766	5,383,572	624,806	.....
Foreign, manufactured, and snuff.....do..	196,656	338,823	142,167	.....
Wine.....gallons..	98,715	99,148	433	.....
Wool, sheep and lambs'.....pounds..	10,158,231	13,592,692	3,434,461	.....

NAVIGATION.

TABLE 9.—*Showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, respectively, from and to foreign countries and British Possessions, and coastwise, at the port of Liverpool, during the year 1882.*

Entered and cleared.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered with cargoes.....	6, 176	1, 786, 423	9, 459	5, 562, 494	15, 635	7, 348, 917
Entered in ballast	846	183, 480	1, 002	319, 006	1, 848	502, 486
Total	7, 022	1, 969, 903	10, 461	5, 881, 500	17, 483	7, 851, 403
Cleared with cargoes.....	4, 945	1, 669, 267	7, 820	4, 818, 497	12, 765	6, 487, 764
Cleared in ballast.....	1, 767	304, 802	2, 093	758, 382	3, 860	1, 063, 184
Total	6, 712	1, 974, 069	9, 913	5, 576, 879	16, 625	7, 550, 948

TABLE 10.—*Showing the number and tonnage of all vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, to and from foreign countries and British Possessions, at the port of Liverpool, during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882.*

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1878.....	4, 844	4, 403, 299	4, 714	4, 387, 894
1879.....	4, 845	4, 584, 132	4, 508	4, 419, 777
1880.....	5, 263	4, 913, 324	4, 878	4, 746, 489
1881.....	5, 003	4, 940, 548	4, 729	4, 796, 671
1882.....	5, 214	5, 165, 211	4, 806	4, 882, 878

TABLE 11.—*Showing the number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, coastwise, at the port of Liverpool, during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882.*

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1878.....	10, 639	2, 290, 257	10, 317	2, 277, 938
1879.....	11, 106	2, 358, 701	10, 819	2, 338, 957
1880.....	11, 500	2, 331, 903	11, 336	2, 504, 648
1881.....	11, 821	2, 474, 212	11, 519	2, 560, 860
1882.....	12, 269	2, 686, 192	11, 819	2, 668, 070

TABLE 12.—*Showing the number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast to and from foreign countries and British Possessions at the port of Liverpool during the year 1882.*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Russia :				
Northern ports	76	36,730	112	43,963
Southern ports	24	22,104	6	5,502
Sweden	61	33,008	51	25,920
Norway	115	45,169	102	38,550
Denmark	44	4,902	94	18,944
Danish West India Islands	2	1,349	10	4,483
Germany	125	79,610	167	102,710
Holland	62	38,751	111	66,158
Dutch Possessions in India—Java	26	19,371	6	6,998
Dutch West India Islands			1	256
Dutch Guiana	2	439		
Belgium	154	81,852	129	77,365
France	326	174,112	298	131,802
Algeria	27	23,202		
French West India Islands	1	207	1	420
Portugal	142	66,278	78	31,710
Azores	1	293		
Madeira			1	212
Portuguese Possessions in Eastern Africa			1	795
Spain	390	218,184	204	104,990
Spanish Possessions in India, Philippine, and Ladrones Islands	71	68,281	17	27,216
Spanish West India Islands	29	29,161	142	149,865
Italy	109	113,787	130	127,434
Austrian territories	1	1,001	1	394
Greece	39	39,099	9	7,723
Roumania	17	18,065	16	14,695
Turkey :				
European	36	43,032	51	64,525
Asiatic (including Cyprus)	38	36,621	11	13,835
Egypt	84	106,752	81	104,083
Tripoli	26	27,315		
Morocco	2	197	1	344
Africa: West Coast not particularly designated	86	75,644	104	76,552
Arabia: Territories of Sultan of Oman (Muscat)			1	751
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	2	692	8	11,634
Islands of the Pacific	11	6,641	4	3,217
United States of America :				
On the Atlantic	1,316	2,102,172	1,094	1,877,310
On the Pacific	187	245,837	75	104,244
Hayti and San Domingo	7	2,904	6	2,226
Mexico	68	48,276	48	46,706
Central America	5	3,957	5	5,544
United States of Colombia	24	21,683	2	2,651
Venezuela	16	8,819	2	1,275
Ecuador			10	3,718
Peru	77	62,021	55	42,540
Bolivia	10	5,298	12	7,401
Chili (including the Pacific coast of Patagonia)	92	92,841	136	136,767
Brazil	273	138,114	263	182,197
Uruguay	18	5,120	7	5,125
Argentine Republic (including the Atlantic coast of Patagonia)	50	55,353	131	111,605
Total foreign countries	4,272	4,204,244	3,794	3,792,355
Total British Possessions	942	960,967	1,012	1,090,523
Grand total for 1882	5,214	5,165,211	4,806	4,882,878
Grand total for 1881	5,003	4,940,548	4,729	4,796,671
Increase (1882)	211	224,663	77	86,207

TABLE 13.—*Showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of each nation, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British Possessions at the port of Liverpool during the year 1882.*

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	3, 776	4, 181, 121	3, 397	3, 933, 461
Russian	35	18, 130	30	17, 465
Swedish	88	46, 032	81	42, 686
Norwegian	425	196, 715	402	182, 325
Danish	82	14, 312	87	13, 290
German	205	111, 040	199	102, 022
Dutch	16	9, 033	14	5, 155
Belgian	20	22, 733	15	18, 255
French	72	48, 037	72	45, 534
Spanish	238	211, 300	283	248, 657
Portuguese	1	187	2	610
Italian	65	42, 504	51	30, 451
Austrian	19	10, 376	17	9, 037
Greek	7	2, 463	6	1, 964
United States of America	159	249, 831	147	229, 014
All other countries	3	1, 397	3	2, 952

TABLE 14.—*Showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels built at Liverpool (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners) during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882.*

Years.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1878	38	15, 257	26	13, 783	64	29, 040
1879	10	2, 971	10	11, 538	20	14, 509
1880	8	4, 511	22	12, 030	30	16, 541
1881	9	12, 051	14	13, 396	23	25, 447
1882	12	21, 306	8	9, 542	20	30, 848

TABLE 15.—*Showing the gross amount of customs revenue received at the port of Liverpool during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882.*

1878	\$15, 047, 813
1879	13, 976, 942
1880	13, 960, 441
1881	14, 138, 427
1882	13, 681, 828

IRELAND.

BELFAST.

Report by Consul Wood on the linen industry of Belfast for the year 1883.

The following report on the linen industry, the principal industry of this consular district, for the year 1883, together with full tables of statistics, is submitted for the information and use of the Department.

The trade for the past year is believed to present no special features. While no exceptional or noted activity has taken place, it has yet been steady, and the demand for the various manufactures has been about

equal to the production. Some complaint has been made as to the home demand for linens in the United Kingdom as not satisfactory, but the depression was attributed to the general dullness of trade which existed towards the close of the year, and which was not confined to the linen industry alone.

The value of goods declared at the consulate for the year ended September 30, 1883, was about \$9,500,000, which shows no material difference from that for the several years preceding. It was perhaps the case that invoices were somewhat smaller in amount, but they were larger in number than in the year 1882.

The dealings in flax have also offered no particular features. It is stated that the supply of old flax was very considerable, and that much of it was held over from the crop of 1881, which was exceptional in quantity and quality as respects the Continental supply.

The crop of 1882 was both smaller and of inferior quality, and the quality of the crop of Ireland for 1883 is reputed as unsatisfactory. The acreage devoted to flax in Ireland shows a further decrease of over 10 per cent., and much damage was done by heavy winds and rains.

The production has disappointed both grower and consumer, although the prices obtained are reported, at the several markets in this district, as remunerative to the farmer, and the demand for medium to good fiber has been constant and strong.

The larger part of all flax used in manufacture here is imported. The quantity produced in Ireland is now small, and seems annually decreasing.

Belgium and Holland supply the demand in part, but the great supply is provided from Russia. In these countries the crop of 1883 is reported as large and of good quality, and in Russia a greatly increased area was sown, as was the case also in 1881. At present the prices are quoted as below those of 1882.

The importation of flaxseed in 1883 was much less than in 1882.

The principal supply is furnished by Russia, but some is imported from Belgium and Holland.

There has been only a small fluctuation in prices, in consequence, as is said, of the short showing of the last season.

The demand from the United States for plain linens, lawns, and handkerchiefs has been already large during the year, and a very considerable increase has been observed at this consulate in fancy handkerchiefs. There is, however, little to note in other directions.

The consumption of standard linens in the United States keeps apace, as is shown by the statistics, with the increase of population. In 1882 a special demand arose for certain of the finer cambrics and lawns. This has now fallen back into the ordinary condition, and it is said that, as a result of the large stock, the wages of hand-weavers, by whom the work is done, have been much reduced.

The increased demand, however, disclosed a great scarcity in the beginning of hand-loom weavers, and for a time their wages were high.

A very large market, if not the largest, of the north of Ireland, is at Ballymena, in this consular district. The prices ruling there controlled, in former years, the prices of other markets, but this importance has declined of late years. The weekly production in the years 1868 to 1872 sold in this market averaged as high as 5,000 to 6,000 webs; and much of this was bought directly by merchants without being offered on the market. This decline has been going on for about ten years, the production for 1883 being smaller than that of any previous year for very many years. It is attributed to various causes, but a chief one is

no doubt the introduction of power-loom, which take the place of hand-loom even in the finer fabrics.

Some weight must also be given to the falling off in quality, which arose from the necessity of producing goods at a price to meet the demand of the trade. There has, however, been a steady demand for new and fancy fabrics, in which the manufacture is increasing, particularly in some fine cambrics and handkerchiefs.

The quantity of linen yarns exported hence to the United States remains substantially the same as for several years past. Prices have not changed. The stocks throughout the year are said to have been lower than usual. But in tow-yarns the demand and business have been uniform during the year.

The stocks have perhaps not been above the average in quality, but have been steadily consumed, and are now reported as very light.

The tables (in duplicate) which accompany this report are believed to exhibit a full and interesting statistical history of all the linen manufactures of this district and in part of the United Kingdom.

A. B. WOOD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Belfast, January 10, 1884.

Table showing the comparative acreage under crop and under flax for the several provinces of Ireland for the year 1882.

Provinces.	Acreage under crop, 1882.	Acreage under flax, 1882.	Percent- age.
Ulster.....	1,743,690	111,480	6.39
Leinster.....	1,402,214	1,117	0.08
Connaught.....	689,038	513	0.07
Munster.....	1,246,394	374	0.03
Total.....	5,081,336	113,484	2.23

Table showing the comparative acreage under flax in Ireland for the years 1881 and 1882.

Provinces.	1881.	1882.	De- crease.	Per- cent- age.
	<i>Statute acres.</i>	<i>Statute acres.</i>	<i>Statute acres.</i>	
Ulster.....	143,873	111,480	32,393	22.51
Leinster.....	1,688	1,117	571	33.83
Connaught.....	884	513	371	41.97
Munster.....	700	394	326	46.57
Total.....	147,145	113,484	33,661	22.88

Table showing the comparative acreage under flax and the product in Ireland for the years 1881 and 1882.

Provinces.	1881.			1882.		
	Acres under flax	Stone per acre.	Produce in stones.	Acres under flax.	Stone per acre.	Produce in stone.
Ulster.....	143,822	29.88	4,297,934	111,480	29.30	3,266,411
Leinster.....	1,688	38.44	64,887	1,117	35.03	39,128
Connaught.....	884	34.58	30,569	513	20.11	10,316
Munster.....	691	28.99	20,032	374	34.38	12,858
Total.....	147,085	30.01	4,413,422	113,484	29.33	3,328,713

Produce of fiber in 1881, 27,584 tons; in 1882, 20,804 tons, showing a decrease of 6,780 tons, or 24.58 per cent.

Table showing the comparative yield of flax per acre in the several provinces of Ireland for the years 1881 and 1882.

Provinces.	Yield per acre, 1881.	Yield per acre, 1882.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage.
	<i>Stone.</i>	<i>Stone.</i>	<i>Stone.</i>	
Munster.....	28.99	34.38	5.39 inc.	18.59
Ulster.....	29.88	29.30	0.58 dec.	1.94
Leinster.....	38.44	35.03	3.41 dec.	8.87
Connaught.....	34.58	20.11	14.47 dec.	41.84
Total.....	30.01	29.33	0.68 dec.	2.27

Table showing the gross production of flax in Ireland for the years 1869 to 1882, inclusive

Years.	Acres under flax.	Tons.
1869.....	229,178	35,670
1870.....	194,893	35,617
1871.....	156,883	13,610
1872.....	122,003	18,918
1873.....	129,432	20,345
1874.....	106,886	19,313
1875.....	101,248	20,800
1876.....	132,878	23,420
1877.....	123,362	22,028
1878.....	111,808	21,768
1879.....	128,004	19,611
1880.....	157,534	24,508
1881.....	147,085	27,584
1882.....	113,484	20,804

Table showing the comparative number of scutch mills in Ireland for the years 1869 to 1882, inclusive.

1869.....	1,542	1876.....	1,259
1870.....	1,511	1877.....	1,229
1871.....	1,518	1878.....	1,212
1872.....	1,499	1879.....	1,199
1873.....	1,482	1880.....	1,175
1874.....	1,429	1881.....	1,176
1875.....	1,380	1882.....	1,152

Imports of flax-seed into Ireland from 1869 to 1882, inclusive.

Years.	Riga barrels and bags. (3½ bush- els).	Dutch hhds. (7 bushels).	English sacks (4 bushels).	Total bushels.	Sufficient to sow.	Acreage sown.	Price.		
							Ex. pic. Riga, per barrel.	Dutch, per hhd.	English, per quarter.
					<i>Acres.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1869	95,996	23,111	8,975	533,663	266,881	229,178	41 8	88 9	78 3
1870	61,877	15,600	3,800	340,969	170,484	194,893	41 0	84 6	72 0
1871	82,094	17,983	7,569	443,486	221,743	156,833	40 0	82 6	76 0
1872	41,105	8,125	6,682	227,470	113,340	122,003	42 0	95 0	80 0
1873	42,222	15,577	4,966	276,680	138,340	129,432	41 6	100 0	88 0
1874	34,439	13,668	1,832	223,540	111,770	106,886	36 6	77 9	76 0
1875	23,855	17,844	472	210,288	105,144	101,248	38 0	77 6	.....
1876	49,532	17,164	1,097	297,898	148,949	132,878	37 6	89 8	.....
1877	32,377	18,000	1,283	244,451	122,225	123,362	39 0	79 0	82 0
1878	28,092	12,252	2,142	192,654	96,327	111,808	45 0	95 0	85 0
1879	48,404	14,828	3,200	286,010	143,005	128,004	40 0	115 0	84 0
1880	66,732	10,017	2,045	311,861	155,930	157,534	36 6	110 0	81 0
1881	61,961	16,130	188	330,525	165,262	147,085	31 6	70 0	.....
1882	29,938	12,769	680	196,886	98,443	113,484	30 0	71 0	.....

Table showing the comparative acreage under flax in England, Scotland, and Wales in the years 1881 and 1882.

Countries.	1881.	1882.	Increase or decrease.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wales.....	13	31	18 inc.
Scotland.....	111	92	19 dec.
England.....	6,410	5,097	1,313 dec.
Total.....	6,534	5,220	*1,314

* Or 20.11 per cent.

Summary of the areas appropriated to the cultivation of flax in the countries enumerated.

Countries.	Foreign measures.	Statute acres.	Stone per acre.	Tons.
Austria.....	157,453 jochs.....	223,583	30.46	42,565
Belgium.....	36,896 hectares.....	91,133	33.59	19,132
Denmark.....	5,034 tonnes.....	6,292	20.00	787
Egypt.....	.....	15,000	20.00	1,875
France.....	68,595 hectares.....	169,430	36.49	38,641
Germany.....	129,310 hectares.....	319,396	37.57	75,057
Greece.....	.....	957	20.00	119
Great Britain.....	.....	5,222	29.33	957
Hungary.....	18,534 jochs.....	26,318	30.46	5,010
Holland.....	16,891 hectares.....	41,721	36.05	9,400
Italy.....	82,453 hectares.....	203,659	18.33	23,332
Ireland.....	.....	113,484	29.33	20,804
Russia.....	.....	2,000,000	20.00	250,000
Sweden.....	27,586 tumlands.....	33,693	20.00	4,205
Total.....	.....	3,249,832	.....	491,884

Imports of flax, dressed and undressed, and tow and codilla into the United Kingdom.

Year.	From Belgium.	From France.	From Germany.	From Holland.	From Russia.	From other countries.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1872	15,872	584	9,656	6,696	66,401	1,839	101,048
1873	16,546	563	10,922	8,356	72,394	990	109,771
1874	14,388	732	7,160	12,876	82,702	846	118,704
1875	13,818	645	4,893	8,768	60,097	476	88,697
1876	11,576	427	2,164	4,944	50,944	237	70,292
1877	16,016	760	8,509	7,306	78,348	375	111,314
1878	12,880	145	4,880	4,768	54,181	856	77,680
1879	14,252	623	2,611	6,922	59,738	609	84,755
1880	12,257	673	3,996	4,105	72,233	1,572	94,836
1881	11,300	1,150	3,039	5,109	68,150	366	89,114
1882	11,685	.....	3,250	5,938	74,406	3,069	98,348

Exports of flax dressed and undressed, and tow or codilla from the United Kingdom.

Year.	To Belgium.	To France.	To United States.	To other countries.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1872	1,093	2,552	1,608	538	5,791
1873	1,194	617	1,073	349	3,233
1874	1,224	1,507	1,395	481	4,607
1875	837	2,064	1,115	332	4,348
1876	289	769	740	444	2,342
1877 .....	.....	708	1,003	656	2,367
1878	100	1,189	724	649	2,662
1879	150	909	1,712	507	3,278
1880	193	386	2,211	496	3,286
1881	203	1,388	2,883	322	4,801
1882 * .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No information.

Imports of flax and tow or codilla into the United Kingdom from the undermentioned countries, for the years 1881 and 1882, showing the increase or decrease in quantity and value.

From—	Quantities.				Value.			
	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Percent- age.	1881.	1882.	Increase or decrease.	Percent- age.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>					
Other countries ..	1,516	3,069	1,553	102.4	£50,504	£101,325	£50,821 inc.	100.6
Holland	5,109	5,938	829	16.2	294,708	328,027	33,319 inc.	11.3
Russia	68,150	74,406	6,256	9.2	2,212,229	2,225,671	13,442 inc.	0.6
Germany	3,039	3,250	211	6.9	108,319	100,366	7,953 dec.	7.3
Belgium	11,300	11,685	385	3.4	732,512	852,827	120,315 dec.	16.4
Total	89,114	98,338	9,224	10.4	3,398,272	3,608,216	209,944 inc.	6.2

Table showing the net supply of flax and tow available for the linen industry in the United Kingdom for the year 1882, as contrasted with that for the year 1881.

Flax and tow.	1881.	1882.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Foreign imports	89, 114	98, 348
Irish production	27, 584	20, 804
British production	1, 226	957
	117, 924	120, 109
Deduct exports	4, 801	3, 279
Total	113, 123	116, 830

Table of the number of spindles and power looms in the United Kingdom for the years named.

Countries.	Years.	Spinning spindles.	Doubling spindles.	Power looms.
Ireland	1882	873, 242	15, 943	21, 779
Scotland	1879	265, 263	18, 495	16, 756
England and Wales	1879	190, 808	28, 439	4, 081
Total		1, 329, 313	62, 877	42, 616

Table showing the number of power looms in Ireland for the several years named.

1859	3, 633
1864	8, 187
1871	14, 509
1874	19, 331
1876	20, 152
1878	20, 632
1880	21, 163
1881	21, 177
1882	21, 779

Table showing the number of spindles in England, Wales, and Scotland for the several years named.

Years.	England and Wales.	Scotland.
	<i>Spindles.</i>	<i>Spindles.</i>
1861	344, 308	279, 385
1871	269, 768	317, 085
1875	291, 735	275, 119
1879	190, 808	265, 263

Quantities and declared value of the exports of linen yarn from the United Kingdom.

EXPORTS OF HOME MANUFACTURE.

To—	1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Belgium	1, 204, 876	£120, 195	1, 321, 900	£136, 181	1, 167, 100	£116, 080
Denmark	219, 530	12, 122	189, 100	9, 397	223, 200	10, 100
France	1, 932, 571	177, 800	1, 710, 800	193, 326	1, 205, 400	138, 700
Germany	2, 928, 828	234, 699	3, 194, 200	260, 649	3, 171, 600	260, 840
Gibraltar	2, 900	213	3, 100	178	3, 800	234
Holland	2, 993, 585	158, 306	2, 660, 800	131, 977	3, 518, 100	160, 910
Italy	1, 113, 300	73, 342	985, 900	63, 830	855, 300	49, 770
Norway	149, 753	13, 579	100, 200	9, 284	86, 700	7, 446
Russia	11, 212	1, 177	50, 400	4, 287	124, 100	10, 520
Spain	8, 099, 269	464, 817	7, 258, 800	366, 559	5, 964, 400	282, 284
United States					741, 600	20, 130
Other countries	760, 177	35, 479	998, 600	37, 357	567, 500	18, 953
Total	19, 216, 001	1, 291, 729	18, 473, 800	1, 213, 025	17, 428, 800	1, 075, 967
Total value in dollars		6, 286, 199 18		5, 903, 186 16		5, 236, 193 41

Quantities and declared value of the exports of linen yarn from the United Kingdom—Cont'd.

EXPORTS OF HOME MANUFACTURE—Continued.

To—	1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Belgium	1,140,000	£107,394	1,629,900	£125,829	1,620,100	£136,472
Denmark	181,700	8,886	268,800	13,849	.....	.....
France	947,100	122,167	1,527,100	182,164	1,724,400	197,301
Germany	2,130,600	203,001	2,476,500	209,163	2,212,500	194,438
Gibraltar	800	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	2,520,300	120,215	2,438,100	102,365	2,592,000	105,285
Italy	823,900	45,776	936,600	51,904	468,400	23,801
Norway	114,600	11,429	115,800	10,540	.....	.....
Russia	77,600	7,548	90,200	9,653	.....	.....
Spain	6,838,000	291,382	6,552,200	280,189	7,069,200	279,985
United States	1,239,100	39,295	1,764,400	47,517	.....	.....
Other countries	463,800	21,173	450,700	24,626	2,472,200	100,256
Total	16,477,500	978,318	18,250,200	1,057,799	18,158,800	1,037,538
Total value in dollars .....	.....	4,760,984 85	.....	5,147,778 84	.....	5,049,178 68

Quantities and declared value of imports of linen yarn into the United Kingdom.

From—	1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Belgium	4,942,785	£259,276	5,790,777	£387,626	5,303,045	£316,659
France	58,843	2,950	13,312	1,118	6,780	701
Germany	236,674	16,081	131,801	7,200	445,297	25,323
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629,676	28,182
Other countries	70,093	7,635	33,544	1,843	.....	.....
Total	5,308,395	285,942	5,969,434	397,787	6,384,798	370,865
Total value in dollars .....	.....	1,391,536 74	.....	1,935,830 44	.....	1,804,814 52

From—	1880.		1881.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Belgium	3,937,621	£178,347	4,031,603	£173,267
France	479,056	14,128	278,446	9,285
Germany	660,733	33,916	324,213	16,266
Holland	862,743	41,743	.....	.....
Other countries	18,478	1,167	30,096	737
Total	5,958,731	269,301	4,664,358	199,555
Total value in dollars .....	.....	1,310,553 32	.....	971,134 41

No information for 1882.

Table showing the number of spindles for the year 1882 in the several countries named.

Countries.	Spindles.	Power looms.
Austria and Hungary	488, 020	500
Belgium	306, 040	4, 755
Denmark		70
England and Wales	190, 808	4, 081
France	500, 000	22, 000
Germany	318, 467	8, 600
Holland	7, 700	1, 200
Ireland	873, 242	21, 779
Italy	59, 223	772
Norway	1, 800	120
Russia	160, 000	3, 000
Scotland	265, 263	16, 756
Sweden	3, 810	98
Switzerland	9, 000	
Spain		1, 000
Total	3, 183, 273	84, 731

Value of the exports of linen yarns of home manufacture from the United Kingdom in the undermentioned years.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1841	£972, 466	1855	£932, 981	1869	£2, 332, 088
1842	1, 025, 551	1856	1, 365, 980	1870	2, 237, 492
1843	898, 829	1857	1, 647, 953	1871	2, 218, 129
1844	1, 050, 676	1858	1, 746, 340	1872	2, 131, 071
1845	1, 060, 566	1859	1, 674, 602	1873	1, 976, 830
1846	875, 405	1860	1, 801, 272	1874	1, 716, 231
1847	649, 893	1861	1, 622, 216	1875	1, 855, 684
1848	493, 449	1862	1, 852, 451	1876	1, 449, 513
1849	732, 065	1863	2, 530, 404	1877	1, 291, 729
1850	881, 312	1864	2, 991, 969	1878	1, 213, 025
1851	951, 426	1865	2, 535, 321	1879	1, 075, 967
1852	1, 140, 565	1866	2, 374, 132	1880	978, 318
1853	1, 154, 977	1867	2, 449, 394	1881	1, 057, 799
1854	942, 489	1868	2, 308, 494	1882	1, 037, 538

Exports of linen yarns of home production to the undermentioned countries for the years 1881 and 1882, showing the increase or decrease in quantity and value.

QUANTITIES.

To—	1881.	1882.	Increase or decrease.	Per centage.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	
France	1, 527, 100	1, 724, 400	197, 300 increase ..	12. 9
Spain	6, 552, 100	7, 069, 200	517, 100 increase ..	7. 9
Holland	2, 438, 100	2, 592, 000	153, 900 increase ..	6. 3
Belgium	1, 629, 900	1, 620, 100	9, 800 decrease ..	0. 6
Other countries	2, 689, 900	2, 472, 200	217, 700 decrease ..	8. 1
Germany	2, 476, 500	2, 212, 500	264, 000 decrease ..	10. 7
Italy	936, 600	468, 400	468, 200 decrease ..	50. 1
Total	18, 250, 200	18, 158, 800	91, 400 decrease ..	0. 5

VALUE.

To—	1881.	1882.	Increase or decrease.	Per centage.
France	£182, 164	£197, 301	£15, 137 increase ..	8. 3
Spain	280, 189	279, 985	204 decrease ..	0. 1
Holland	102, 365	105, 285	2, 920 increase ..	2. 9
Belgium	125, 829	136, 472	10, 643 increase ..	8. 5
Other countries	106, 185	100, 256	5, 929 decrease ..	5. 6
Germany	209, 163	194, 438	14, 725 decrease ..	7. 0
Italy	51, 904	23, 801	28, 103 decrease ..	54. 1
Total	1, 057, 799	1, 037, 538	20, 261 decrease ..	1. 9
In dollars	5, 147, 778 84	5, 049, 178 68		

Value of the exports of linen manufactures from the United Kingdom in the undermentioned years.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1841	£3, 347, 555	1855	£4, 118, 013	1869	£6, 800, 141
1842	2, 346, 749	1856	4, 887, 780	1870	7, 248, 345
1843	2, 803, 223	1857	4, 516, 880	1871	7, 503, 816
1844	3, 024, 800	1858	4, 124, 356	1872	8, 225, 690
1845	3, 036, 370	1859	4, 604, 587	1873	7, 306, 153
1846	2, 830, 808	1860	4, 804, 803	1874	7, 116, 302
1847	2, 958, 851	1861	3, 852, 341	1875	7, 272, 920
1848	2, 802, 789	1862	5, 133, 936	1876	5, 620, 636
1849	3, 493, 829	1863	6, 508, 973	1877	5, 834, 443
1850	3, 947, 682	1864	8, 172, 813	1878	5, 534, 776
1851	4, 107, 396	1865	9, 156, 990	1879	5, 473, 127
1852	4, 231, 786	1866	9, 576, 245	1880	5, 836, 019
1853	4, 758, 432	1867	7, 438, 382	1881	5, 846, 361
1854	4, 108, 457	1868	7, 113, 873	1882	5, 967, 419

Exports of linen piece goods of all descriptions from the United Kingdom to the undermentioned countries in the year 1882, showing the average value per yard of the linens exported to each country :

Countries.	Quantity, 1882.	Value, 1882.	Average value per yard.
	<i>Yards.</i>		<i>Pence.</i>
Russia	1, 195, 900	£56, 998	11. 4
Holland	337, 000	15, 929	11. 3
France	5, 003, 100	221, 397	10. 6
Spain and Canaries	2, 406, 000	105, 942	10. 6
Germany	5, 400, 800	231, 652	10. 3
Italy	1, 917, 700	81, 071	10. 1
British India	2, 541, 700	97, 404	9. 2
Brazil	3, 450, 900	117, 693	8. 2
Chili	994, 000	32, 902	7. 9
Argentine Republic	1, 622, 900	53, 624	7. 9
Other countries	15, 910, 010	478, 320	7. 2
Peru	360, 300	10, 641	7. 1
Australia	17, 079, 500	489, 542	6. 9
United States of America	90, 551, 300	2, 529, 720	6. 7
British North America	6, 039, 600	161, 473	6. 4
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1, 088, 600	28, 321	6. 2
Foreign West Indies	15, 060, 100	355, 213	5. 8
British West Indies and Guiana	3, 024, 500	65, 967	5. 2
United States of Colombia	2, 257, 900	48, 138	5. 1
Total	176, 241, 900	5, 181, 947	7. 1

Exports of piece linens of all descriptions from the United Kingdom to the undermentioned countries for the year 1881 and 1882, showing the increase or decrease in quantity and value.

QUANTITIES.

Countries.	1881.	1882.	Increase or decrease.	Per-centage.
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	
France	2, 340, 300	5, 003, 100	1, 662, 800 increase ..	49. 8
Russia	871, 600	1, 195, 900	324, 300 increase ..	37. 2
British West Indies and Guiana	2, 328, 400	3, 024, 500	696, 100 increase ..	29. 9
Australia	13, 905, 000	17, 079, 500	3, 174, 500 increase ..	22. 8
United States of America	82, 147, 000	90, 551, 300	8, 404, 300 increase ..	10. 2
Chili	976, 500	994, 000	17, 500 increase ..	1. 8
British India	2, 526, 900	2, 541, 700	14, 800 increase ..	0. 6
Argentine Republic	1, 614, 300	1, 622, 900	8, 600 increase ..	0. 5
Germany	5, 473, 100	5, 400, 800	72, 300 decrease ..	1. 3
Other countries	16, 621, 400	15, 910, 100	711, 300 decrease ..	4. 3
Peru	378, 600	360, 300	18, 300 decrease ..	4. 8
British North America	6, 466, 000	6, 039, 600	426, 400 decrease ..	6. 6
Spain and Canaries	2, 639, 400	2, 406, 000	233, 400 decrease ..	8. 8
Brazil	3, 802, 200	3, 450, 900	251, 300 decrease ..	9. 2
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1, 224, 200	1, 088, 600	135, 600 decrease ..	11. 1
Holland	395, 300	337, 000	38, 300 decrease ..	14. 7
United States of Colombia	3, 251, 100	2, 257, 900	993, 200 decrease ..	30. 5
Italy	2, 842, 900	1, 917, 700	925, 200 decrease ..	32. 5
Foreign West Indies	23, 207, 200	15, 060, 100	8, 147, 100 decrease ..	35. 1
Total	174, 011, 400	176, 241, 900	2, 230, 500 increase ..	1. 3

Export of piece linens of all descriptions from the United Kingdom, &c.—Continued.

VALUE.

Countries.	1881.	1882.	Increase or decrease.	Per-centage.
France	£175,473	£221,397	£45,924 increase ..	26.2
Russia	41,447	56,998	15,551 increase ..	37.6
British West Indies and Guiana.....	52,747	65,967	13,220 increase ..	25.1
Australia	424,901	489,542	64,641 increase ..	15.2
United States of America	2,346,075	2,529,720	183,645 increase ..	7.8
Chili	31,636	32,902	1,266 increase ..	4.0
British India	85,703	97,404	11,701 increase ..	13.7
Argentine Republic	57,587	53,624	3,963 decrease ..	6.9
Germany	239,082	231,652	7,430 decrease ..	3.1
Other countries	516,810	478,320	38,490 decrease ..	7.5
Peru	10,621	10,641	20 increase ..	0.2
British North America	161,662	161,473	189 decrease ..	0.1
Spain and Canaries	110,292	105,942	4,350 decrease ..	3.9
Brazil	136,673	117,693	21,980 decrease ..	15.7
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	29,957	28,321	1,636 decrease ..	5.5
Holland	16,741	15,929	812 decrease ..	4.9
United States of Colombia	73,965	48,138	25,827 decrease ..	34.9
Italy	112,248	81,071	31,177 decrease ..	27.8
Foreign West Indies	538,593	355,213	183,380 decrease ..	34.1
Total	5,165,213	5,181,947	16,734 increase ..	0.3
In dollars	25,136,509 07	25,217,945 08	.....	.....

Percentage fluctuations in the quantity of linens (piece goods) exported from the United Kingdom each month to the undermentioned countries in the year 1882, as compared with 1881.

Months.	Australia.	British West Indies.	British India.	British North America.
	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
January	55.0 increase ..	11.1 increase ..	43.9 decrease ..	15.6 decrease.
February	42.5 increase ..	238.4 increase ..	31.1 decrease ..	27.0 decrease.
March	28.3 increase ..	20.4 increase ..	4.1 increase ..	5.0 increase.
April	57.3 increase ..	3.8 decrease ..	1.2 increase ..	6.2 decrease.
May	41.5 increase ..	13.9 increase ..	25.9 increase ..	3.0 decrease.
June	39.2 increase ..	61.1 increase ..	0.5 decrease ..	10.1 increase.
July	68.5 increase ..	3.4 decrease ..	4.4 increase ..	16.7 decrease.
August	27.3 decrease ..	38.1 decrease ..	18.9 increase ..	5.7 increase.
September	0.5 decrease ..	67.5 decrease ..	124.6 increase ..	3.8 decrease.
October	19.8 increase ..	21.1 decrease ..	64.6 increase ..	20.5 decrease.
November	14.6 increase ..	8.0 decrease ..	42.2 increase ..	9.9 decrease.
December	21.6 increase ..	3.8 increase ..	27.6 decrease ..	243.5 increase.
Total	22.8 increase ..	29.9 increase ..	0.6 increase ..	6.6 decrease.

Months.	France.	Germany,	Foreign West Indies.	United States of America.
	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
January	3.3 decrease ..	6.1 decrease ..	50.8 decrease ..	19.1 increase.
February	20.4 increase ..	12.0 decrease ..	51.9 decrease ..	12.2 increase.
March	180.9 increase ..	4.9 increase ..	54.8 decrease ..	25.1 increase.
April	29.6 increase ..	16.4 decrease ..	1.7 decrease ..	7.6 increase.
May	34.5 increase ..	73.9 increase ..	57.5 decrease ..	23.9 increase.
June	85.8 increase ..	63.9 increase ..	33.9 decrease ..	25.9 increase.
July	40.2 increase ..	2.1 increase ..	47.2 decrease ..	34.3 increase.
August	35.4 increase ..	34.7 decrease ..	24.9 decrease ..	16.5 increase.
September	126.0 increase ..	2.2 decrease ..	31.3 decrease ..	11.2 decrease.
October	24.8 increase ..	24.8 decrease ..	11.9 decrease ..	2.0 decrease.
November	28.4 increase ..	5.9 decrease ..	22.2 increase ..	21.4 decrease.
December	22.9 increase ..	32.4 decrease ..	21.4 decrease ..	7.2 decrease.
Total	49.8 increase ..	1.3 decrease ..	35.1 decrease ..	10.2 increase.

Declared value of the exports of the following primary articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom in the year 1882, compared with 1881.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percent- age.
Machinery	£6, 793, 286	£8, 400, 572	£1, 607, 286	.....	23.7
Jute yarn	244, 373	282, 245	37, 872	.....	15.5
Iron and steel.....	27, 590, 908	31, 579, 441	3, 988, 533	.....	14.5
Glass	955, 157	1, 087, 017	131, 860	.....	13.8
Steam-engines.....	3, 166, 920	3, 562, 008	395, 088	.....	12.5
Apparel and slops.....	3, 711, 797	4, 169, 962	458, 165	.....	12.3
Coal, coke, &c	8, 785, 950	9, 560, 934	774, 984	.....	8.8
Beer and ale	1, 727, 337	1, 872, 462	145, 125	.....	8.4
Paper and stationery.....	2, 039, 547	2, 188, 777	149, 230	.....	7.3
Hardware and cutlery	3, 880, 832	4, 111, 893	231, 061	.....	6.0
Woolen and worsted yarn.....	2, 225, 696	3, 398, 739	173, 043	.....	5.4
Earthen and china ware	2, 103, 633	2, 195, 815	92, 182	.....	4.4
Silk manufactures	2, 564, 370	2, 692, 344	127, 614	.....	4.2
Woolen and worsted manufactures.....	18, 128, 756	18, 789, 173	660, 417	.....	3.6
Linen manufactures	5, 846, 361	5, 967, 419	121, 058	.....	2.1
Haberdashery, &c	4, 191, 005	4, 257, 541	66, 536	.....	1.6
Jute manufactures	2, 362, 913	2, 383, 300	20, 387	.....	0.9
Linen yarn.....	1, 057, 799	1, 037, 538	.....	£20, 261	1.9
Cotton manufactures.....	65, 924, 478	62, 944, 711	.....	2, 979, 767	4.5
Alkali and chemicals.....	4, 626, 562	4, 304, 342	.....	322, 222	7.0
Cotton yarn	13, 165, 053	12, 867, 113	.....	297, 940	2.3

CORK.

Report by Consul Piatt on the commerce and trade of Cork and of Ireland for the year 1883.

EXPORTS FROM CORK TO THE UNITED STATES.

I have the honor to transmit herewith Form D, showing the declared exports from this consulate for the year ended September 30, 1883. This statement, like the last one, shows a marked decrease from the value of exports during the preceding year. While there was an increase of \$28,833.83 during the second quarter over the corresponding period of 1882, there was a decrease of \$34,856.28 during the first quarter, \$20,413.97 during the third, and \$11,685.34 during the last quarter; the net decrease for the year being \$38,121.76, or over 30 per cent. It would hardly be worth while to attempt an explanation of the falling off during the last three years. By reference to the yearly statements of declared exports for the ten years from 1873 to 1882, inclusive, it will be seen that there has been constant fluctuation up and down. In 1873 the declared values amounted to \$147,571.32; in 1875, to \$80,159.58; in 1876, to less than half the latter amount; in each of the two following years there was a very slight advance; in 1879, an increase of over 50 per cent.; in 1880, an increase over the preceding of nearly 275 per cent.; and since then there has been a yearly decrease of more than 30 per cent. to the present figures, which are still in advance of those reported for each of the five years preceding 1880. The indications for the new year seem to be that an increase will again be noted.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO CORK.

The statement of imports at Cork for the year just ended, like that presented last year, is believed to give a fair approximate exhibit of the articles and quantities imported; it is compiled from reliable records. Except at considerable expense, no exact report of the imports is procurable, for reasons which have been heretofore stated. It is impos-

sible to furnish any statistics of imports from the United States, since productions and manufactures of our country which reach this consular district come almost entirely from England and Scotland by cross-channel steamers or by railway from Dublin and Belfast. I inclose a similar test of the general exports at Cork for the year.

NAVIGATION AT CORK.

The statement of navigation at the port of Cork for the year shows that 74 steamers, with a tonnage of 61,521, discharged their cargoes here, as against 62, with tonnage of 48,596 during the preceding year, being an increase of 12 steamers and 12,925 tonnage; 132 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 60,412, discharged, as against 105, with tonnage of 39,797, last year, an increase of 27 vessels and 20,615 tonnage. The entire increase of tonnage for 1883 was 33,540. Only three American vessels discharged, two of these bringing cargoes of wheat from the United States, the other guano from Peru. There was a marked falling off in the number of vessels which called for orders, there being but 894 this year, as against 1,211 in 1882.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR ALL IRELAND.

I inclose the agricultural statistics of Ireland for 1883, from which the following facts are taken:

The land under crops in Ireland in 1883 was 4,935,414 acres, a decrease from last year of 145,922, or 2.9 per cent. In the province of Munster, in which chiefly this consulate has jurisdiction, there were under crops this year 1,212,170 acres, a decrease of 34,224, or 2.7 per cent. In Ireland in 1883 there were 10,191,118 acres under grass, an increase of 81,493. In Munster the acreage under grass was 3,283,458, increase 35,291 acres. The total extent of land under tillage in Ireland in 1883 was 3,004,313 acres, a decrease of 114,871. In Munster the extent under tillage was 637,838 acres—decrease 29,264.

Of the land under tillage in Ireland 1,678,125 acres were in cereals—decrease 78,612; in grain crops, 1,230,253—decrease, 18,710; in flax, 95,935—decrease, 17,549. In Munster 335,189 acres were in cereals—decrease, 21,693; in grain crops, 302,440 acres—decrease, 7,406; in flax, 209 acres—decrease, 165.

In wheat there was a decrease in Ireland of 58,022 acres; in oats, 16,436; and in barley, 3,554 acres; while in Munster there was in wheat, a decrease of 21,153 acres; in oats, 245 acres; in barley, 649 acres.

The total extent of land in potatoes in Ireland was 806,664 acres, as against 837,918 in 1882—decrease, 31,254 acres; in Munster there were 188,132 acres this, as against 195,312 last, year—decrease, 7,180 acres.

In Ireland there were 306,767 acres in turnips—increase, 12,697 acres; in Munster there were 76,779 acres—increase, 310.

The returns of live stock show that in 1883 there were in Ireland 561,414 horses and mules—decrease, 4,511; 4,096,021 cattle—increase, 108,810; sheep, 3,219,098—increase, 147,343; pigs, 1,351,990—decrease, 78,138. In Munster there were 134,557 horses—decrease, 1,822; mules, 9,783—increase, 339; cattle, 1,327,473—increase, 38,444; sheep, 781,671—increase, 47,869; pigs, 501,537—increase, 28,856.

Notwithstanding the diminished acreage under crops and tillage this year the results have been far more satisfactory than last year. The harvests have been generally good, and the present is a season of plenty. The potato crop has been especially good, and the price of this principal Irish food has been lower than for many years.

EMIGRATION FROM CORK.

The number of emigrants who left this port for the United States during the year ended September 30 last, was 31,149, as against 36,194 last year, an increase of 4,955. Of this number 20,697 were male and 20,452 female. The increase, it will be seen, is not so marked as during the preceding year, notwithstanding the Government aid to emigration during the present year, which, however, was given to but a small proportion of the emigrants who embarked at Queenstown. The majority of these were thought to be of the most vigorous and industrious class of small farmers. Their emigration helps to account for the increased acreage in grass, and the smaller extent of land under crops and tillage. In connection with the subject of emigration it is proper to say that the sanitary condition of this port has been good. Few cases of serious sickness have been found by the medical officer among emigrants embarking here.

THE CORK EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of arts and manufactures which has just closed at Cork has, in some respects, been more beneficial to this country than the National Exhibition which was held at Dublin last year. It has done practical and permanent good to Ireland by clearly demonstrating that Irishmen of all classes, creeds, and political views can meet and work harmoniously in an undertaking having for its object the development of the natural and manufacturing resources of the country. Although some members of the executive committee have been life-long political opponents, and some others have taken the extreme sides of the present political agitation, they were all selected because their fellow-citizens knew that they were men who could be relied on to sink personal differences for the good of the community. A proof of the discretion of the citizens in nominating this committee is given by the fact, which has been made public at the close of the Exhibition, that, during the ten months these forty committeemen sat together, there was never any occasion to take a formal division between them on any question. The result of their labors has been an Exhibition of which the press of the country speaks in unreserved terms of praise; and, with some experience of similar enterprises, I must add my tribute of admiration by saying that I do not think it possible that a more complete or unique exhibition could be promoted in Ireland in the present generation. However, in my estimation, the most important result of the Cork Exhibition is the lesson which it has taught Irishmen, that by mutual concessions, and by giving each other credit for good intentions, they can always unite for the common good without surrender of principles and without damaging the cause they wish to promote. In the present political situation of Ireland, when a large proportion of its inhabitants are demanding from the British Government the right to manage their own affairs and to advance the prosperity of the country according to the ideas of Irishmen, instead of according to the ideas of Englishmen and Scotchmen, I believe the lesson taught by the Cork Exhibition is of incalculable value.

From the Irish manufacturer's point of view, I doubt very much if the Cork Exhibition will do as much good to this country as the Dublin National Exhibition did. In Dublin nothing except Irish manufacture was admitted. The people of the several districts, who visited it in large numbers, only saw the goods of the different competing Irish manufacturers, and judged of their comparative merits accordingly.

The direct result was an immediate increase of business to the firms who showed the best goods, and a direct incentive to the unsuccessful competitors to improve their methods of manufacture, which was very noticeable in their exhibits at Cork this year. In the exhibition which has just closed there were exhibits from many other countries, but chiefly from England. It is only natural to expect that in some departments Irish manufactures were not of the same high standard as the English. This is readily accounted for by the fact that, whereas certain branches of manufactures have been in existence for centuries in England, it is only within a few years past they have been started in Ireland. This unfavorable competition did not serve the Irish manufacturers in regard to immediate business, as consumers and country shop-keepers saw they could get a better article from English firms, and perhaps at lower prices. Of course it had the advantage of letting the Irish manufacturers see where they were deficient; but this lesson they would prefer to learn in some other way than by public acknowledgement of the superiority of English wares. Ultimately, it must have a beneficial effect on the manufactures of the country, as Irishmen now recognize the necessity of trusting rather to the superiority of their products than to the accidental ignorance of the Irish public regarding the merits of English goods. Even before the Cork Exhibition closed several Irish firms began to import new machinery, so as to place themselves on a surer basis of competition in the future with their English rivals.

AMERICAN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN IRELAND.

The double attraction of the exhibition and the scenery in the neighborhood of Cork brought a great many visitors from foreign countries, and I understand that business negotiations have resulted which promise to be very advantageous to Irish manufacturers. I must express my regret that such an opportunity of opening direct trade between this country and the United States was wholly neglected. Only two firms from our country sent exhibits here directly, though many American articles were shown by English houses under their own names. The exhibition committee certainly spared neither trouble nor expense in giving their undertaking full publicity in the United States, and I myself called attention to it in my dispatches numbered 29 and 31, dated respectively January 16 and 29, 1883.

There is a vast field for American enterprise in this country, and I am surprised that it has been so long, so utterly, neglected while much less promising fields of commerce are being energetically canvassed by our shippers and manufacturers. I believe a large trade could be established in Ireland in most of the goods exported from the United States. As I mentioned in my dispatch No. 32, dated February 20 last, great quantities of American goods find their way into Ireland under great disadvantages, through English factors. What is wanted in this country is a wide system of local depots, where samples can be permanently exhibited and orders taken. This can be brought about by individual firms of manufacturers, or by the joint enterprise of firms not competing with goods of the same class. Or it can be done by the appointment of local agents. Should any of our manufacturers of goods, suitable to this country, wish to open an Irish trade, I will be glad to give them every information and assistance, and, if necessary, to secure them local agents of established position and trustworthy character. There are, it is thought, better times dawning upon this country, and under the reformed land laws there are millions of pounds now being spent on

the necessaries of life in Ireland which were formerly spent by aristocratic absentee landlords resident in London and Paris; so that the field for American commerce will be improving every year.

JOHN J. PIATT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cork, October 31, 1883.

IMPORTS.

Imports at Cork during the year ended 30th September, 1883.

Wheat.....	tons..	73,400
Indian corn.....	do....	37,657
Barley.....	do....	2,231
Flour.....	bags..	30,374
Bran.....	tons..	3,440
Malt.....	do....	2,840
Flax.....	do....	620
Timber.....	loads..	3,803
Deals.....	number..	159,527
Staves.....	do....	309,647
Slate.....	tons..	2,400
Sugar.....	hogsheads..	572
Do.....	tierces..	15,876
Do.....	barrels..	549
Do.....	bags..	5,637
Sugar (refined).....	hogsheads..	1,180
Tea.....	chests..	26,382
Coffee.....	bags..	892
Rice.....	do....	1,648
Starch.....	tons..	190
Soda.....	do....	810
Salt.....	do....	5,801
Steel.....	do....	2,711
Iron:		
Wrought.....	do....	3,541
Rod.....	do....	4,036
Pig.....	do....	266
Castings.....	do....	1,882
Tin.....	do....	5,264
Tallow.....	do....	141
Soap.....	boxes..	28,649
Candles.....	do....	9,302
Bark.....	tons..	358
Valonia.....	do....	306
Shumac.....	do....	147
Hides.....	number..	15,481
Oil.....	pipes..	5,046
Bales woolens.....	number..	1,484
Old apparel.....	bales..	147
Boxes.....	number..	5,317
Tusses.....	do....	11,547
Hats.....	boxes..	236
Feathers.....	tons..	240
Guano.....	do....	4,976
Herrings.....	barrels..	12,409
Dry fish.....	tons..	1,301
Wine.....	pipes..	374
Do.....	hogsheads..	1,501
Do.....	quarter casks..	647
Do.....	cases..	1,069
Brandy.....	hogsheads..	121
Do.....	cases..	3,936
Rum.....	puncheons..	224

Tobacco.....	hogsheads..	1,307
Tar and pitch.....	barrels..	979
Rosin.....	do.....	176
Hemp.....	tons..	179
Canvass.....	bales..	198
Wood hoops.....	bundles..	64,305
Lemons and oranges.....	boxes..	8,950
Dried fruit.....	do.....	7,985
Hops.....	pockets..	3,994
Wool.....	bales..	1,180
Cork wood.....	tons..	65
Seeds.....	bags..	11,276
Saltpeter.....	do.....	589
Brimstone.....	tons..	495
Leather.....	bales..	4,187
Ale.....	tuns..	2,474
Glass.....	crates..	3,969
Earthenware.....	do.....	1,452
Cement.....	barrels..	26,115
Ice.....	tons..	4,103
Coal.....	do.....	313,000

EXPORTS.

Exports from Cork during the year ended 30th September 1883.

Butter.....	firkins..	358,950
Eggs.....	boxes..	42,313
Provisions.....	tierces..	981
Do.....	barrels..	5,410
Bacon.....	bales..	17,762
Hams.....	casks..	508
Lard.....	do.....	39
Do.....	barrels..	3,113
Do.....	tierces..	447
Do.....	kegs..	240
Pigs.....	number..	46,764
Sheep.....	do.....	78,853
Cows.....	do.....	25,390
Calves.....	do.....	57,700
Horses.....	do.....	2,256
Scrap iron.....	tons..	2,451
Pitwood.....	do.....	14,768
Gunpowder.....	barrels..	27,594
Wheat.....	tons..	568
Indian corn.....	do.....	10,554
Oats.....	barrels..	249,319
Oatmeal.....	tons..	7
Flour.....	bags..	27,086
Barley and malt.....	barrels..	19,934
Bones.....	tons..	136
Soap.....	boxes..	1,885
Candles.....	do.....	223
Paper.....	bales and bundles..	1,452
Rags.....	tons..	457
Leather.....	bales..	776
Porter.....	hogsheads..	8,449
Salmon.....	cases..	741
Whisky.....	hogsheads..	8,229
Do.....	puncheons..	2,730
Limestone.....	tons..	17,583

Total for year	74	61,521	132	60,412	121,933	74	61,521	132	60,412	121,933
Total for preceding year	62	48,596	105	39,797	88,393	62	48,596	104	39,340	87,936
Increase	12	12,925	27	20,615	33,540	12	12,925	28	21,072	33,997

14 British steamers discharged part cargoes of wines, brandy, &c.; tonnage, 5,567—not included in above.
804 sailing vessels called at Queenstown for orders—tonnage, 615,466.
31 steamer scalled at Queenstown for orders—tonnage, 31,104.

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.

*Report by Consul Wells for the year ending September 30, 1883.**

In compliance with paragraph No. 555 of Consular Regulations 1881, I have the honor to send you the following report for the year ending September 30, 1883, respecting the trade and navigation within this consular district.

JUTE TRADE.

Throughout the past twelve months the jute industry of Dundee has been in a more satisfactory condition than for some years back. This is chiefly owing to jute having remained very low in price during seven or eight months of the earlier part of this season.

The quantity of jute imported *direct* from Calcutta and Chittagong (India) into Dundee from 1st January to 30th September, 1883, inclusive shows a very large increase over last year. During this time there arrived in Dundee from above-mentioned ports 99 vessels—7 steamers and 92 sailing ships. Of this fleet 71 came from Calcutta and 28 from Chittagong. The aggregate registered tonnage of these vessels was 143,439 tons, and they brought cargoes amounting to 1,013,109 bales of jute. The arrivals for same period in 1882 were 76 vessels of 110,299 tons, bringing 766,126 bales of jute; thus showing an additional 33,140 tons and 246,983 bales for said nine months of this year.

A remarkable feature in connection with jute importation into Dundee this year is the large number of vessels that have arrived from Chittagong. A few years ago this town as a loading port was comparatively unknown and very seldom a vessel sailed from thence to Dundee with jute. Of late, however, the attention of merchants, ship-owners, and others have been turned to this place, the natural advantages of which are believed to be such that with proper facilities it will soon outrival Calcutta. Merchants have on many occasions acknowledged that the jute loaded in Chittagong is of better quality and arrives in this country in superior condition to that brought from Calcutta; while the port expenses are much less than those levied at Calcutta. This is a very important matter as a too large percentage of the jute coming into Dundee from Calcutta within recent years has been so damaged as to entail a serious loss to importers.

This season has not been characterized by quick passages which is accounted for by unfavorable weather. The average passage of the vessels noted has been for sailing ships, 127 days, and for steamers 57 days. Last year the sailing vessels averaged 120½ days, and steamers 45 days.

Freights have not been high during the past year, averaging about \$12.50 per ton for sailing vessels via the Cape, and \$15 via the Suez canal. During the last three months they have, however, been considerably lower, say \$10.50 and \$13 per ton, respectively. The general impression is that the rates will improve when this year's new crop is ready

* Much of what constituted Consul Wells's valuable annual report for 1883 will be found in Consular Reports No. 39, viz, "Labor and Wages in Dundee," and "The Jute Trade of Dundee."

for shipment. The following table shows the imports of jute *direct* and from *all sources* into Dundee for years mentioned:

Years ending December 31—	Direct importation.			Total importation, all sources.
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Bales.	Tons.
1870.....	26	30,317	207,208	81,740
1871.....	57	60,690	473,097	102,844
1872.....	77	94,450	649,677	127,190
1873.....	81	101,440	709,871	143,150
1874.....	62	77,401	529,197	117,375
1875.....	62	83,252	573,230	113,930
1876.....	63	87,540	582,249	118,571
1877.....	50	68,568	456,209	107,616
1878.....	72	97,353	658,585	128,508
1879.....	79	101,486	739,172	151,291
1880.....	60	81,131	579,635	139,962
1881.....	84	116,101	825,862	160,273
1882.....	86	124,617	864,668	168,821
1883*.....	99	143,439	1,013,109	205,006

* From 1st of January to 30th September.

i This table shows the great increase in quantity of jute brought *direct* into Dundee since 1880. This year's import, it is expected, will far exceed even that of 1882.

The extraordinary and rapid development of the direct trade between Calcutta and Dundee is due to the enterprise of manufacturers and merchants here, and to the splendid facilities provided at this port for quickly berthing vessels and discharging their cargoes.

The prices for unmanufactured jute since September last (1882) remained low until May of this year, when they began gradually to rise till they now stand about £1 10s. per ton higher than last year at this date, and are over the average rate of the past five years. As this season's crop is said to be 25 per cent. short of last year's it is anticipated that prices will rise somewhat higher than they are at present. Meantime there is quite an excitement in the jute market and quotations are hardening. The following table shows the price of jute for 1883 and 1882 at time specified:

Quality.	Price per ton September 30, 1883.		Price per ton September 30, 1882.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Fine	18	10 to 20	0	17 0 to 19 0
Good medium.....	16	0 to 17	0	14 10 to 16 0
Medium	14	0 to 15	0	13 0 to 14 0
Good common	12	0 to 13	0	12 0 to 13 0
Rejections and commons	10	10 to 11	10	10 0 to 11 0

The question of the cultivation of jute in the Southern States is engaging the attention of some of our prominent men, and a great deal of communication on this subject has been carried on with this office by gentlemen in the United States interested in the experiments of growing this fiber that have taken place in Louisiana. All the informa-

tion available at this office has been rendered in reply to these inquiries, and in return reports and investigations published by these parties have been forwarded here. The magnitude the jute industry has assumed, and the enormous value of the imports of the raw and manufactured article into America, makes it to be of the highest commercial importance that jute culture in the United States should be persevered in. The jute plant is not delicate, and requires comparatively little labor while growing. Its cultivation, therefore, in such States so well adapted in soil and climate as Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, and Florida, is well deserving of every encouragement. If the machinery known as the Smith decorticator, and which is stated to have proved a decided success, can be so perfected as to properly decorticate the jute stalk, American planters will be enabled to compete with the cheap labor of India, and, at the same time, save more of the fiber which, by this process, is also of better and more even color and quality. Then there can be no reason to doubt but jute might be a very paying crop to raise by our Southern agriculturists, who are commended to study the practicability of this suggestion.

Burlaps, baggings, and other jute goods have remained low in price in America during the most of the past year, and manufacturers and merchants here have been complaining all along about the rates obtainable, and stating that they have not been profitable. Notwithstanding this, immense consignments of burlaps and other jute fabrics have been sent from this locality to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and even San Francisco. At least \$6,000,000 worth of purely jute goods have been declared to at this consulate during the past year, from the coarsest baggings to the most beautifully designed Brussels carpets, rugs, plush, &c. Burlaps have, however, been the articles principally exported, the total value of these alone reaching \$4,046,865.88.

These facts ought to stimulate a much larger production of jute goods in the United States than is presently taking place. It is admitted that the greatest difficulty in the way of jute manufacturing in America is the spinning part of the business.

Spinners have to be trained up to their department from early girlhood, and the wages they receive here is only about one-third of what they get in America. While this is true it is asserted that lots of yarns could be imported, dyed, and woven into cloth in America profitably as well as in this country. If the weaving of jute fabrics was once firmly established in our large centers of population, arrangements could then be suitably made for getting the yarns also spun cheaply. A firm in this town who were determined not to lose any advantages in carrying on their business, ceased sending their manufactures—burlaps—to customers in America, but opened up themselves a bag-making factory in Chicago, and are, it is understood, reaping a fair return for their enterprise. Another Dundee merchant (Coy) of the best standing has just adopted the same policy in every particular. This shows that the manufacturers and merchants here are ever on the alert to seize the opportunity to forward their interests. The duty on bags some years ago having been raised to 40 per cent. ad valorem as against 30 per cent. ad valorem on burlaps, effectually stopped the export of bags from Dundee to the United States. The firms alluded to, believing that by sending out their cloth to Chicago and there making it into bags, they would thereby gain the full benefit of both processes of production, carried out such a scheme, and can by so doing compete keenly with their American rivals and yet realize a reasonable profit. These

facts go to suggest the practicability of Americans importing jute yarns, weaving them into burlaps, and then turning the same into bags.

Jute-weaving can so be learned by any ordinary girl or woman, and does not, like spinning, require the dexterity of hand that can only be acquired when very young. The jute goods chiefly useful and most largely consumed are burlaps. Now, as the making of these goods does not demand much artistic or mechanical skill, and as the enormous import of them—50 per cent. of the total production of Dundee—into our country is yearly increasing, our capitalists are strongly urged to endeavor, as they easily can—at least to the extent indicated—to add this industry to those already flourishing in the United States.

LINEN TRADE.

The following table shows the imports of the raw material into Dundee during the years mentioned, required for this branch of industry:

Years.	Flax.	Tow and codilla.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1871	39,391	11,544
1872	34,053	6,583
1873	32,732	6,145
1874	36,074	7,733
1875	22,572	6,500
1876	21,413	5,563
1877	33,256	10,709
1878	22,153	5,462
1879	24,381	5,812
1880	31,617	9,175
1881	27,996	9,407
1882	26,106	8,945
1883*	16,483	5,132

* From 1st January to 30th September, 1883.

Flax freights have fluctuated somewhat during the past year, but on the whole may be said to have ruled low quotations, averaging from Riga to Scotland \$6 per ton; from Cronstadt \$5, and from Archangel \$7.75.

The reports about the season's crop of flax are satisfactory, but nothing definite can be said as to quality till some parcels come to hand. The following table shows the prices of flax, tow, &c.:

Description.	September 30, 1883.		September 30, 1882.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Riga:				
Flax K, per ton	26	00 to 27 00	26	00 to 27 00
Flax W, per ton	25	10 to 26 10	26	00 to 27 00
Flax LD, per ton	24	00 to 24 10	24	10 to 25 10
St. Petersburg:				
Pava, 12 heads, per ton	28	00 to 29 00	29	00 to 30 00
Longa, 12 heads, per ton	26	00 to 27 00	26	10 to 27 10
Archangel:				
Third crown, per ton	40	00 to 41 00	38	00 to 39 00
Tow, No. 1, per ton	29	00 to 30 00	32	10 to 33 10
Codilla, No. 2, per ton	27	00 to 28 00	29	10 to 31 10
Pernau:				
D, per ton	32	00 to 33 00	33	00 to 34 00
Codilla, per ton	24	00 to 25 00	25	10 to 26 00
Memel four Brand, per ton	24	00 to 25 00	25	00 to 26 00

The export of undressed and dressed flax to the United States is increasing from this district. No less than \$106,457.51 worth more of flax was invoiced at this office this year than for 1882. Any amount of flax is grown in America. Upwards of 10,000,000 acres are annually sown with flax to produce seed and oil. Scarcely any attention is paid to the value of the fiber, much of which is burned, or at best used for upholstering purposes or paper stock. As it is estimated that about \$2,000,000 is paid yearly by our manufacturers for this article got from abroad, surely it might be worth the while of our flax-growers to raise a portion specially to be scutched, dressed, and thereby rendered fit for being utilized for manufacturing purposes, seeing \$150 is the average price per ton of a fair ordinary kind. It may be mentioned that there is not nearly so much difficulty in putting flax in suitable condition for the market as jute. These remarks are made as samples of flax grown and prepared in the United States were shown in this office by a gentleman of wide experience in the flax trade, who has traveled extensively in America, and who gave it as his opinion that flax of superior quality could be cultivated and rendered ready for sale in the United States profitably.

There has been a decrease of \$92,275.88 in value of linens sent to the United States from this district this year as compared with 1882.

The demand for linen goods during the past year has been steady, with a tendency all through to dullness. Manufacturers have been only moderately well employed at prices which it is said left little margin of profit on account of the cloth having fallen lower in price this year than in 1882, while the quotations for yarns have advanced. The inquiry for linen goods is at present rather better than for some time back, but improved prices cannot be obtained.

Manufacturers are hopeful that American buyers will soon be placing large orders, as stocks in New York and Boston are not considered heavy. Should these hopes be realized, a rise in prices is looked for, and consequently more profitable trade.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN DUNDEE.

From careful inquiry it has been ascertained that the average wages of the working people in this town is, for skilled artisans, \$6.87 per week of 54 hours' work in the case of iron-workers, and 51 hours for tradesmen connected with house-building. Laborers get \$4.75 per week of 57 hours. There are workmen that make more money weekly; for instance, iron-ship-builders, some of whom at piece-work are paid from \$11 to \$15, and several others, such as boiler-makers, who have about \$8.50. The earnings stated, however, as the average are considered very neat the mark. In the jute and linen works women in the spinning-mill departments make about \$2.50, and in the weaving factories \$3.50, of wages per week for 56 hours' labor. These working people on the whole are but poorly provided for in the way of house accommodation.

There are in Dundee 8,620 houses of only one room each, in which there is a population of 23,670, and 16,187 houses of two rooms into which are crowded 74,374 men, women, and children. If to these be added the three-roomed houses with the people living in them, it shows that 118,000 of the 140,000 inhabitants of this community live in houses of one to three rooms. The rent per year of these houses which are in flats, is for a house of three rooms, including all taxes and convenience

of water therein, but not upholding gas, \$77.50, and for one of two rooms, \$48. These houses are engaged for the year and rents are payable half yearly. Rents for single-roomed houses are from 60 to 75 cents per week and payable weekly.

As shown, a large portion of the population of this manufacturing center live in houses of one room and two rooms, and especially upon these denizens the devastation of infectious diseases almost entirely falls, statistics proving that amongst them nine-tenths of the deaths from fever in this town take place. Of the whole population this year 157 per 10,000 were attacked by infectious diseases, of whom rather more than 12 per 10,000 died. But among the population living in one and two rooms 183 persons per 10,000 were smitten, and rather more than 16 per 10,000 died, while among the whole of the rest of the population, including the people in the three-roomed houses, 101 per 10,000 were attacked, and only 4 per 10,000 died, showing clearly that the one and two roomed houses are great nurseries of disease. Many of these single-roomed habitations are wretched in the extreme, containing little furniture, and occasionally are without even a bed. In some of these hovels five or six human beings are sheltered with nothing to lie on but the floor, and covering themselves, when they have the opportunity, with jute burlaps which they take in to make into hand-sewed bags. The sanitary authorities of this town do a great deal to cleanse and purify the entrances to and vicinity of these vile dens, so that they may be kept healthy, but without success, as they continually prove to be prolific sources of all sorts of contagion, which sometimes spreads with virulence throughout the whole community.

There are here and there in Dundee large and well-constructed tenements, erected in airy localities, in which working people can live with some degree of comfort. Such houses are, however, not so numerous as is desirable, and the general appearance of many of the dwellings is cheerless and squalid, with no bright surroundings and wanting in ventilation and proper sanitary conveniences. It is surprising, considering the way human beings are thus huddled together without anything like an adequate supply of fresh air and often light, and in the midst of a polluted atmosphere, that these poor creatures continue so vigorous physically and cheerful as they are. This melancholy state of matters, it must be admitted, is not due altogether to the dire poverty of the people, but is undoubtedly in a great measure the result of improvidence in spending much money for intoxicating liquors.

It is stated that \$1,500,000 worth of spirits and beer is annually consumed in this town, too much of which sum it is said is contributed by the toiling masses, who ought to be more careful of their scanty earnings. Apart from the incalculable amount of degradation, misery, and vice that intemperance entails on many of these poor people, they cannot afford thus to squander their hard-won money, but should rather devote it to procuring that which would render their homes more pleasant and habitable.

Although habits which are not commendable characterize a portion of the working classes of Dundee, yet it is satisfactory to have to report that there is a large section of them which are prudent, economical, and thrifty, and who manage to save money, as shown by the figures of the Dundee Savings Bank, chiefly resorted to by them. In 1882 this institution, the funds of which are guaranteed by Government, had 22,544 depositors, having at their credit \$3,232,815. That year there was paid in \$1,408,220 and paid out \$1,259,820, showing a gain of \$148,400.

A few of these workingmen have sufficient means to purchase a house for themselves instead of renting one, but this is seldom done. Scarcely any working tradesmen in Dundee possess a home of their own, on account of ground being so expensive within the town's boundary, and to build in the suburbs would be inconvenient, as being too far removed from the workshops.

A pleasing feature which falls to be mentioned is the large number of old, tried, and faithful employés, which are numerous amongst these working people. Men, and women as well, who have been in the same employment for twenty or thirty years are not uncommon in Dundee. Sober, intelligent, reliable, and decent servants are respected, esteemed, and their worth duly appreciated by employers here, who exert themselves to provide abundant and steady labor for such. Young people of both sexes can readily obtain employment in the jute and linen manufactories here. Dundee, therefore, attracts workingmen with families from surrounding small towns and rural districts. Boys and girls under fourteen years of age are engaged in these mills as half-timers, getting 60 cents per week for 28 hours' work, and education for two hours daily in the schools connected with the mills. Those above that age are eligible for full-timers, and so can make the average wages already noted. Thus the joint earnings of a family enable them to live pretty comfortably and to be well clothed. Indeed, it is noticeable that these respectable working people are nicely and warmly clad. Many of the factory girls overstep this medium and are expensively and fashionably dressed on Sundays or holidays.

There are ample facilities for self-education and improvement in Dundee. Schools ably conducted are numerous and provided with everything appertaining to the imparting of instruction in all branches of knowledge. Still a large number of the rising generation are growing up in ignorance and crime through not attending these institutions for elementary learning. Parents are occasionally summoned before the sheriff court and punished by fine or imprisonment for neglecting the education of their children. The invariable excuse of these delinquents is that they are so poor that they do not have the wherewithal to pay the 7 to 12 cents per week demand for teachers' fees, or are unable to furnish their children with clothes to properly appear in school. In some cases these pleas are too true, especially with widows or those in distress. The school board try to alleviate these unfortunate people as far as possible by collecting clothes or money with the object of dressing the children. This, however, is only but a very partial remedy for the evil. Free education, as in the United States, is what is required as a means of reaching the children of the whole mass of the population, so that every child may have a chance to be taught to read and write, and thereby be more likely to become worthy citizens and responsible members of the body politic.

The inhabitants of Dundee have a free circulating and reference library and reading room, in which are upwards of 30,000 volumes. The advantages of such a boon are fully appreciated by all on Sunday. It is true that the kind of literature mostly read is of a light nature, such as novels, books on travel, magazines, &c. Works of a higher literary character, and of a scientific and educative tendency, which abound in this collection, are, however, becoming yearly more sought after and taken out by the general readers, which is an evidence of a higher tone and taste prevailing. The wealthy in this community show praiseworthy public spirit and generosity in giving freely of their means for

recreation parks, educational and general philanthropic purposes to benefit their less fortunate citizens. A rich lady still living has munificently gifted \$650,000 to build and endow a university college in Dundee, which was opened a week or two ago with great *eclat*. Also a gentleman, recently dead, donated during his life-time upwards of \$250,000 for educational and benevolent schemes.

The price here for a good, well-made, ordinary suit of tweed clothes usually worn by workmen when dressed, is \$17. Coats can be bought for, say, \$9, waistcoats \$3.50, trousers \$4.50, and strong boots for \$4. The cost of the necessaries of life for fairly superior qualities is for a four-pound loaf of wheaten bread 14 cents. In cents the value of the pound of butter is 30; of sugar, 7; tea, 75; coffee, 40; ham, 24; oatmeal, $3\frac{3}{4}$; American flour, 4; European flour, $3\frac{3}{4}$; fresh beef, home fed, 24; American fresh beef, 16; mutton, home fed, 20; rice, 4; cheese, American and European, 14; codfish, salted, 5; potatoes, 1; pork, salted, 12; American canned meat or beef, 19; milk, per pint, 4, and eggs, per dozen, 26. The food of the working classes is simple and homely, consisting of, it is understood, for breakfast, porridge, made with half a pound of oatmeal and supped with half a pint of milk or tea or coffee and bread and butter, with perhaps either an egg, a bit of of bacon, or a herring. Dinner is frequently Scotch broth, cooked with cabbage, other vegetables, and beef; from 4 to 6 ounces of the latter is what falls to the share of the heads of a family. Supper, tea or coffee, with bread and butter, sometimes accompanied with a little delicacy. Mill and factory girls who do not reside at home, but in lodgings or rooms, are compelled to live more plainly, their wages being insufficient to pay rent, clothe themselves, and procure to the full extent the kind of fare specified. Animal food is therefore more rarely on their tables. Dressmakers, milliners, and shop girls make about as much money weekly as the workers in the factories; accordingly they have to be equally careful in the disbursement of their wages—nay, even more economical, as they must necessarily dress better than those employed in jute works. Domestic servants' wages are from \$60 to \$75 per annum with board. They have less personal liberty than the women workers named, but housemaids and such like when in respectable families are more generously fed and cared for than factory girls, seamstresses, or shopkeepers, especially when these do not live under the parental roof.

Trade has been on the whole prosperous in Dundee during the past year. Working people in all branches of industry have in consequence had, it may be said, plenty of labor. The iron ship-building business has been exceptionally busy and the men engaged in it have made large wages. The building trade has continued languid all through the year, but steady and competent masons, house carpenters, &c., could generally find constant employment. In closing, no comparison is drawn between the condition of the working classes in the United States and this country, but the facts given are left to tell their own tale.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN DUNDEE.

A circular was received at this office from the Department of State, dated 3d April, 1879, instructing that a table showing the humidity of each month of the year should be embraced in the annual report from

consulates. The following table furnishes this information, together with the temperature prevailing :

Rainfall, &c., at Dundee, Scotland, for year ending September 30, 1883.

[Diameter of funnel, 3 inches; height of top above ground, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; above sea level, 167 feet.]

Month.	Total depth, inches.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Number of days on which 0".5 or more fell.	Hours of sunshine.	S. R. thermometer, max. average.	S. R. thermometer, min. average.
		Depth.	Date.				
October	3.15	65	15	17	100	54	42
November	3.25	50	5, 15	17	63	44	33
December	5.70	1.05	4	18	39	37	27
January	3.35	55	14	16	45	42	33
February	2.95	65	17	12	81	46	35
March	2.25	60	17	10	123	42	29
April	1.25	35	5	9	129	53	37
May	.85	15	4, 27, 28	9	164	58	40
June	2.10	1.35	25	8	190	64	46
July	5.10	1.10	19	18	184	65	49
August	2.90	65	13	10	167	66.3	49.7
September	2.60	95	1	12	116	66.1	47.2
Total	35.45	.....	.....	156	1,401	.....	.....

NAVIGATION.

The following table is according to form 129, prescribed in paragraph 555 of United States Consular Regulations, 1881, as nearly complete as can be obtained here, being a

Return showing the nationality and the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in cargo and ballast in the foreign trade during the year ending September 30, 1883, at Dundee, Scotland, being form 129, prescribed in paragraph 555 of United States Consular Regulations, 1881, as nearly complete as can be obtained here.

CARGO.

Nationality.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	142	94,648	131	153,854	273	248,502	68	50,711	18	17,677	86	68,388
Russian	7	3,653	7	1,843	14	5,501	.....	.....	1	177	1	177
Swedish	1	426	8	1,979	9	2,405	.....	.....	8	1,598	8	1,598
Norwegian	7	2,049	87	27,609	94	29,658	.....	.....	27	6,908	27	6,908
Danish	3	1,352	12	1,436	15	2,788	.....	.....	24	2,519	24	2,519
German	10	4,562	41	7,441	51	12,003	1	612	27	4,726	28	5,338
Dutch .....	.....	.....	7	1,203	7	1,203	.....	.....	4	918	4	918
French .....	.....	.....	2	143	2	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	1	1,043	.....	.....	1	1,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian .....	.....	.....	5	2,706	5	2,706	.....	.....	1	509	1	509
Austrian .....	.....	.....	3	1,751	3	1,751	.....	.....	1	591	1	591
United States of America .....	.....	.....	1	505	1	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	171	107,738	304	200,470	475	308,208	69	51,323	111	35,623	180	86,946

Return showing the nationality and the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in cargo and ballast in the foreign trade, &c.—Continued.

BALLAST.

Nationality.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	1	251	1	229	2	480	27	13,600	10	7,757	37	21,357
Russian									1	241	1	241
Swedish									2	691	2	691
Norwegian							1	265	38	14,086	39	14,351
Danish									1	87	1	87
German									2	419	2	419
Belgian									1	85	1	85
Italian									1	604	1	604
Total	1	251	1	229	2	480	28	13,865	56	23,970	84	37,835

WILLARD B. WELLS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dundee, November 14, 1883.

LEITH.

Report by Consul Leonard on the trade of Leith during the year 1883.

SHIPPING TRADE.

On reviewing the trade of Leith for the past year a steady increase is apparent in the revenue of the docks, and consequently in the amount of tonnage arriving at and sailing from the port.

The aggregate tonnage which entered Leith in 1882-'83 exceeded that of any former year, but there is a diminution in the number of vessels, though the carrying capacity is increasing in consequence not only of steam taking the place of sailing craft but because trade now requires larger steamers than were formerly in use. This fact is illustrated by quotations from the returns issued by the Leith dock commissioners, as undernoted.

Year.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total vessels sail- ing from Leith.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1863.....	3,740	294,290	1,070	226,590	4,810	520,880
1873.....	2,944	325,798	1,843	503,813	4,787	829,611
1883.....	1,435	222,377	3,159	833,734	4,594	1,056,111

The general imports for the year have been greater than those of 1882. A special feature in the trade was the importations of lumber by steamer, nine cargoes having been brought to Leith during the year.

The arrivals of flour from New York and France have been large, and continue to increase. As many as twenty of Messrs. Hugh Blaik & Co.'s Arrow-Line steamers discharged full cargoes from New York, the general imports from these steamers alone nearly reaching 50,000 tons. One of these steamers brought the first consignment of American hemp for making ropes. Messrs. William Thomson & Co., owners of the Ben Line of steamers, have also entered into this trade and purpose having monthly sailings.

The grain imports at Leith and at Granton (a port about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Leith), compared with previous year, have been as follows:

[Cwt.=112 pounds.]

Articles.	1883.	1882.
Wheat.....Cwt..	1, 885, 653	1, 329, 186
Barley.....do...	1, 255, 787	806, 824
Oats.....do...	740, 636	486, 574
Beans.....do...	119, 497	114, 210
Maize.....do...	280, 199	156, 816
Peas.....do...	169, 649	147, 596
Rye.....do...	66, 640	54, 292
Tares.....do...	9, 252	8, 133
Flour;		
Sacks.....	468, 389	333, 114
Casks.....	303	2, 788

INCREASE IN TONNAGE.

Twenty-two screw steamers, four paddle steamers, and a steam yacht were registered in 1883 at the custom-house as belonging to the port of Leith, with a gross tonnage of about 30,451 tons, as compared with thirty vessels in 1882, having a gross tonnage of 19,000.

SHIP-BUILDING.

Nineteen vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 13,722 tons, have been launched at Leith during the year 1883.

These vessels comprised five screw steamers, aggregate tonnage, 5,334; one composite steam yacht, 410 tons, and two sailing ships of 2,079 and 1,686 tons, respectively, launched by Messrs. Ramage & Ferguson; four steamers of 3,612 tons, and a dredging machine for the Tees Conservancy Commissioners, launched by Messrs. S. & H. Morton & Co.

Messrs. Hawthorn & Co. launched six vessels, four of them being steam trawlers built for the General Steam Fishing Company (limited), Granton. These vessels were constructed of iron to the highest class in Lloyd's, and were supplied with all the latest improvements in trawling appliances. A model and plans exhibited at the London Fisheries Exhibition were awarded the only gold medal and special prize for steam trawlers.

LUMBER TRADE.

There were heavy stocks on importers' hands at the close of the year 1882, and values were considerably below the rates current at the beginning of the season. Consequently, importers had no desire to contract for new supplies, and, as the prospects of the building trade were not encouraging, Baltic shippers, whose stocks were large, had to accept the lower prices which were insisted by the buyers here. The case was different in respect of Quebec goods, and, though little concession was

made on the spring rates of first-class yellow-pine lumber at Quebec, importers contracted freely.

The trade was very quiet during the first half of the year, the dullness in building operations having a marked effect on the consumption of wood merchandise of nearly all descriptions, but, as importations from the Baltic into Leith were much under the average, prices of such goods ruled steady. At same time, the spring shipments from Quebec to Leith being in excess of the demand, there was a decided fall in value of yellow-pine lumber during the summer, to the loss of the importers.

The autumn importation from Quebec was therefore on a smaller scale, and had a favorable effect on the value of yellow pine, but more particularly on the values of hard woods, such as birch, oak, elm, &c., stocks of which in first hands were very small. During the last half of the year the importations from the Baltic have been considerable, and have fully compensated for the small supplies during the early part of the year.

The quantity of lumber imported up to November 30, 1883, as compared with the corresponding period of previous year, was as follows:

[Loads of 50 cubic feet.]

	1883.			1882.		
	Hewn.	Sawn.	Total.	Hewn.	Sawn.	Total.
Leith, loads of 50 cubic feet.....	11,300	73,560	84,860	9,948	74,054	84,002
Granton, loads of 50 cubic feet.....	17,962	14,488	32,450	19,493	19,394	38,887

IMPORT PROVISION TRADE.

The prices of hog products in the autumn of 1882 continued extremely high, with small imports and fair demand, which lasted until end November, when prospect of new cure caused prices to decline, touching bottom about middle of January, 1883, and remaining with very little change during remainder of winter season.

Throughout spring and early part of summer prices continued moderate, with a fair enquiry, but during the months of June, July, and August prices went high, owing to great scarcity. Subsequently prices fell, and at end of the year they seemed to have touched their lowest mark.

Light hams have been in active request throughout the year. Shoulders early in the season were wanted, but an overimportation of indifferent quality glutted the market, so that winter cure became unsaleable. There have been few importations of ice-cured shoulders. The trade in bacon has been a medium between that for hams and that for shoulders. Quality, cut, and cure have all been good, fully above the average. The worst fault of the winter shoulders was oversaltiness. With a cool summer, greater ease in curing, and no accumulation of stock, there were very few losses by taint.

The high prices which were current for all hog products have induced Scotch farmers to give more attention to hog-raising, and the home-fed pork now supplies a considerable item in the total consumption. The average price was about \$13.50 per 112 pounds, 8 to 12 stone pigs, dead weight, gutted, but head and feet on, and this price the farmers have found sufficiently remunerative.

Lard commands an extensive trade, and it fluctuated considerably during the year. The price fell from \$14.60 to \$9. In the spring it kept at a very high price, and held at such until summer, when it gradually came back, and in the month of October touched its lowest price for the year.

The year opened with Danish and Swedish Estate fodder butter at \$37.50 to \$38 per 112 pounds, but owing to indifferent quality a decline of \$1.46 to \$1.95 took place before the end of the month. In February, when the pure new-milk production came forward, a reaction set in, and a recovery of the decline was established, which continued till the beginning of March, when a steady weekly fall in prices ensued till the end of April, at which time the top price was \$30.17 to \$30.67. In May prices fluctuated a good deal, and at the end of the month the lowest point of the season was reached, namely, \$28.71 to \$29.20. In June, July, and August this valuation ruled, with trifling alterations. In August, September, and October there was a gradual advance in prices. In November the consumptive demand was unusually depressed, but while the year was closing there were indications of a revival, and, stocks being light in comparison with former years, prices were beginning to harden. The prices for prime Estate fodder butter at close of year were \$36.50 to \$37.47. Danish and Swedish factory butter met with more attention throughout 1883, as the quality was solid and kept much better than the Estate productions.

In American creamery butter the supply during 1883 has been limited and quality below the average as compared with previous years. A good business was done in the course of the summer, but as prices in New York advanced considerably the importations fell off. With Ireland there was only a limited trade this season.

Butterine has put an end to importations of inferior dairy and Western repacked butters. Butterine is largely consumed, and probably is a wholesome enough article in its way were it only sold for what it really is.

The direct arrivals of butter from the continent of Europe during 1883 fall short of that of previous year. The direct importations have been as follows :

	1883.	1882.
From Germany, Denmark, and Sweden	92,432 casks.	99,654 casks.
From Holland (principally butterine)	199,467 packages.	199,119 packages.

This does not include the shipments received via Newcastle and Hull by rail and steamer, of which no returns are made, although they assume a very important consideration in the supplies for the Leith market.

American cheese has been in slow demand all through, and rather unprofitable to importers. Prices ranged from \$12.17 to \$14.60 for finest. Scotch cheese was in good demand at from \$15.82 to \$18, while English makes were in brisk request. Goudas have been firm at higher prices than in 1882.

J. A. LEONARD,
Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Leith, March 18, 1884.

IMPORTS.

A.—Statement showing the imports at Leith for the year ending June 30, 1883.

Whence imported.	Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	
United States of America..	Wheat..... bushels..	936,840	\$1,311,576 00	
	Maize..... do.....	205,480	184,432 00	
	Flour..... bags..	103,530	1,035,300 00	
	Wood..... loads..	3,045	76,125 00	
				\$2,607,433 00
Canada.....	do..... do.....	8,502		212,550 00
South America.....	do..... do.....	465	11,625 00	
	Guano..... tons..	3,620	181,000 00	
				192,625 00
Africa.....	Wheat..... bushels..	128	179 20	
	Barley..... do.....	62,208	62,208 00	
	Beans..... do.....	9,344	11,212 80	
	Wood..... loads..	3	75 00	
	Guano..... tons..	897	44,850 00	
				118,625 00
Austria.....	Barley..... bushels..	174,080	174,080 00	
	Flour..... bags..	79,247	792,470 00	
	Wood..... loads..	41	1,025 00	
				967,575 00
Belgium.....	Barley..... bushels..	24,808	24,808 00	
	Malt..... do.....	2,120	2,544 00	
	Flour..... bags..	10,647	106,470 00	
	Flax..... tons..	6	990 00	
				134,812 00
Denmark.....	Barley..... bushels..	59,736	59,736 00	
	Oats..... do.....	35,984	28,787 20	
	Rye..... do.....	1,992	2,191 20	
	Flour..... bags..	31,572	315,720 00	
	Meal..... do.....	56	504 00	
	Wood..... loads..	921	23,025 00	
	Flax..... tons..	3	495 00	
				430,458 40
France.....	Barley..... bushels..	30,912	30,912 00	
	Oats..... do.....	3,416	2,732 80	
	Peas..... do.....	14,800	16,280 00	
	Beans..... do.....	2,576	3,091 20	
	Flour..... bags..	11,650	116,500 00	
	Wood..... loads..	11	275 00	
	Guano..... tons..	204	10,200 00	
	Flax..... do.....	524	86,460 00	
				266,451 00
Germany.....	Wheat..... bushels..	580,136	812,190 40	
	Barley..... do.....	719,960	719,960 00	
	Oats..... do.....	451,872	361,497 60	
	Maize..... do.....	37,880	34,092 00	
	Peas..... do.....	273,992	301,391 20	
	Beans..... do.....	81,792	98,150 40	
	Tares..... do.....	12,008	16,811 20	
	Rye..... do.....	32,480	35,728 00	
	Flour..... bags..	41,950	419,500 00	
	Wood..... loads..	2,668	66,700 00	
	Guano..... tons..	160	8,000 00	
	Flax..... do.....	1,451	239,415 00	
	Tow..... do.....	714	97,104 00	
	Hemp..... do.....	2,928	427,488 00	
				3,638,027 80
Hamburg.....	Wheat..... bushels..	12,872	18,020 80	
	Barley..... do.....	72,728	72,728 00	
	Maize..... do.....	7,480	6,732 00	
	Beans..... do.....	104,224	125,068 80	
	Tares..... do.....	3,864	5,409 60	
	Flour..... bags..	92,849	928,490 00	
	Meal..... do.....	80	720 00	
	Wood..... loads..	1	25 00	
	Tow..... tons..	73	9,928 00	
	Hemp..... do.....	5	730 00	
				1,167,852 20
Holland.....	Peas..... bushels..	1,176	1,293 60	
	Beans..... do.....	56	67 20	
	Wood..... loads..	7	175 00	
	Flax..... tons..	104	17,160 00	
				18,695 80
Norway.....	Barley..... bushels..	680	680 00	
	Oats..... do.....	50,816	40,652 80	
	Wood..... loads..	21,067	526,675 00	
				568,007 80

A.—Statement showing the imports at Leith, Scotland, &c.—Continued.

Whence imported.	Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	
Russia.....	Wheat.....bushels..	1, 151, 056	\$1, 611, 478 40	
	Barley.....do.....	182, 304	182, 304 00	
	Oats.....do.....	1, 031, 248	824, 998 40	
	Maize.....do.....	123, 520	111, 168 00	
	Beans.....do.....	352	422 40	
	Tares.....do.....	4, 528	6, 339 20	
	Rye.....do.....	51, 568	56, 724 80	
	Flour.....bags.....	482	4, 820 00	
	Wood.....loads.....	32, 979	824, 475 00	
	Flax.....tons.....	3, 705	611, 325 00	
	Tow.....do.....	1, 436	195, 296 00	
	Hemp.....do.....	2, 631	384, 126 00	
				\$4, 813, 477 20
Sweden.....	Barley.....bushels..	23, 408	23, 408 00	
	Oats.....do.....	268, 208	214, 566 40	
	Beans.....do.....	13, 776	16, 531 20	
	Flour.....bags.....	100	1, 000 00	
	Wood.....loads.....	10, 464	261, 600 00	
				517, 105 60
Turkey.....	Barley.....bushels..	1, 142, 712	1, 142, 712 00	
	Maize.....do.....	140, 528	126, 475 20	
				1, 269, 187 20
West Indies.....	Wood.....loads.....	535	13, 375 00	
	Guano.....tons.....	488	24, 400 00	
				37, 775 00
Total value of imports..				16, 960, 558 00

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN IMPORTS.

Articles.	Year end- ing June 30, 1883.	Year end- ing June 30, 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat.....bushels..	2, 681, 032	2, 572, 024	109, 008	
Barley.....do.....	2, 493, 536	2, 238, 160	255, 376	
Oats.....do.....	1, 841, 544	892, 464	949, 080	
Maize.....do.....	514, 888	564, 608		49, 720
Peas.....do.....	289, 968	160, 160	129, 808	
Beans.....do.....	212, 120	91, 792	120, 328	
Tares.....do.....	20, 400	13, 800	6, 600	
Rye.....do.....	86, 040	116, 096		30, 056
Malt.....do.....	2, 120	1, 000	1, 120	
Total grain.....do.....	8, 141, 648	6, 650, 104	1, 491, 544	
Flour.....bags.....	372, 027	372, 277		250
Meal.....do.....	136	1, 311		1, 175
Wood.....loads.....	80, 709	38, 351	42, 358	
Guano.....tons.....	5, 369	9, 168		3, 799
Flax.....do.....	5, 793	6, 598		805
Tow.....do.....	2, 223	2, 647		424
Hemp.....do.....	5, 564	6, 851		1, 287

EXPORTS.

B.—Statement showing the exports from Leith for the year ending June 30, 1883.

Whither exported.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.	
United States of America.	Coals.....tons.....	3, 335	\$13, 340 00	
	Pig-iron.....do.....	1, 800	21, 600 00	
				\$34, 940 00
Canada.....	Coals.....do.....	10, 898	43, 592 00	
	Pig-iron.....do.....	100	1, 200 00	
				44, 792 00
South America.....	Coals.....do.....	11, 916		47, 664 00
Africa.....	do.....do.....	1, 373	5, 492 00	
	Pig-iron.....do.....	30	360 00	
				5, 852 00
Austria.....	Coals.....do.....	1, 992	7, 968 00	
	Pig-iron.....do.....	60	720 00	
				8, 688 00

B.—Statement showing the exports from Leith, &c.—Continued.

Whither exported.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.	
Belgium	Coals	5,270	\$21,080 00	
	Pig-iron	5,426	65,112 00	
	Malleable iron	6	183 00	
				\$86,375 00
Denmark	Coals	24,851	99,404 00	
	Pig-iron	6,145	73,740 00	
	Malleable iron	29	884 50	
				174,028 50
East Indies	Coals	2,010	.....	8,040 00
Egypt	do	4,673	.....	18,692 00
France	do	8,524	34,096 00	
	Pig-iron	6,085	73,020 00	
				107,116 00
Germany	Coals	16,431	65,724 00	
	Pig-iron	13,908	166,896 00	
	Malleable iron	90	2,745 00	
				235,365 00
Greece	Coals	2,041	.....	8,164 00
Hamburg	do	887	3,548 00	
	Pig-iron	36,273	435,276 00	
	Malleable iron	198	6,039 00	
				444,863 00
Holland	Coals	5,122	20,488 00	
	Pig-iron	20,120	241,440 00	
	Malleable iron	188	5,734 00	
				267,662 00
Italy	Coals	20,944	83,776 00	
	Pig-iron	2,428	29,136 00	
	Malleable iron	10	305 00	
				113,217 00
Norway	Coals	14,468	57,872 00	
	Pig-iron	46	552 00	
				58,424 00
Portugal	Coals	1,083	.....	4,342 00
Russia	do	49,477	197,908 00	
	Pig-iron	12,533	150,396 00	
	Malleable iron	284	8,662 00	
				366,966 00
Spain	Coals	3,974	15,896 00	
	Pig-iron	100	1,200 00	
				17,096 00
Sweden	Coals	12,804	51,216 00	
	Pig-iron	40	480 00	
	Malleable iron	5	152 50	
				51,848 50
Turkey	Coals	699	.....	2,796 00
West Indies	do	3,583	.....	14,332 00
Total value of exports				2,111,253 00

RECAPITULATION.

Years.	Coals.	Pig-iron.	Malleable iron.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Total quantity for year to June 30, 1883	206,355	105,094	810
Total quantity for year to June 30, 1882	253,641	137,561	643
Increase			167
Decrease	47,286	32,467	.....

NAVIGATION.

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leith for the year ending August 31, 1883.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United States of America...	27	32,817	4	2,284	31	35,101
	Russia, northern ports	44	35,588	3	228	47	35,816
	Russia, southern ports	5	4,211	—	—	5	4,211
	Sweden	1	226	3	342	4	568
	Norway	2	490	3	391	5	881
	Denmark	53	30,108	1	155	54	30,263
	Germany	268	149,587	15	1,450	283	151,037
	Holland	62	22,247	10	1,200	72	23,447
	Belgium	77	34,562	3	248	80	34,810
	France	56	23,996	8	702	64	24,698
	Spain	30	24,519	12	8,941	42	33,460
	Portugal	5	1,805	1	250	6	2,055
	Italy	—	—	1	349	1	349
	Austria	7	6,212	—	—	7	6,212
	Turkey	4	3,165	2	438	6	3,603
	Roumania	7	6,026	—	—	7	6,026
	Egypt	1	859	—	—	1	859
	Mexico, &c	—	—	3	673	3	673
	Brazil	—	—	1	175	1	175
	Peru	—	—	6	3,492	6	3,492
	All other countries	24	13,809	45	21,147	69	34,956
	British Possessions:	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North American colonies	—	—	6	5,467	6	5,467
	East Indies	1	939	1	500	2	1,439
	West Indies	—	—	3	537	3	537
	Channel Islands	1	194	—	—	1	194
Russian	United States of America...	—	—	1	493	1	493
	Russia, northern ports	2	1,188	14	3,809	16	4,997
	Russia, southern ports	1	496	—	—	1	496
	Italy	—	—	1	246	1	246
Swedish	All other countries	—	—	1	269	1	269
	United States of America...	—	—	2	994	2	994
	Russia, northern ports	—	—	2	199	2	199
	Sweden	2	636	17	3,148	19	3,784
Norwegian.....	Norway	—	—	1	124	1	124
	Belgium	—	—	1	130	1	130
	United States of America...	—	—	5	2,404	5	2,404
	Russia, northern ports	2	1,052	39	10,254	41	11,306
	Sweden	1	377	8	1,531	9	1,908
	Norway	5	1,238	10	16,034	105	17,272
	Germany	3	976	100	1,891	13	2,867
	Holland	—	—	1	146	1	146
	Belgium	—	—	4	522	4	522
	France	—	—	3	580	3	580
	Spain	—	—	3	1,548	3	1,548
	Portugal	—	—	1	283	1	283
	All other countries	—	—	16	6,503	16	6,503
	British Possessions:	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North American colonies	—	—	4	1,321	4	1,321
	West Indies	—	—	1	243	1	243
Danish	Russia, northern ports	2	1,375	18	3,238	20	4,613
	Sweden	5	1,313	33	2,611	38	3,924
	Norway	—	—	16	1,431	16	1,431
	Denmark	26	14,195	38	3,418	64	17,613
	Germany	2	903	17	2,000	19	2,912
	Holland	—	—	3	379	3	379
	Belgium	—	—	4	593	4	593
	France	—	—	3	386	3	386
	Spain	1	693	1	329	2	1,022
	All other countries	—	—	2	579	2	579
	United States of America...	—	—	3	1,081	3	1,081
German Con- federation ...	Russia, northern ports	6	3,463	3	4,176	29	7,639
	Sweden	—	—	13	1,804	13	1,804
	Norway	—	—	5	652	5	652
	Denmark	—	—	1	74	1	74
	Germany	21	8,626	81	10,333	102	18,959
	Holland	—	—	3	345	3	345
	Belgium	—	—	2	149	2	149
	All other countries	1	868	4	2,546	5	3,414
Dutch	Russia, northern ports	—	—	1	149	1	149
	Sweden	—	—	2	174	2	174

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leith, &c.—Continued.

ENTERED—Continued.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Dutch	Norway			1	108	1	108
	Holland	67	35,970	5	701	72	36,671
	Belgium	5	2,614	1	93	6	2,707
	France	1	462			1	462
	All other countries			1	300	1	300
Spanish	All other countries			1	250	1	250
French	Mexico			2	273	2	273
Italian	United States of America			6	2,916	6	2,916
	Italy			4	1,901	4	1,901
	Turkey			1	430	1	430
	All other countries			3	1,407	3	1,407
	British Possessions : East Indies			1	536	1	536
Austrian	Austria	4	3,321	1	885	5	4,206
	Greece	2	1,740			2	1,740
	Turkey			1	472	1	472
Greek	All other countries			1	536	1	536
	Turkey			1	319	1	319
	All other countries			2	983	2	983
	Total for year to August 31, 1883.	834	472,860	671	150,207	1,505	623,073
	Total for year to August 31, 1882.	839	420,910	665	155,674	1,504	576,584
	Increase		51,956	6		1	46,489
	Decrease	5			5,467		

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leith, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United States of America	6	8,458	2	2,167	8	10,625
	Russia, northern ports	46	38,656			46	38,656
	Russia, southern ports	3	2,947			3	2,947
	Sweden			3	463	3	463
	Norway	10	5,692	1	228	11	5,920
	Denmark	48	27,878	1	336	49	28,214
	Germany	212	117,880	9	1,102	221	118,982
	Holland	55	20,148			55	20,148
	Belgium	77	33,883			77	33,883
	France	57	25,104	21	1,806	78	26,910
	Spain	4	2,121			4	2,121
	Portugal	1	275			1	275
	Italy	8	8,635	1	1,108	9	9,743
	Austria	1	710			1	710
	Turkey			2	438	2	438
	Egypt	3	2,725			3	2,725
	Mexico, &c	1	1,613			1	1,613
	Brazil			2	1,374	2	1,374
	Peru			1	669	1	669
	All other countries	1	1,178	1	397	2	1,575
	British Possessions : North American colonies	1	1,186	11	8,648	12	9,834
	West Indies			2	635	2	635
	All other parts			6	3,292	6	3,292
Russian	Russia, northern ports	2	1,188	7	1,916	9	3,104
	Germany			2	825	2	825
Swedish	Denmark			4	1,088	4	1,088
	Sweden	3	954	16	2,829	19	3,783
Norwegian	Norway			1	158	1	158
	Denmark			3	680	3	680
	United States of America			4	1,694	4	1,694
	Russia, northern ports			12	3,303	12	3,303

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leith, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED—Continued.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian.....	Sweden			7	2,462	7	2,462
	Norway			58	11,885	58	11,885
	Denmark			11	2,553	11	2,553
	Germany			6	1,641	6	1,641
	Portugal			1	183	1	183
Danish	British Possessions:						
	North American colonies			2	2,007	2	2,007
	West Indies			1	272	1	272
	East Indies			1	287	1	287
	Russia, northern ports	1	1,094	10	1,283	11	2,377
	Sweden	6	2,294	1	170	7	2,464
	Norway			1	80	1	80
	Denmark	25	13,045	60	6,442	85	19,487
	Germany			4	641	4	641
	France			2	189	2	189
	Italy			1	281	1	281
	All other countries			1	343	1	343
	British Possessions:						
	West Indies			1	231	1	231
German Con- federation.	Russia, northern ports			7	2,019	7	2,019
	Sweden			2	607	2	607
	Norway			2	342	2	342
	Denmark	1	457	5	1,109	6	1,566
	Germany	3	1,023	60	8,175	63	9,198
	France			2	368	2	368
	Italy			1	92	1	92
	All other countries			1	598	1	598
	British Possessions:						
	North American colonies			1	476	1	476
Dutch	Russia, northern ports			1	108	1	108
	Denmark			11	876	11	876
	Germany			3	321	3	321
	Holland	67	36,122	3	200	70	36,322
	Belgium	4	2,304			4	2,304
French	France	1	462			1	462
	All other countries			1	254	1	254
Spanish	Germany			1	142	1	142
	Spain			1	135	1	135
Italian	Russia, southern ports			1	426	1	426
	Italy			9	4,123	9	4,123
	All other countries			5	2,509	5	2,509
	British Possessions:						
Austrian	West Indies			1	383	1	383
	Belgium	1	885	1	893	2	1,778
	Italy	1	855	3	1,893	4	2,748
Greek	Austria	4	3,321			4	3,321
	Italy			1	295	1	295
	Austria			1	307	1	307
	Turkey			1	199	1	199
	British Possessions:						
	All other parts			1	432	1	432
	Total for year to August 31, 1883.	653	363,093	406	93,388	1,059	456,481
	Total for year to August 31, 1882.	690	352,208	489	111,329	1,179	463,537
	Increase		10,885				
	Decrease	37		83	17,941	120	7,056

WALES.

Report by Vice-Consul Lovie on the trade and commerce of Wales for the year 1882.

Cardiff.—I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report on the trade and navigation of this consular district. The port of Cardiff is not only by far the most important port on the Bristol Channel, but it has achieved the distinction of being the largest coal-exporting port in the United Kingdom, and is the third largest port, as regards total tonnage cleared. This very enviable pre-eminence is attributable to two causes, namely, an excellent geographical position and the foresight and enterprise displayed by those upon whom have devolved the task of providing the magnificent dock accommodation, by means of which the enormous trade of the district has been developed. Its geographical situation is most favorable for carrying on a large import and export trade, the Cardiff and Penarth roads forming the safest anchorage in the channel for shipping of the largest class. In proof of this it is mentioned that vessels frequently run to its shelter from all parts of the channel, and from St. George's Channel also, to escape the westerly and southwesterly gales, it being a not at all uncommon thing to see a fleet of several hundred sail lying in these roads in perfect safety. It is as an exporting port, and as a coal-exporting port in particular, that Cardiff has won itself a world-wide fame and name. The quality of the coal being so well known, and having been so fully dealt with in previous reports, needs no further comment. During the year just ending the demand for steam coal has been very great, and the prices have remained firm, best coal being sold at 12s. per ton f. o. b., and other qualities realizing 10s. 9d. and 11s. per ton f. o. b.

The splendid docks which have been constructed at this port are unequalled for the facilities they afford for the quick loading and dispatch of the gigantic steamers now engaged in the coal-carrying trade. The growth of these docks in the past forty years has been little short of marvellous, as a glance the following table shows :

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total imports and exports.	Increase per cent. in ten years.
1842.....	\$12, 000	\$222, 000	\$234, 000	.....
1852.....	110, 000	933, 600	1, 043, 600	345
1862.....	215, 000	2, 304, 700	2, 519, 700	141
1872.....	549, 000	2, 921, 300	3, 470, 300	37
1882.....	1, 183, 310	6, 058, 094	7, 241, 404	108

Although these figures are large, the present docks are capable of doing a much larger business with increased and improved machinery. Besides the maritime advantages the port possesses another, and, if possible, a still more valuable one in its convenience of access to all parts of the kingdom, and more especially its proximity to the vast coal and iron-producing centers of Monmouthshire and South Wales makes it unquestionably an important import port. Wheat, flour, live and dead stock, cheese, bacon, fruit, vegetables, timber, Spanish cress, and esparto grass, are amongst the most important of the incoming cargoes. The dock authorities have taken care to meet and, as far as possible, to anticipate

the constantly increasing demands of the import trade by the erection of public warehouses of enormous extent and capacity. For the accommodation of American cattle trade a commodious wharf with lairs for holding 250 head of cattle, and slaughter-houses with the most approved appliances have been erected. As an additional incentive to enterprise in the cattle-importing line, the dock dues and landing and warehousing charges are much lower at Cardiff than at any other port having direct and regular communication with the United States.

The number of American vessels visiting this district for the year ending June 30, 1883, has been 55, or one less than in the corresponding period last year, but the tonnage shows a decrease of 8,277 tons.

I annex herewith the following statistics relating to this consular district, viz :

1. Form 127, return of imports.
2. Form 128, return of exports.
3. Form 129, return of navigation.
4. Form 130, return of imports from the United States.
5. Form D, declared exports to the United States.
6. United States vessels entered for the year ending June 30, 1883.

The movements of British tonnage to the United States during the year are represented by the clearance outwards of 28 steamers, of a total register tonnage of 35,303 with cargo, and 16 steamers, of a total register tonnage of 19,514 in ballast; total, 34 steamers, of a total tonnage of 54,817. The total number of steamers clearing outwards in the previous year was 33, with a total register tonnage of 37,918, so that it will be seen that the falling off as to British tonnage referred to in my last report has to some slight extent been regained, at least as regards the total tonnage. As to the quantity and value of exports from this town and consular district, there is an increase in the sense of more vessels taking cargoes, compared with the total number clearing out, than was the case last year. The chief exports are rails and fastenings (several large cargoes of which have gone to New Orleans in bond for El Paso del Norte, Mexico, and no doubt intended for the lines in that country), crop ends, blooms, tin-plates, wire rods, &c. Large quantities of tin and terne plates go from here direct; but in addition to these, very extensive consignments frequently go from the works in this district to Bristol, Liverpool, &c., for shipment by the regular Atlantic liners sailing from those ports.

The values of exports in the four quarters of the fiscal year have been as follows :

Quarter ending—	
September 30, 1882.....	\$573, 091 60
December 30, 1882.....	317, 287 70
March 30, 1883.....	181 447 36
June 30, 1883.....	208, 471 90
Total value of exports for the year.....	1, 280, 298 56

These figures show an increase over the previous year of \$159,792, but they do not by as much as 50 per cent. sustain the increase observed between 1881 and 1882. With regard to the trade of the port generally, the year has on the whole been satisfactory, Newport maintaining its position. As to imports of ore and exports of iron it stands first. Works are in progress for the extension of the Alexandra dock, which when completed will double the shipping accommodation of the place. The Pontypridd, Caerphilly and Newport Railway will, it is expected, shortly be opened, and that a large increase in the coal trade will fol-

low, as this line gives an unbroken means of communication between the Rhondda Valley and the Newport docks, and will place the shippers here in regard to the Rhondda Valley in as good a position as the shippers at Cardiff. There have been several launches of iron ships built here during the year, and new engineering and ship-building enterprises are actively opening up, but by far the most important and extensive is that of the Newport Dry-Dock, Slipway and Engineering Company.

The extent of these works will be seen when it is stated that they cover over 23 acres of land on the east bank of the Usk, opposite the Alexandra dock, with a river frontage of 1,766 feet, the entire area being about equal to that of the Alexandra dock on the west side of the river. This company proposes to lay down a patent slipway capable of taking up the largest class of steam tonnage visiting this port, a gridiron 500 feet long, a fitting-out wharf, with shearlegs, &c. Several new collieries are being opened, and the old Abercarn colliery, where there was such a disastrous explosion some years ago, is about being again worked by a London firm.

Swansea.—Swansea agency has continued to increase. The tonnage of shipping sailing out of Swansea in 1882, as compared with 1881, has increased 21 per cent. This is to be attributed to the change from sailing vessels to steamships. The total trade, import and export, for the year ending December 31, 1882, was as follows :

	Tons.
Coal and patent fuel.....	1,538,795
Metals and their ores (not iron).....	206,357
Iron, steel, iron ore, and tin-plates.....	283,717
Timber and other building materials.....	98,017
Materials connected with chemical trades.....	37,852
Agricultural produce (food).....	46,720
Agriculture and animal produce (manufactures).....	1,959
General merchandise.....	96,000
Total for 1881.....	2,309,417
Increase.....	1,964,825
	344,592

Only one American bark visited the port during the year ending June 30, 1883.

Llanelly.—Llanelly agency exported 101,317 tons of coal, 353,951 boxes of tin-plates, and the general imports amounted to 84,148 tons.

Milford Haven.—Milford Haven agency has nothing to report concerning trade, but at Pembroke and Pembroke Dock, in close proximity, the following timber imports are given for the year, viz :

	Loads.
From Sundswall.....	700
From Riga.....	486
From Guthenberg.....	366
From Miramichi.....	770
From Danzig.....	1,591
From Lulla.....	473
From Pitta.....	722
From Darien.....	721
From Drammen.....	801

These cargoes were brought by two British, six Swedish and Norwegian, one Russian, and five German vessels. There were no exports.

Newport Agency.—The slight increase in the visits of American tonnage observed at this port last year has fallen off, and only two ships have cleared outwards, viz, the America, 2,054 tons, with a cargo of

coal for San Francisco, and the Saint Cloud, with a cargo of bridge-work and fastenings for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Both these vessels arrived inwards in ballast, the former from Havre and the latter from Bristol.

W. BRUCE LOVIE,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cardiff, October 12, 1883.

1.—Statement showing the imports at Cardiff for the year ending December 31, 1883.

Animals (oxen).....	number..	48
Arts, works of, other than pictures.....		£100
Bacon and hams.....	cwts..	6,440
Beef, salted.....	do..	2,610
Books, bound.....		£2
Butter.....	cwts..	299
Candles.....	pounds..	47
Canned meats.....	cwts..	4,720
Cheese.....	do..	8,781
China.....	cwts, qrs., pounds..	15,2,20
Coals.....	tous..	30
Confectionery.....	pounds..	19
Copper:		
Ore.....	do..	28
Regulus.....	tons..	2½
Old, fit only to be remanufactured.....	do..	2
Old.....	do..	10
Unwrought.....	do..	300
Cordage.....		£250
Corn:		
Wheat.....	cwts..	537,013
Barley.....	do..	60,682
Oats.....	do..	66,747
Peas.....	do..	15
Beans.....	do..	5s.
Indian corn.....	do..	12,078
Wheat meal or flour.....	do..	38,384
Cotton, raw.....	tons..	3,291
Drugs, unenumerated.....		5s.
Dye stuffs:		
Shumach.....	tons..	13
Unenumerated.....	do..	3½
Eggs.....	great hundreds..	457
Farinaceous substances, unenumerated.....		£533
Fish, cured.....	cwts..	450
Fruit:		
Apples, raw.....	bushels..	36,848
Oranges and lemons.....	do..	13,450
Unenumerated:		
Raw.....		£45 10s.
Dried.....	cwt..	1
Preserved without sugar.....	pounds..	53
Glass:		
Window.....	cwts..	3,003
Manufactures, unenumerated.....		£111
Iron:		
Ore.....	tons..	598,163
Pig.....	do..	100
Rod.....	do..	30
Old broken.....	do..	175
Manufactures, unenumerated.....		£1,631
Lard.....	cwts..	877
Lead, ore of.....	tons..	22

Leather :		
Undressed	£6	
Manufactures, unenumerated	£114	
Linen, manufactures of	£214	
Manganese ore	tons..	5, 810
Meat, unenumerated, preserved otherwise than by salting	£24 6s.	
Oil, olive	gallons..	397
Oil-seed cake	tons..	1, 865
Onions, raw	bushels..	84, 358
Ore, unenumerated	tons..	22
Painters' colors, unenumerated	£63	
Personal effects	£210	
Pickles and vegetables, in salt or vinegar	gallons..	257
Pictures	number..	6
Pitch	cwt., pounds..	1 20
Pork, salted	cwt..	2, 644
Potatoes	do	363, 334
Pyrites of sulphur ore	tons..	20, 575
Precipitate, being pyrites partly manufactured	do	2, 365
Rags and other material for making paper :		
Cotton rags	tons..	7
Esparto and other vegetable fiber	do	17, 170
Other materials and pulp of rags and wood	do	1, 682
Rice	cwt..	4
Rosin	do	2, 854
Sago	pounds..	25
Sauces, unenumerated	do	13
Seed :		
Linseed	quarters..	4, 769
Tares and lentils		13s.
Skins :		
Sheep, undressed	number..	2, 400
Furs	do	2
Soda	qrs., pounds..	2 26
Spices :		
Cinnamon	pounds..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper	do	12
Unenumerated	do	46
Samples of red wine	£1 3s.	
Stationery, other than paper	£21	
Stone, other than works of art	tons..	2, 484
Succades		£150
Sugar :		
Refined	cwt., qr..	1 1
Unrefined	cwt., qrs., pounds..	3 3 8
Tallow	cwts..	1, 752
Tar	barrels..	2, 683
Varnish, not containing spirit	£21	
Vegetables, unenumerated, not preserved in salt or sugar	£197	
Vinegar	gallons..	7
Wood and timber, hewn :		
Fir	loads..	24, 722
Oak	do	1, 817
Pine	do	1, 281
Birch	do	289
Elm	do	122
Teak	do	43
Wood and timber, sawn :		
Fir	do	100, 004
Pine	do	864
Unenumerated	do	174
Wood furniture, unenumerated		£415
Wood :		
Staves	loads..	169
Palings	do	114
Pitwood and mining timber	do	204, 100
Wool, sheeps'	pounds..	2, 000
Zinc, ore	tons..	10
Goods :		
Manufactured, unenumerated	£1, 649	
Unmanufactured, unenumerated	£4, 256	

Imports liable to duty.

Beer.....	gallons..	649 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chocolate.....	pounds..	41
Chicory.....	do.....	74
Coffee.....	cwt., pounds..	53 19
Currants.....	cwt., qrs., pounds..	10 2 27
Figs.....	cwt., qrs., pounds..	112 3 26
Dried fruit.....	pounds..	47
Plums.....	cwt., qr., pounds..	20 1 23
Prunes.....	cwt..	73
Raisins.....	pounds..	154
Spirits:		
Brandy.....	gallons..	527 $\frac{3}{4}$
Geneva.....	do.....	307 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rum.....	do.....	55 $\frac{3}{4}$
British plain.....	do.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
British compound.....	do.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Unenumerated.....	do.....	64 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mixed.....	do.....	153 $\frac{3}{4}$
Perfumed.....	do.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lime juice.....	do.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lemon juice.....	do.....	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Liqueurs.....	do.....	38 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tea.....	pounds..	792
Tobacco.....	do.....	764 $\frac{1}{16}$
Wine.....	gallons..	14,576
Plate, silver.....	oz., pwt..	6 7

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Goods imported at the port of Cardiff from the United States for the year ended December 31, 1882.

Provisions.....	cwt..	29,815
Wheat.....	do ..	165,579
Wheaten flour.....	do ..	38,235
Indian corn, meal or hominy.....	do ..	12,078
Fruit, raw.....		£150
Oilseed cake.....	tons..	1,865 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cotton seed.....	do ..	823
Tallow.....	cwt..	1,743
Rosin.....	do ..	2,853
Painters' colors.....		£13
Varnish, not containing spirit.....		£18
Copper precipitate.....	tons..	274
Machinery, manufactures of iron.....		£600
Fir wood, hewn.....	loads..	6,835
Fir wood, sawn.....	do ..	7,349
Oak, hewn.....	do ..	10
Manufactured goods.....		£2411 1s. 9d.

EXPORTS.

Statement showing the exports at Cardiff for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Years.	Coal.		Coke.		Iron and steel (foreign).	Patent fuel.
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.		
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1882.....	5,799,919	951,197	28,850	764	135,001	171,172
1881.....	5,496,442	933,505	17,999	858	124,252	117,449
Increase.....	303,477	17,692	10,851		10,749	53,723
Decrease.....				94		

NAVIGATION.

Table showing the navigation of the port of Cardiff for the year ended December 31, 1882.

ENTERED FROM FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PORTS.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	1,527	1,114,388	506	217,591	2,033	1,331,979
Russian.....	1	1,383	20	8,198	21	9,581
Swedish.....	11	7,369	49	24,175	60	31,544
Norwegian.....	27	18,237	242	109,592	269	127,829
Danish.....	12	11,356	16	5,787	28	17,143
German Confederation.....	27	26,826	99	67,296	126	94,122
Dutch.....	3	2,137	14	8,308	17	10,445
Belgian.....	4	4,305	.....	.....	4	4,305
French.....	219	165,814	511	75,604	730	241,418
Spanish.....	5	3,901	50	11,996	55	15,897
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	2	1,090	2	1,090
Italian.....	19	16,832	282	157,177	301	174,009
Austrian.....	.....	.....	55	30,901	55	30,901
Greek.....	11	8,995	16	7,307	27	16,302
Turkish.....	.....	.....	2	866	2	866
United States of America.....	.....	.....	35	44,320	35	44,320
	1,866	1,381,543	1,899	770,208	3,765	2,151,751

CLEARED TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PORTS.

Flag.	Steamers,		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	2,867	2,307,521	853	454,657	3,720	2,762,178
Russian.....	2	1,105	37	20,098	39	21,203
Swedish.....	18	11,814	67	31,308	85	43,122
Norwegian.....	50	34,296	325	142,512	375	176,808
Danish.....	26	21,767	24	5,025	50	26,792
German Confederation.....	54	49,601	152	112,708	206	162,309
Dutch.....	5	3,391	24	15,872	29	19,263
Belgian.....	18	21,882	.....	.....	18	21,882
French.....	244	183,892	494	75,119	738	259,011
Spanish.....	7	5,492	55	13,715	62	19,207
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	3	1,381	3	1,381
Italian.....	19	17,994	396	225,042	415	243,036
Austrian.....	2	1,748	72	40,741	74	42,489
Greek.....	27	22,973	33	13,078	60	36,051
Turkish.....	.....	.....	2	871	2	871
United States of America.....	.....	.....	50	60,956	50	60,956
Peruvian and Chilian.....	.....	.....	1	1,479	1	1,479
Other foreign countries.....	1	544	.....	.....	1	544
	3,340	2,684,020	2,588	1,214,562	5,928	3,898,582

Statement showing the number of United States vessels entered at the consular district of Cardiff for the year ending June 30, 1883.

	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.	Tonnage.
Cardiff.....	31	15	3	1	50	57,951
Newport.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	2,831
Swansea.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	490
Total for year 1883.....	31	20	3	1	55	61,272
Total for year 1882.....	40	16	.....	.....	56	69,549
Increase.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....
Decrease.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	8,477

FRANCE.

Report, by Consul-General Walker, on the commerce, trade, and industries of France for the year 1881, with such official figures for 1882 as are obtainable.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report on the trade and industry of France.

This report furnishes full statistics covering the calendar years 1880 and 1881, together with such official figures as have been obtainable for the calendar year 1882.

Attention is called to the fact that in the French trade-statistics a distinction is made between "general commerce," and "special commerce."

The former term applies to the whole trade movement, including merchandise simply shipped in transit through French territory.

The latter (special commerce) represents, as to imports, merchandise entered for consumption in France, and as to exports, merchandise of French origin, including such exported goods of foreign origin as have first been admitted into France duty free, or have become "nationalized" by payment of customs duties.

The difference between the "general commerce," and the "special commerce" represents the transit trade.

The tables and statements following are based upon the special commerce, giving the figures for the same in detail, while general commerce is shown in totals. In preparing the annual reports of this office it has hitherto been deemed sufficiently precise to reduce French currency to United States money at the rate of five francs to the dollar, but in the present report pains have been taken to use the exact rate of \$0.193 to the franc.

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Statement showing the value in round numbers, and by countries of origin, of special imports into France during the years 1880 and 1881.

Countries.	1880.	1881.
England	\$128,055,500	\$135,601,800
United States	141,088,400	97,729,600
Belgium	88,278,200	91,057,400
Germany	84,572,600	87,757,100
Italy	76,871,900	83,742,700
Spain	66,237,600	71,545,100
Russia	60,621,300	43,946,100
India, British	30,030,800	43,116,200
Turkey	25,765,500	26,228,700
Argentine Republic	27,770,700	24,839,100
Switzerland	22,021,300	24,221,500
Austria	23,951,300	20,805,400
China	19,473,700	18,585,900
Algeria	24,491,700	17,775,300
Sweden	16,848,900	11,387,000
Brazil	10,113,200	10,923,800
Roumania	3,512,600	8,723,600
Japan	4,439,000	8,511,300
Netherlands	7,895,700	8,202,500
Egypt	10,750,100	7,662,100
Uruguay	6,504,100	6,562,000
Hayti	6,523,400	6,446,200
Norway	6,735,700	5,925,100
Africa, west coast of	5,539,100	5,770,700
Chili	6,137,400	5,307,500
Barbary States	5,211,000	5,268,900
India, Dutch	6,562,000	5,249,600
Australia	4,053,000	4,747,800
Peru	3,763,500	4,477,600
St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Fisheries, (Grande Pêche)	4,226,700	4,458,300
Portugal	2,316,000	4,303,900
Martinique	4,110,900	4,033,700
Guadeloupe	4,226,700	3,763,500
Greece	5,230,300	3,744,200
Senegal	3,821,400	3,667,000
New Grenada	2,759,900	3,628,400
Reunion, island of	3,030,100	3,184,500
Venezuela	2,759,900	2,856,400
Spanish colonies in America	3,126,600	2,509,000
British colonies in America	2,528,300	1,775,600
Africa, other parts of	1,447,500	1,428,200
Mexico	1,486,100	1,312,400
French Possessions in India	1,698,400	1,177,300
British Possessions in Africa	1,022,900	1,100,100
Mayotte, Nossi Bé, and St. Marie de Madagascar	675,500	868,500
Guatemala	521,100	598,300
Cochin-China	791,300	521,100
Philippines	501,800	347,400
New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Nouka-Hiva		328,100
Denmark	463,200	173,700
Equador	250,900	154,400
Guiana, French	96,500	135,100
Bolivia		135,100
British Possessions in the Mediterranean	193,000	96,500
Dutch colonies in America	57,900	96,500
Wrecks and salvage	77,200	57,900
St. Thomas	57,900	57,900
Oceanica, other islands of	77,200	
Siam	38,600	
Total, special commerce	971,407,600	938,636,200
Decrease for 1881		32,771,400
Total, general commerce	1,179,809,000	1,157,266,600
Decrease for 1881		22,542,400

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Statement showing the value in round numbers, and by countries of destination, of special exports from France during the years 1880 and 1881.

Countries.	1880.	1881.
England	\$175,745,800	\$173,275,400
Belgium	89,745,000	87,486,900
Germany	70,039,700	73,919,000
United States	64,121,100	61,588,500
Switzerland	42,537,200	46,899,000
Italy	34,990,900	40,568,600
Spain	30,629,100	32,327,500
Algeria	31,227,400	31,053,700
Argentine Republic	16,327,800	18,624,500
Brazil	14,706,600	14,282,000
Netherlands	7,237,500	8,839,400
Turkey	8,781,500	7,835,800
Austria	5,500,500	6,156,700
Egypt	7,237,500	5,905,800
Russia	6,562,000	5,712,800
Greece	3,184,500	5,635,600
Chili	3,435,400	5,249,600
New Grenada	4,091,600	4,902,200
Mexico	3,435,400	4,593,400
Uruguay	4,053,000	4,149,500
Saint Thomas	4,612,700	3,995,100
Portugal	3,802,100	3,705,600
Spanish Colonies in America	3,300,300	2,895,000
Norway	2,084,400	2,682,700
Barbary States	1,949,300	2,586,200
Martinique	2,721,300	2,470,400
Guadeloupe	2,238,800	2,277,400
Peru	984,300	2,123,000
Senegal	1,505,400	1,794,900
Hayti	2,180,900	1,756,300
British Possessions in Africa	1,679,100	1,717,700
Sweden	1,544,000	1,698,400
Venezuela	1,351,000	1,659,800
Denmark	1,196,600	1,582,600
Reunion, Island of	1,775,600	1,540,000
British Colonies in America	1,177,300	1,296,100
Guiana, French	1,022,900	1,254,500
Roumania	675,500	1,196,600
New Caledonia		965,000
India, British	1,080,800	945,700
Australia	752,700	926,400
Cochin-China	829,900	887,800
Ecquador	849,200	829,900
Guatemala	501,800	791,300
Saint Pierre, Miquelon and fisheries (Grande Pêche)	714,100	714,100
Japan	1,003,600	675,500
China	656,200	656,200
British Possessions in the Mediterranean	617,600	656,200
India, Dutch	540,400	598,300
Dutch Colonies in America	347,400	405,300
Africa, west coast of	501,800	386,000
Africa, other parts of	231,600	154,400
Philippines	193,000	173,700
India, French	231,600	154,400
Mayotte, Nossi Bé, and St. Marie de Madagascar	96,500	77,200
Oceanica, other islands of	772,000	19,300
Bolivia		19,300
Siam		
Total, special commerce	669,304,700	687,369,500
Increase for 1881		18,064,800
Total, general commerce	890,173,900	911,732,000
Increase for 1881		21,558,100

IMPORTS BY ARTICLES.

Statement showing the values in round numbers, and by kinds of merchandise, of special imports into France during the years 1880 and 1881.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
Cereals	\$152,180,500	\$100,282,800
Silk and waste silk	62,184,600	75,482,300
Wines	60,582,700	70,232,700
Wool	71,448,600	58,729,900
Cotton, raw	41,572,200	43,502,200
Wood, common	53,654,000	40,800,200
Coal and coke	32,829,300	32,945,100
Furs and skins, raw	32,810,000	31,266,000
Animals	34,199,600	27,849,900
Oil seed	22,098,500	23,835,500
Coffee	18,836,800	18,856,100
Sugar, foreign	16,096,200	16,462,900
Tissues of wool	15,266,300	14,861,000
Tissues of cotton	12,815,200	13,973,200
Table fruits	19,724,600	13,915,300
Flax	12,564,300	13,471,400
Machines	8,125,300	12,853,800
Grease of all kinds	10,750,100	10,788,700
Meat, fresh or preserved	13,452,100	10,672,900
Tissues of silk or waste silk	8,163,900	9,572,800
Oil fruits	7,642,800	9,592,100
Sugar, French colonial	9,225,400	8,916,600
Butter and cheese	8,511,300	8,588,500
Copper	7,391,900	8,530,600
Cotton yarn, not including waste	6,040,900	7,218,200
Minerals of all kinds	6,909,400	7,025,200
Olive oil	5,133,800	6,581,300
Skins, dressed	5,654,900	6,446,200
Fish, saltwater	5,500,500	6,272,500
Vegetables, dried, &c.	6,677,800	6,156,700
Horses	6,812,900	5,963,700
Tobacco, leaf	4,689,900	5,635,600
Brandy and spirits	5,249,600	4,998,700
Oils, vegetable	4,882,900	4,998,700
Tools and manufactures of metal	3,512,600	4,979,400
Wood, cabinet	4,632,000	4,921,500
Iron and steel	3,030,100	4,805,700
Indigo	4,130,200	4,767,100
Hats, of straw, &c.	3,705,600	4,574,100
Rice	4,110,900	4,496,900
Petroleum and schist oil	2,914,300	4,439,000
Cacao	3,744,200	4,053,000
Paper, books, and stationery	4,786,400	4,014,400
Woolen yarn	3,358,300	3,995,100
Lead	3,744,200	3,917,900
Hemp	2,354,600	3,667,000
Nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash	1,544,000	3,396,800
Matting, of straw, &c.	3,493,300	3,281,000
Zinc	2,644,100	3,165,200
Jute	2,759,900	2,798,500
Tin	2,258,100	2,624,800
Castings, rough	1,003,600	2,586,200
Guano and other fertilizers	4,033,700	2,277,400
Sulphur	2,219,500	2,180,900
Seeds	1,621,200	2,103,700
Jewelry and silverware	1,254,500	2,026,500
Yarn, of flax or hemp	1,505,400	1,891,400
Tissues, of flax or hemp	1,949,300	1,872,100
Hops	1,196,600	1,582,600
Leather, manufactures of	1,003,600	1,177,300
Saffron	2,277,400	1,042,200
Clocks and watches	656,200	617,600
Tobacco, manufactured	907,100	559,700
Miscellaneous	106,497,400	113,541,900
Total, special commerce	971,407,600	938,636,200
Decrease for 1881		32,771,400
Total, general commerce	1,179,809,000	1,157,266,600
Decrease for 1881		22,542,400

EXPORTS BY ARTICLES.

Statement showing the value in round numbers, and by kinds of merchandise, of special exports from France during the years 1880 and 1881.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
Tissues of wool.....	\$71,448,600	\$69,615,100
Wines.....	47,304,300	48,790,400
Tissues of silk and waste silk.....	45,29,900	47,342,900
Silk.....	30,223,800	38,040,300
Leather, manufactures of.....	31,632,700	32,617,000
Toys, furniture, &c.....	32,501,200	31,266,000
Wool.....	25,572,500	20,380,800
Skins, prepared.....	17,775,300	19,338,600
Cereals.....	12,081,800	18,392,900
Wearing apparel.....	15,497,900	17,910,400
Butter and cheese.....	17,427,900	17,775,300
Tissues of cotton.....	15,266,300	17,022,600
Sugar, refined.....	17,910,400	16,134,800
Brandy, spirits, and liquors.....	15,555,800	14,822,400
Hardware and tools.....	12,776,600	13,625,800
Jewelry and silverware.....	10,557,100	13,124,000
Furs and skins, raw.....	12,004,600	12,525,700
Cotton, raw.....	13,413,500	12,371,300
Chemicals.....	10,943,100	11,348,400
Paper, and manufactures of paper.....	10,595,700	10,730,800
Millinery, and artificial flowers.....	6,253,200	8,800,800
Glassware, &c.....	7,970,900	7,623,500
Woolen yarn.....	9,514,900	7,353,300
Fish, fresh or preserved.....	7,160,300	6,851,500
Table fruits.....	6,523,400	6,716,400
Wood, common.....	6,716,400	6,118,100
Animals.....	4,767,100	5,751,400
Eggs.....	5,790,000	5,693,500
Machines.....	4,612,700	5,018,000
Sugar, raw.....	2,933,600	4,632,000
Tissues of flax or hemp.....	5,404,000	4,535,500
Horses and mules.....	3,975,800	4,284,600
Rags.....	3,995,100	4,207,400
Potatoes and dried vegetables.....	5,211,000	4,168,800
Dyewood, extracts of.....	3,917,900	3,647,700
Clocks and watches.....	3,300,300	3,165,200
Oil-cake.....	2,856,400	3,165,200
Seeds.....	2,759,900	3,165,200
Building materials.....	2,817,800	3,088,000
Oils, vegetable.....	2,431,800	2,972,200
Hair of all kinds.....	2,296,700	2,682,700
Grease of all kinds.....	4,574,100	2,547,600
Flax and hemp.....	3,203,800	2,451,100
Medicines, prepared.....	2,373,900	2,431,800
Objects of collection.....	2,702,000	2,412,500
Copper.....	1,872,100	2,316,000
Musical instruments.....	2,219,500	2,007,200
Felt hats.....	1,756,300	1,930,000
Soap.....	1,601,900	1,833,500
Colors.....	2,161,600	1,814,200
Coal and coke.....	1,737,000	1,737,000
Perfumery.....	1,524,700	1,466,800
Indigo.....	1,293,100	1,428,200
Yarn of flax or hemp.....	1,158,000	1,003,600
Weapons of all kinds.....	1,640,500	984,300
Olive oil.....	1,100,100	965,000
Meat, salted or preserved.....	482,500	810,600
Saffron.....	675,500	617,600
Iron, castings, and steel.....	772,000	579,000
Yarn of cotton (not including waste).....	540,400	482,500
Paris articles.....	2,026,500	463,200
Grains, &c., oleaginous.....	424,600	366,700
Candles of all kinds.....	328,100	328,100
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	289,500	328,100
Miscellaneous.....	65,928,800	63,499,300
Total, special commerce.....	669,304,700	687,369,500
Increase for 1881.....		18,064,800
Total, general commerce.....	890,173,900	911,732,000
Increase for 1881.....		21,558,100

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the value of imports into France from the United States during 1880 and 1881.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
Cereals	\$83, 210, 589	\$39, 618, 719
Cotton, raw	29, 880, 898	30, 314, 752
Grease of all kinds, except fish oil	7, 689, 654	7, 918, 429
Meat, fresh or salted	8, 366, 801	4, 794, 531
Tobacco, raw	2, 675, 954	3, 129, 443
Petroleum and bitumens	2, 844, 177	3, 868, 318
Coffee	873, 797	1, 436, 287
Wood (timber)	1, 539, 908	1, 643, 631
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	4, 092	4, 966
Copper, pure (of first smelting)	33, 287	829, 180
Oils, fixed, pure	611, 688	186, 231
Machines	438, 190	369, 101
Hides and skins, fresh or dried	206, 619	294, 514
Apples and pears, dried	51, 778	292, 304
Silk-worm eggs	307, 160	274, 492
Seeds	154, 000	266, 876
Resin	103, 500	211, 481
Whalebone, raw	126, 410	184, 115
Animals	170, 466	.....
Tools and utensils of metal	97, 624	152, 004
Cacao	21, 751	31, 935
Fish	111, 870	176, 604
Peruvian bark	258, 981	118, 184
Rice	4, 481	79, 062
Fish oil	79, 500	156, 240
Butter	49, 766	72, 006
Wood (cabinet)	48, 713	58, 361
Potash	36, 819	57, 696
Wood, manufactures of	72, 448	34, 874
Bristles	84, 455	19, 224
Jewelry of gold and silver	31, 635	25, 662
Yellow-oak bark	36, 243	26, 429
Fruits, table	79, 859	19, 346
Horse hair, raw and prepared	66, 926	21, 392
Miscellaneous	718, 374	1, 043, 089
Total special commerce	141, 088, 413	97, 729, 560
Decrease for 1881 .....	.....	43, 358, 853
Total general commerce	149, 062, 838	104, 763, 173
Decrease for 1881 .....	.....	44, 293, 665

Statement showing the value of exports from France to the United States during 1880 and 1881.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
Tissues, trimmings and ribbons of silk and waste silk	\$13, 744, 626	\$13, 644, 554
Tissues, trimmings, &c., of wool	15, 784, 409	13, 821, 162
Tissues, trimmings, &c., of cotton	1, 507, 889	1, 888, 999
Leather, manufactures of	3, 045, 288	3, 049, 094
Skins, dressed	2, 855, 169	2, 536, 424
Matting of wood, straw, &c	7, 475	2, 325
Wine	1, 837, 086	2, 451, 034
Jewelry, imitation	1, 645, 954	1, 988, 865
Silk and waste silk	550, 380	1, 520, 633
Clocks and watches	433, 984	564, 925
Furs and skins, raw	1, 065, 864	1, 504, 481
Feathers, ornamental	2, 142, 055	1, 343, 421
Hair of all kinds	1, 168, 558	1, 142, 579
Fancy goods	1, 421, 531	1, 109, 307
Wool	2, 281, 969	1, 140, 111
Millinery and artificial flowers	982, 272	1, 118, 977
Tools and utensils of metal	773, 430	959, 126
Argols	807, 331	792, 868
Fruits, table and oleaginous	773, 045	731, 460
Buttons	1, 108, 364	749, 769
Pottery and glassware	675, 902	704, 420
Hats of straw	195, 853	225, 119

Statement showing the value of exports from France to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1880.	1881.
Toys and fancy articles of wood, bone, ivory, &c.....	\$1, 011, 051	\$666, 195
Fish.....	957, 771	525, 276
Glycerine.....	204, 475	363, 566
Mill-stones.....	538, 665	507, 917
Cheese.....	21, 839	24, 917
Clothing and underwear.....	513, 425	445, 968
Stationery, books, and engravings.....	356, 700	373, 858
Brandy, spirits, and liquors.....	251, 664	377, 491
Dye-wood, extracts of.....	495, 853	364, 021
Tissues, trimmings, &c., of flax or hemp.....	360, 103	257, 687
Objects of collection.....	372, 542	306, 761
Gold and platina, drawn.....	176, 325	.....
Oils, fixed, pure.....	125, 715	126, 556
Jewelry of gold and silver.....	133, 744	95, 785
Vegetables, salted or preserved.....	166, 287	173, 902
Furniture of all kinds.....	112, 700	170, 805
Brushes.....	103, 427	162, 923
Iron, castings, and steel.....	214, 413	56, 818
Perfumery.....	157, 355	158, 459
Human hair, dressed.....	165, 579	135, 274
Musical instruments.....	166, 797	122, 737
Optical instruments.....	139, 491	106, 566
Horns of cattle.....	101, 614	.....
Oils, volatile.....	62, 941	82, 894
Soap, common.....	83, 171	87, 725
Colors.....	109, 752	84, 605
Copper.....	205, 475	41, 397
Salt, marine and rock.....	60, 616	57, 253
Sulphate of quinine.....	38, 504	.....
Iron ore.....	.....	25, 194
Manganese.....	70, 615	25, 430
Miscellaneous.....	1, 641, 113	2, 664, 863
Total special commerce.....	64, 121, 139	61, 588, 496
Decrease for 1881.....	.....	2, 532, 643
Total general commerce.....	94, 674, 177	89, 706, 208
Decrease for 1881.....	.....	4, 967, 969

Output of coal in France during the years 1880 and 1881.

	1880.	1881.
	<i>Tonnes.*</i>	<i>Tonnes.*</i>
Bituminous and anthracite.....	18, 804, 767	19, 347, 569
Lignite.....	556, 797	561, 488
Total.....	19, 361, 564	19, 909, 057
Increase for 1881.....	.....	547, 493

* The French "tonne" equals 2,204 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

Production of iron and steel in France during the years 1880 and 1881.

	1880.	1881.	Increase for 1881.
	<i>Tonnes.*</i>	<i>Tonnes.*</i>	<i>Tonnes.*</i>
Pig-iron.....	1, 725, 293	1, 894, 861	169, 568
Bar and other iron, sheet-iron, and iron rails.....	965, 751	1, 019, 170	53, 419
Steel rails, refined steel, steel sheets and plates.....	388, 894	418, 094	29, 200
Total.....	3, 079, 938	3, 332, 125	252, 187

* The French "tonne" equals 2,204 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

Table showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Paris to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1882.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1881.	March 31, 1882.	June 30, 1882.	September 30, 1882.	
Albumen.....	\$23, 931	\$5, 312	\$1, 799	\$4, 042	\$35, 084
Argols and cream of tartar	80, 440	46, 181	92, 726	102, 624	321, 971
Art. works of	398, 923	227, 112	280, 864	879, 496	1, 786, 395
Books and engravings.....	104, 185	62, 367	63, 010	96, 244	325, 806
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures.	26, 484	32, 782	15, 420	38, 261	112, 947
Brandy.....	1, 480	688	-----	1, 312	3, 480
Bristles	8, 629	17, 802	14, 147	14, 014	54, 592
Buttons and trimmings	648, 592	942, 322	564, 371	1, 061, 334	3, 216, 619
Calf skins, leather and hides	1, 160, 056	1, 057, 884	1, 421, 661	1, 597, 948	5, 237, 549
Carpets	38, 815	531	369	8, 570	48, 285
Carriages	15, 074	4, 449	16, 344	6, 390	42, 257
Chemicals.....	232, 038	158, 025	150, 213	120, 734	661, 010
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings.....	8, 327	19, 354	18, 635	27, 642	73, 958
Clocks and watches	119, 213	63, 687	85, 846	248, 130	516, 876
Corsets.....	42, 360	38, 319	44, 634	54, 408	179, 721
Costumes and dresses	89, 223	103, 883	59, 566	209, 758	462, 430
Cotton goods.....	68, 381	82, 878	17, 288	41, 830	210, 377
Drugs and medicines.....	15, 598	57, 675	28, 040	8, 460	109, 773
Dye stuffs.....	107, 419	71, 957	67, 105	152, 272	398, 753
Fancy goods	463, 492	520, 930	515, 314	759, 266	2, 259, 002
Feathers and flowers, artificial.....	196, 587	955, 611	357, 184	816, 953	2, 326, 335
Furniture and cabinet woods	128, 292	53, 007	115, 486	85, 543	382, 328
Glass, porcelain, and potteries.....	224, 407	147, 968	171, 347	337, 367	881, 089
Gloves	151, 583	171, 229	77, 858	155, 225	555, 895
Glue	37, 765	37, 318	19, 935	24, 062	119, 080
Hair, human	36, 884	42, 565	29, 638	43, 860	153, 947
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron.	104, 189	76, 808	59, 939	73, 216	314, 152
Hats and hatters' goods.....	428, 217	157, 737	473, 531	630, 809	1, 690, 294
Horses and asses.....	10, 706	-----	146, 096	191, 570	348, 372
Hosiery	189, 776	274, 438	222, 925	298, 529	985, 668
India-rubber	5, 503	1, 213	20, 847	1, 861	29, 424
Jewelry and precious stones	1, 065, 755	1, 101, 035	806, 026	1, 321, 803	4, 294, 619
Laces and tulle.....	591, 250	972, 719	722, 991	777, 387	3, 064, 347
Linen goods.....	78, 875	94, 955	47, 300	78, 015	299, 145
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods.....	1, 783, 947	4, 818, 416	1, 991, 021	5, 386, 442	13, 979, 826
Millstones, plaster, and cement.....	336	-----	-----	-----	336
Miscellaneous.....	111, 998	78, 178	62, 830	92, 558	345, 564
Musical instruments	42, 169	54, 345	52, 768	59, 280	208, 562
Oils	19, 454	6, 695	7, 257	6, 649	40, 055
Optical and scientific instruments	139, 991	133, 047	176, 873	197, 885	647, 796
Platinum	25, 061	41, 505	25, 243	14, 078	105, 887
Paints	43, 313	48, 081	33, 541	43, 867	168, 802
Preserved fruits and vegetables.....	43, 249	18, 066	30, 219	61, 754	153, 288
Preserved meats and sardines	7, 498	-----	10, 211	24, 081	41, 790
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c.....	57, 451	-----	-----	-----	57, 451
Rags and old paper	27, 797	35, 714	38, 505	32, 147	134, 163
Seeds and plants	58, 153	62, 611	43, 538	19, 518	183, 820
Shawls.....	71, 859	249, 983	89, 342	209, 901	621, 085
Silk, raw.....	-----	-----	1, 425	3, 346	4, 771
Silk and velvet piece goods	50, 732	55, 523	40, 950	119, 787	266, 992
Silk and velvet ribbons.....	15, 842	34, 440	3, 470	54, 404	108, 156
Soap, ordinary	-----	1, 008	6, 214	9, 166	16, 388
Sponges.....	3, 266	8, 950	2, 696	4, 405	19, 317
Stationery	26, 603	23, 057	31, 506	24, 888	106, 054
Straw goods.....	32, 980	24, 983	11, 035	9, 024	78, 022
Sugar and confectionery	14, 679	4, 524	1, 705	823	21, 731
Tobacco	673	1, 359	836	1, 133	4, 001
Toilet articles and perfumery.....	201, 440	167, 417	207, 079	212, 958	788, 894
Upholstery goods and wall paper	332, 089	539, 008	417, 144	538, 690	1, 826, 931
Whalebone	38, 117	45, 430	54, 952	36, 127	174, 626
Willow and wood ware	-----	-----	1, 730	711	2, 441
Wines and liquors	14, 509	12, 458	10, 340	12, 959	50, 266
Woolen cloth	72, 169	103, 651	66, 265	277, 320	519, 405
Total in United States gold coin ..	10, 137, 824	14, 170, 190	10, 147, 150	17, 722, 836	52, 178, 000
Total for the preceding year.....	8, 291, 751	12, 582, 968	8, 174, 006	16, 899, 982	45, 948, 707
Increase	1, 846, 073	1, 587, 222	1, 973, 144	822, 854	6, 229, 293

FRENCH RAILWAYS.

The gross receipts of French railways are thus given:

For the year 1880	\$198,765,556
For the year 1881	206,583,004
Increase, 1881	7,817,448

In addition to the above is a statement showing the receipts of French railways during the first six months of 1882, as compared with the same period of 1881, viz:

1882, gross receipts	\$107,127,927
1881, gross receipts	103,363,726
Increase, 1882	3,764,201

Showing an increase of 3.64 per cent. over the receipts of 1881.

The number of miles of road in operation during the first six months of 1881 was 14,938, and for the same period of time in 1882, 15,867, an increase of 929 miles.

There were, during the first six months of 1882, 5,994 miles of road on different lines in course of construction, and there was expended on sections of these lines (4,620 miles) \$225,301,252 (\$48,776 per mile).

PATENTS.

Patents for inventions were issued in France during the year 1881 as follows:

For five years	43
For ten years	64
For fifteen years	5,864
Foreign	232
Total	6,203
Certificates of addition	1,610
General total	7,813

MINT.

The amount of gold, silver, and bronze money coined by the French Government, during the years 1880 and 1881, is stated as follows:

	1880.	1881.
Gold	None.	\$418,231
Silver	None.	1,299,555
Bronze	\$38,600	38,600
Total	38,600	1,756,386

NAVIGATION.

The total number of voyages performed by vessels of all classes and of all flags, with cargoes to and from French ports, during the year 1881, was 57,951, representing 19,421,000 tons burden. Compared with the year 1880, this shows a diminution of 1,598 voyages, and an augmentation of 296,000 tons burden. As to tonnage, the French mercantile marine participated in 1881 in the proportion of 37½ per cent. During the preceding year the proportion was 35 per cent.

Distinguishing between navigation by sail and navigation by steam, the French flag participated in the former category in the proportion of 29 per cent., and in the latter in the proportion of 40½ per cent.

The countries with which France has maintained the greatest maritime relations are presented in the following table in their relative order, the United States appearing third in the list:

Countries.	Total tonnage.	
	1881.	1880.
England.....	6,741,712	6,396,304
Algiers.....	1,949,224	1,966,046
United States—Atlantic Ocean.....	1,503,894	1,918,439
Spain.....	1,490,416	1,421,281
Italy.....	1,190,215	1,193,313
Russia.....	878,128	965,936
Germany.....	719,116	636,339
Sweden.....	404,118	411,630
Argentine Republic.....	374,567	370,123
India (British).....	367,534	231,307
Turkey.....	351,728	289,946
Egypt.....	268,693	271,597
New Grenada.....	264,570	227,276
Barbary States.....	230,674	157,543
Austria.....	207,356	209,936
Brazil.....	186,580	181,726
Norway.....	179,987	190,348
Chili.....	164,439	133,872
Netherlands.....	133,229	120,679
Mexico.....	129,982	104,190
Roumania.....	125,625	100,903
Belgium.....	110,093	112,140
Hayti and San Domingo.....	97,920	103,186
Portugal.....	95,990	59,389
British American Colonies.....	95,715	114,039
China.....	88,655	118,241

The following tables show the statistics of navigation between the United States and France during the year 1881, as well as the condition and employment of the French mercantile marine during said period, to which is added a résumé of the navigation of France during the first ten months of the years 1882 and 1881.

Statement showing the flag, number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States during 1881.

Flag.	With cargo.		In ballast.		Totals.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
ENTERED.						
United States.....	83	83,251	.....	.....	83	83,251
French.....	141	216,814	.....	.....	141	216,814
Other.....	938	777,728	1	950	939	778,678
Total.....	1,162	1,077,793	1	950	1,163	1,078,743
CLEARED.						
United States.....	12	9,698	50	51,520	62	61,218
French.....	99	188,985	16	10,942	115	199,927
Other.....	272	299,539	497	326,971	769	626,510
Total.....	383	498,222	563	389,433	946	887,655

Employment of the French mercantile marine during 1881.

Services.	Vessels, all classes.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Long voyages.....	812	428,805	15,191
European and Mediterranean waters.....	856	209,114	9,531
Coasting trade.....	2,427	113,585	9,608
Bank fishery.....	356	40,733	7,681
Coast and small fishery.....	9,648	87,975	46,160
Pilotage, towing, yachts, &c.....	1,027	34,161	3,128
Total.....	*15,126	914,373	91,297

Condition of the French mercantile marine, December 31, 1881.

Classification.	Sailing.			Steam.			Totals.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
Under 30 tons.....	10,739	80,014	43,847	206	3,064	999	10,945	83,078	44,846
30 to 50 tons.....	1,136	44,953	6,842	84	3,271	567	1,220	48,224	7,409
50 to 60 tons.....	279	15,059	2,426	19	1,034	157	298	16,093	2,583
60 to 100 tons.....	690	53,891	5,351	68	5,291	601	758	59,182	5,952
100 to 200 tons.....	768	105,052	8,506	44	6,806	567	812	111,858	9,073
200 to 300 tons.....	326	80,127	3,745	25	6,595	432	351	86,722	4,177
300 to 400 tons.....	171	60,206	2,047	37	13,225	704	208	73,431	2,751
400 to 500 tons.....	124	55,358	1,795	22	9,942	449	146	65,300	2,244
500 to 600 tons.....	52	28,473	849	23	12,649	491	75	41,122	1,340
600 to 700 tons.....	53	34,641	966	36	23,811	927	89	58,452	1,893
700 to 800 tons.....	26	19,317	544	29	21,298	764	55	40,615	1,308
800 to 1,000 tons.....	18	15,578	377	25	21,812	926	43	37,390	1,303
1,000 to 1,200 tons.....	7	7,411	167	42	45,780	1,653	49	53,191	1,820
1,200 to 1,500 tons.....	2	2,514	57	25	33,764	999	27	36,278	1,056
1,500 to 2,000 tons.....				24	41,999	1,504	24	41,999	1,504
2,000 tons and over.....				26	61,438	2,038	26	61,438	2,038
Totals.....	14,391	602,594	77,519	735	311,779†	13,778	*15,126	914,373	†91,297

*These figures do not include vessels under two tons burden engaged in fisheries not required to make formal entries, which numbered 10,163, with a total measurement of 13,810 tons, and employing 17,265 men.

† With total horse-power of 115,017.

‡ Not including hands employed exclusively for personal service of passengers, which numbered 2,985.

Résumé of the navigation of France during the first 10 months of the years 1882 and 1881.

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1882.		1881.		1882.		1881.	
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
FRENCH VESSELS.								
Navigation with French colonies and other French possessions out of Europe.....	1,286	881,305	1,249	855,599	1,421	903,207	1,370	950,184
Navigation with bank fisheries of Newfoundland...	475	54,676	386	43,563	466	52,968	376	41,663
Navigation, foreign:								
European countries....	5,584	1,599,633	6,102	1,573,814	4,053	1,125,344	4,415	1,122,173
Countries out of Europe.....	650	786,854	647	663,286	709	873,195	660	714,998
Total.....	7,995	3,322,468	8,384	3,136,262	6,649	2,954,714	6,821	2,829,018

Résumé of the navigation of France, &c.—Continued.

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1882.		1881.		1882.		1881.	
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
FOREIGN VESSELS.								
Navigation with French colonies and other French possessions out of Europe	201	77,848	227	90,902	239	62,578	197	64,134
Navigation, foreign:								
European countries....	18,925	5,228,580	18,328	4,809,210	11,725	2,954,713	11,971	2,835,759
Countries out of Europe	1,872	1,806,272	2,214	1,681,395	642	540,714	739	597,736
Total	20,998	7,112,700	20,769	6,581,507	12,606	3,558,005	12,907	3,497,629
General total navigation (French and foreign).....	28,993	10,435,168	29,153	9,717,769	19,255	6,512,719	19,728	6,326,647

INLAND NAVIGATION.

During the first six months of 1882 there was expended by the French Government, under the direction of the minister of public works:

For rivers	\$23,955,129
For canals	35,313,674
For maritime ports.....	35,668,619
Total.....	94,937,422

Importations by countries of gold, silver, and bullion into France during the first ten months of 1882 and 1881.

Description.	Special commerce.			
	Quantities delivered for consumption.		Actual values.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Hectograms.</i>	<i>Hectograms.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Gold, crude, in bulk or ingots:				
England	11,329	29,979		
Italy	24,007	24,663		
United States.....	2,050	.....		
Other countries.....	39,566	38,370		
Total	76,952	93,012	4,915,997	6,175,252
Coin:				
England	225,369	61,968		
Belgium	234,989	229,830		
Germany	48,469	32,533		
Italy	25,704	128,694		
Turkey.....	24,410	23,130		
Egypt	87,860	35,760		
Other countries.....	120,202	46,736		
Total	767,003	558,651	47,370,090	34,502,285
Silver, crude, in bulk or ingots:				
England	162,663	931,451		
Belgium	59,290	154,790		
Italy	2,438	21,905		
Other countries.....	1,207,735	518,018		
Total	1,432,126	1,626,164	5,251,606	5,952,142

Importations by countries of gold, silver, and bullion into France, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Special commerce.			
	Quantities delivered for consumption.		Actual values.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Hectograms.</i>	<i>Hectograms.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Coin:				
England	162, 140	126, 326		
Belgium	2, 102, 201	2, 371, 091		
Germany	517, 363	41, 896		
Spain	30, 164	24, 273		
Italy	133, 634	207, 189		
Mexico	97, 110	108, 970		
Other countries	940, 580	806, 816		
Total	3, 983, 192	3, 686, 561	15, 375, 121	14, 104, 675
Coin, copper and billon	Kilos., 3, 803	Kilos., 2, 221	6, 605	3, 857
General total			72, 919, 419	60, 738, 211

Exportations by countries of gold, silver and bullion from France during the first ten months of 1882 and 1881.

Merchandise and destination.	Special commerce.			
	French merchandise, and merchandise exported as French.		Actual values.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Hectograms.</i>	<i>Hectograms.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Gold, crude, in bulk, ingots, bars, broken jewelry, &c.	41, 130	6, 300	2, 730, 695	418, 269
Coin:				
England	52, 706	106, 470		
Italy	125, 481	169, 290		
Switzerland	47, 334	71, 240		
Turkey	4, 340	21, 610		
Egypt	86, 050	43, 220		
Other countries	33, 143	124, 050		
Total	349, 054	535, 880	21, 557, 596	33, 095, 948
Silver, crude, in bulk, ingots, broken plate, &c.:				
England	869, 141	119, 760		
British India	34, 650			
Other countries	181, 888	88, 820		
Total	1, 085, 679	208, 580	3, 981, 183	764, 863
Coin:				
England	311, 564	343, 010		
Belgium	1, 268, 067	382, 660		
Spain	2, 068	57, 320		
Italy	1, 894, 489	121, 380		
Switzerland	828, 871	296, 770		
Greece		4, 150		
British India	10	160		
Other countries	983, 951	911, 060		
Total	5, 289, 020	2, 116, 510	20, 415, 617	8, 192, 888
Coin, copper, and billon	Kilos., 55, 020	Kilos., 5, 955	95, 569	10, 343
General total			48, 780, 660	42, 482, 311

SUGAR.

(Season of 1880-1881.—September 1, 1880, to August 31, 1881.)

The operations under this head are given as follows :

	Gallons.
Refined juice, 1881, 506 factories.....	1, 767, 491, 352
Refined juice, 1880, 505 factories.....	1, 311, 587, 877
Increase for 1881	455, 903, 475

Stock of sugar, including season's product and amount remaining on hand from preceding year :

	Pounds.
Season of 1881	630, 530, 369
Season of 1880	525, 455, 678
Increase for 1881.....	105, 074, 691

Imports and exports of sugar 1880 and 1881.

IMPORTS.

	1880.	1881.
French colonial sugar.....	\$9, 225, 400	\$8, 916, 600
Foreign sugar	16, 096, 200	16, 462, 900
Total	25, 321, 600	25, 379, 500

EXPORTS.

	1880.	1881.
Refined sugar	17, 910, 400	16, 134, 800
Raw sugar.....	2, 933, 600	4, 632, 000
Total	20, 844, 000	20, 766, 800

FRENCH FISHERIES.

The following is a summary of a report published in the Journal Officiel, as to the condition of the French fisheries during the past year, as compared with the year 1880:

In 1880 the total value of the fisheries was \$16,775,110, while that of 1881, was \$15,955,321, showing a diminution of 819,788, which is chiefly due to the falling off in the catch of sardines in the second arrondissement (Brest), third arrondissement (Lorient), fourth arrondissement (Rochefort), and fifth arrondissement (Toulon).

The following tables show for the years 1880 and 1881:

1. The quantities of fish caught, expressed in pounds, in number, or in measure of capacity, according to the nature of the product.
2. The value of these products.
3. The number of men and of vessels employed, and tonnage of the vessels.

Quantities of fish caught.

	1880.	1881.	Increase 1881.	Decrease 1881.
Codfish, Newfoundland.....pounds..	40, 534, 316	38, 992, 652	.....	1, 541, 664
Codfish, Iceland.....do.....	37, 105, 028	21, 378, 381	.....	15, 726, 647
Herring.....do.....	74, 267, 037	86, 219, 568	11, 952, 531	.....
Mackerel.....do.....	16, 465, 689	12, 937, 890	.....	3, 527, 799
Sardines.....number..	628, 478, 248	372, 940, 031	.....	255, 538, 217
Anchovies.....pounds..	8, 925, 840	13, 213, 793	4, 287, 953	.....
Other species.....do.....	106, 555, 099	110, 117, 757	3, 562, 658	.....
Oysters.....number..	144, 552, 625	374, 985, 770	230, 433, 145	.....
Muscles.....bushels..	1, 416, 253	1, 393, 090	.....	23, 163
Other shellfish.....do.....	525, 944	591, 446	65, 502	.....
Lobsters, crabs, &c.....number..	1, 398, 454	1, 905, 691	507, 237	.....
Prawns.....pounds..	2, 209, 405	2, 680, 616	471, 211	.....
Sea-weed*.....cubic yards..	2, 502, 470	2, 802, 326	299, 856	.....

* Sea-weed is used for curing or preserving fish, but this method is considered much inferior to packing in salt. It is also used to a great extent to manure lands adjacent to the coast.

The total product of codfish (Newfoundland and Iceland), of herring, mackerel, anchovies and other species, amounted in 1881 to 283,860,041 pounds. The same product in 1880 amounted to 283,853,009, showing a diminution, for 1881, of 992,968 pounds. The same table shows an increase, for 1881, of oysters, 230,433,145; shellfish, 65,502 bushels; lobsters, &c., 507,237; prawns, 471,211 pounds; and seaweed, 299,856 cubic yards, and a decrease of 255,538,217 sardines, and 23,163 bushels of muscles.

Value of fish caught.

	1880.	1881.	Increase 1881.	Decrease 1881.
Codfish, Newfoundland.....	\$1, 241, 752	\$1, 521, 275	\$279, 523	.....
Codfish, Iceland.....	1, 323, 372	1, 134, 185	.....	\$189, 187
Coast fisheries, including herring and mackerel	14, 209, 986	13, 299, 861	.....	910, 125
Total.....	16, 775, 110	15, 955, 321	279, 523	819, 789

Number of men and vessels employed, and tonnage of the vessels.

	1880.	1881.	Increase 1881.	Decrease 1881.
Number of men employed :				
Codfisheries, Newfoundland.....	5, 740	5, 165	.....	575
Codfisheries, Iceland.....	4, 556	3, 436	.....	1, 120
Coast fisheries.....	72, 488	72, 274	.....	214
Number of vessels employed :				
Codfisheries, Newfoundland.....	147	137	.....	10
Codfisheries, Iceland.....	269	202	.....	67
Coast fisheries.....	22, 320	21, 786	.....	534
Tonnage of the vessels :				
Codfisheries, Newfoundland.....	23, 588	21, 083	.....	2, 505
Codfisheries, Iceland.....	24, 729	19, 652	.....	5, 077
Coast fisheries.....	109, 472	108, 562	.....	910

Codfisheries of Newfoundland.

	1880.	1881.	Increase 1881.	Decrease 1881.
Number of men employed.....	5, 740	5, 165	.....	575
Number of vessels.....	147	137	.....	10
Tonnage.....	23, 588	21, 083	.....	2, 505
Number of pounds caught.....	40, 534, 316	38, 992, 652	.....	1, 541, 664
Value.....	\$1, 241, 752	\$1, 521, 275	\$279, 523	.....

As soon as the vessels arrived at the fishing-grounds they were able to occupy the places assigned to them, and the fishing began immediately after the first work of installation. In the month of August the product of the fisheries was only sufficient for food for the crews. In fact, that month was particularly bad, owing to the frequent and violent northeast gales, accompanied by dense fog and heavy rains, which rendered the drying of the fish very difficult. However, the results at the end of the season have been superior to those of the preceding years, and the captains, with few exceptions, have declared themselves satisfied with their fishing. On the other hand, the prices have considerably increased, notwithstanding the abundance of codfish on the market. The sale produced an excess of \$279,523 over the preceding year, although the vessels fitted out were ten less in number.

The commander of the station of Newfoundland has already communicated the good results that the English have obtained by the use of nets called "trappes." This apparatus has been tried by some of the French fishermen, and the trial has proved fully satisfactory. This mode of fishing, independent of drag-nets and lines of all kinds, give rich returns, with little fatigue to the crews.

Codfisheries of Iceland.

	1880.	1881.	Increase 1881.	Decrease 1881.
Number of men employed	4, 556	3, 436	.....	1, 120
Number of vessels employed	269	202	.....	67
Tonnage	24, 729	19, 652	.....	5, 077
Number of pounds caught	37, 105, 028	21, 378, 381	.....	15, 726, 647
Value	\$1, 323, 372	\$1, 134, 185	.....	\$189, 187

The exceptional cold of the winter and the presence of icebergs upon the east coast until the end of May were very prejudicial.

Moreover, the continual northeast winds, frequently very violent, rendered fishing nearly impossible. To this was added the absence of jelly-fish, the favorite food for the codfish, which were driven further south on account of the ice.

The month of April was especially disastrous; three schooners being wrecked upon the coast, and two others with their crews missing.

Upon the west coast, where icebergs were not frequently met with, and then far apart, the weather was very good from the 20th July to the 10th August. The vessels which remained as usual upon this coast during the twenty days above mentioned captured an abundance of fish and made a good profit. The fish captured were large and of good quality.

Herring fisheries.

The herring fishery was very abundant during the season of 1881. The following table shows the result:

Years.	Pounds caught.	Value.
1880.....	74, 267, 037	\$1, 618, 145
1881.....	86, 219, 568	1, 747, 683
Increase, 1881.....	11, 952, 531	129, 538

This fishery would have been more productive but for the bad weather in the channel and the North Sea, which occasioned the loss of ships having on board full cargoes of fish. The port of Boulogne suffered severely, having lost eight of its vessels together with their crews and cargoes. The vessels which escaped the storms were obliged to take refuge in the neighboring ports, in which they had to remain some time for repairs.

Although the fisheries for 1881 were superior to those of 1880, the expected pecuniary result has not been obtained.

Coast fisheries (sardines.)

Years.	Number caught.	Value.
1880.....	628, 478, 248	\$3, 081, 009
1881.....	372, 940, 031	1, 922, 601
Decrease, 1881.....	255, 538, 217	1, 158, 408

The sardine fishery in 1881 was very bad, and gives a diminution of 255,538,217 in number, and \$1,158,408 in value, below the product of 1880. The fish showed itself late on the coast, and made in certain quarters only a short stay; in other quarters it failed almost entirely to put in an appearance.

The difficulty that fishermen encounter in selling their products on the spot is the principal cause for keeping said products at a low rate in some localities.

The "seines belot" have continued to give excellent results. On that account their number has increased in the Donaruenez quarter, in which this apparatus has been especially employed.

Fish (fresh) designated under the title "other species," including turbot, barbus, soles, flounders, limandes, raies, rougets, mullets, merlans, congres, salmon, lamproies, sturgeon, &c.

	1880.	1881.	Increase, 1881.	Decrease, 1881.
Number of men employed.....	72, 488	72, 274	.....	214
Number of vessels.....	*22, 320	21, 786	.....	534
Tonnage.....	109, 472	108, 562	.....	910
Quantities in pounds caught.....	106, 555, 099	110, 117, 757	3, 562, 658	.....
Value.....	\$6, 374, 860	\$6, 217, 782	.....	\$157, 078

* In these figures are included the number of vessels engaged in fishing for herring, mackerel, sardines, anchovies, oysters, muscles, other shellfish, lobsters, &c., and prawns, as well as in gathering sea-weed. These vessels exercise alternatively these different industries.

The result of the fresh fishing was superior in 1881 to that of the preceding year, but the receipts were less in value by \$157,078, owing to falling prices in certain markets.

In some quarters of the west coast the fishermen have replaced their ancient vessels by those of larger tonnage, thus enabling them to go farther to sea; and this has proved practically a success, as is demonstrated by the increased catch of fish.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD IN PARIS.

The municipal laboratory for the analysis of solid and liquid food sold in Paris is issuing a series of reports, which show that nearly every article of consumption is more or less adulterated. The extensive scale

upon which wine and spirits are adulterated in Paris and other parts of France has already been referred to in former special reports, but it is more surprising still to find that coffee and even chocolate are rarely sold pure. Chocolate is, as a rule, adulterated by the substitution of bean-meal and powdered date stones for the rich matter which the natural cocoa contains, and out of 77 specimens of chocolate brought to the laboratory nearly half were adulterated in this fashion. It might be thought that however much ground coffee might be adulterated by the admixture of chicory and other substances, one was safe in buying it when in the berry; but this is a great mistake, for there are several establishments in Paris which manufacture a compound of ground acorns, burnt wheat, and coffee dregs into berries, which are then dipped in an alcoholic solution of *colophone* to give them the appearance of "best Mocha."

Out of 28 specimens of whole coffee, 12 were found to be adulterated so that it is not in the east only that one drinks "bad coffee." Even the chicory used to adulterate coffee is not, as a rule, pure, the most common form of adulteration being oxide of iron and ochre. There is still greater difficulty in procuring genuine pepper, for out of 125 specimens examined 84 were adulterated; potato starch, pulverized olive and date stones, cayenne, pimento, chalk, plaster, and dust from shop floors being among the elements discovered. Sugar and honey seem to have escaped so far the fraudulent devices of dishonest traders, but sirups, which are so largely consumed in France, and jam, are very generally adulterated. Out of 39 specimens of sirup 24 had been artificially colored, and were not, therefore, made from the fruits which they were named after, while 9 were composed of substances deleterious to health. It is even worse with jam, for out 18 specimens, 14 were made principally from glucose, while much of the red currant jelly sold in Paris is made without currants, the jelly being obtained by the use of sea-weed, the color with fuchsine, and the flavor with an essence made from acetic, tartaric, and other acids. Even bread, the daily consumption of which in France is estimated at 16,000 tons a day, is very much adulterated in Paris by dampening the flour so as to increase its weight, mixing it with bean-meal, potato starch, &c., or adding to it deleterious compounds of lead, copper, zinc, sulphate of lime, and chalk. Out of 31 specimens of bread analyzed only 13 were made of pure wheat flour, and in examining the composition of flour the spectrum analysis has been found of great assistance, as the presence of chemical components can be detected at once. Butter is even more generally adulterated than bread, for out of 62 samples only 11 were pure.

The above are a few of the adulterations mentioned in the report of the municipal laboratory of Paris upon the falsification of alimentary substances, but enough to show the general extent of these adulterations, and also the efforts being made to correct the evil. It is to be hoped that these efforts will result in good to consumers through the final breaking up of such practices.

WINE.

The total vintage of France for 1882 is estimated at 679,499,744 gallons of wine; this result is inferior to that of 1881 by 71,551,986 gallons.

From 1870 to 1878 the annual vintage averaged 1,188,000,000 of gallons.

Among the departments which have particularly suffered are those of the Vosges, Charente, Loire-Inférieure, Indre and Loire, Loire and Cher, Vendée, and Marne, which lost about one-half. After these come

Maine and Loire, Vienne, Nièvre, Deux-Sèvres, and Cote-d'Or. This decrease was not entirely due to the phylloxera, but to the generally unfavorable weather during the season.

The wine growers of France have largely replanted their vineyards, and cherish good hopes of an increased vintage for the coming year should the season prove favorable.

I clip from Galignam's Messenger, October 31, 1882, the following:

The famous Clos-Vougeot vineyard, which covers over 112 acres, has only produced this year 14 hogsheads of wine instead of the 30 of merely average years. In 1847 the yield was over 700 hogsheads, and in 1865 and 1878, more than 500.

The same journal, under date of December 5, 1882, says:

Some particulars communicated to the French Academy of Sciences by M. Langier, the director of the Nice Agronomic Station, seem to leave no doubt as to the efficiency of sulphuret of carbon as a protector of vines against the phylloxera and oidium. By its use 25,000 hectares (61,778 acres) of vines have been protected in the Alpes Maritimes.

The sulphuret is, however, simply an insecticide, and hence continued application seems to be necessary, since if any of the insects escape they multiply so rapidly that the destruction goes on as rapidly as ever unless continually guarded against.

The remedy is not all that could be desired therefore; but meanwhile there should be a largely increased demand for the chemical in question.

The Société d'Agriculture et d'Industrie Agricole of the Cote-d'Or offers important prizes, including several gold medals, for the best chemical or other remedies against the phylloxera and other parasites; the awards to be made at the district show to be held in September, 1883. Experiments must, however, in the mean time be made officially with each of the systems which may be advocated, and for that purpose intending competitors must communicate with the secretary of the agricultural committee of Beaune. The competition is open to all countries.

DAIRY INDUSTRY OF FRANCE.

The dairy industry in France is rapidly increasing, as evidenced by the following statistics: In 1833 France bought abroad 2,640,000 pounds of butter, and sold to foreigners only 2,420,000 pounds. She now exports from 74,800,000 to 77,000,000 pounds of this article annually, and receives in return from abroad (especially from England) a sum of more than \$19,300,000. La Manche alone furnishes more than one-third of the total exportation.

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Paris, February 21, 1883.

FRANCE.

Additional report by Consul-General Walker, of Paris, on the commerce, navigation, industries, and finances of France for the years 1881 and 1882, together with such official figures for 1883 as were obtainable.

COMMERCE.

The "general commerce" of France, that is to say, commerce with her colonies and with foreign nations, comprising imports and exports of all merchandise of whatever nature, amounted in value, for the cal.

endar year 1882, to \$2,070,099,000. This is an increase of \$1,100,000, as compared with the year 1881. The "special commerce" of France, which does not comprise re-exported merchandise nor goods in transit, amounted in 1882, imports and exports together, to \$1,620,466,000, a decrease by \$5,539,000 as compared with 1881.

Under "special commerce" the imports decreased by \$8,029,000 and the exports increased by \$2,490,000.

With the exception of sugar, the foreign merchandise temporarily admitted, in order to receive a transformation or manipulation in France, does not figure under "special commerce," neither among imports nor exports. For the year 1882 this class of merchandise imported amounted to \$15,000,000. The value of such merchandise re-exported in 1882 amounted to \$26,300,000. Adding these figures to those of *special commerce*, the comparative results are:

Special commerce.	1882.	1881.
Imports	\$945,607,000	\$952,339,000
Exports	716,159,000	711,369,000

The kind and value of the merchandise admitted temporarily into France on condition of re-exportation, transformation, or more complete manufacture appears, in detail, to have been in 1882:

Wheat	\$7,758,600
Woolen tissues, pure or mixed	1,561,400
Copper	1 273,800
Palm oil	656,200
Oleaginous grains of all kinds	540,400
Forge pig-iron	501,800
Bar iron	463,200
Sheet iron	366,700
Cast iron	289,500
Oil of oleaginous grains, crude	231,600
Steel	231,600
Olive oil, crude	212,300
Other merchandise	868,500

In 1881 the like importations amounted to \$13,703,000; the increase for the year 1882 chiefly regarding wheat for milling purposes.

The following tables show the trade movement relative to the nature of the products imported and exported:

IMPORTS.

Classification.	1881.		1882.	
	General.	Special.	General.	Special.
Natural products	\$394,743,000	\$336,322,000	\$378,145,000	\$322,445,000
Articles necessary to industry	524,014,000	473,796,000	507,764,000	463,432,000
Manufactures	238,510,000	128,518,000	264,738,000	144,730,000
Total	1,157,267,000	938,636,000	1,150,647,000	930,607,000

EXPORTS.

Natural products	423,558,000	325,668,000	421,666,000	325,417,000
Manufactures	488,174,000	361,701,000	497,786,000	364,442,000
Total	911,732,000	687,369,000	919,452,000	689,859,000

The above tables show as to imports of natural products a decrease of \$16,000,000 for 1882, under general commerce and \$14,000,000 under special commerce; for articles necessary to industry a decrease of \$16,000,000 under general commerce and of \$10,000,000 under special commerce; for manufactures an increased importation in 1882, by \$24,000,000 under general commerce and \$14,000,000 special commerce.

In the matter of exports the value of natural products decreased in 1882 by \$2,000,000 under general commerce, and did not vary materially under special commerce; manufactures exported shows an augmentation in favor of 1882 of \$10,000,000 general commerce and \$2,000,000 special commerce.

Imports and exports of coin and bullion (special commerce).

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Increase for imports.
1881.....	\$70,252,000	\$58,286,000	\$11,966,000
1882.....	79,323,000	67,550,000	11,773,000

IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES.

Whence imported.	1881.		1882.	
	General im-ports.	Special im-ports.	General im-ports.	Special im-ports.
EUROPE.				
England.....	\$165,613,000	\$135,602,000	\$169,280,000	\$139,327,000
Belgium.....	111,303,000	91,057,000	122,709,000	98,102,000
Germany.....	108,640,000	87,757,000	118,367,000	91,964,000
Italy.....	112,094,000	83,743,000	90,999,000	69,750,000
Spain.....	77,605,000	71,545,000	78,146,000	70,870,000
Switzerland.....	74,112,000	24,221,000	71,487,000	23,237,000
Russia.....	48,597,000	43,946,000	56,452,000	52,110,000
Turkey.....	30,513,000	26,229,000	27,252,000	22,427,000
Austria.....	21,577,000	20,805,000	24,858,000	24,337,000
Sweden.....	11,561,000	11,387,000	13,973,000	13,780,000
Netherlands.....	9,052,000	8,202,000	8,936,000	8,164,000
Norway.....	5,944,000	5,925,000	7,469,000	7,411,000
Roumania.....	9,148,000	8,724,000	7,373,000	6,813,000
Greece.....	4,690,000	3,744,000	5,365,000	4,053,000
Portugal.....	4,574,000	4,304,000	3,783,000	3,493,000
Denmark.....	174,000	174,000	232,000	232,000
British Possessions in the Mediterranean Sea.....	193,000	96,000	405,000	328,000
AFRICA.				
Egypt.....	8,724,000	7,662,000	9,032,000	7,199,000
Africa, western coast.....	6,215,000	5,771,000	6,079,000	5,520,000
Barbary States.....	5,867,000	5,269,000	4,381,000	4,246,000
British Possessions in Africa.....	1,621,000	1,100,000	1,119,000	811,000
Other countries in Africa.....	1,544,000	1,428,000	1,274,000	1,004,000
ASIA AND OCEANICA.				
British East Indies.....	48,404,000	43,116,000	48,076,000	40,453,000
China.....	28,081,000	18,586,000	27,348,000	17,023,000
Japan.....	9,341,000	8,511,000	10,576,000	8,627,000
Dutch East Indies.....	5,500,000	5,250,000	7,894,000	7,141,000
Australasia.....	5,076,000	4,748,000	4,285,000	4,092,000
Philippine Islands.....	733,000	347,000	733,000	232,000
Siam.....	19,000	.....	.....	.....
NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND WEST INDIES.				
United States.....	104,760,000	97,735,000	80,770,000	75,309,000
Hayti and St. n Domingo.....	10,306,000	6,446,000	7,083,000	6,080,000
New Granada.....	5,925,000	3,628,000	5,886,000	3,628,000
British Possessions in America.....	2,181,000	1,776,000	2,586,000	2,104,000

IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Whence imported.	1881.		1882.	
	General im- ports.	Special im- ports.	General im- ports.	Special im- ports.
NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND WEST INDIES—Continued.				
Spanish Possessions in America	\$2, 567, 000	\$2, 509, 000	\$2, 509, 000	\$2, 663, 000
Mexico	1, 583, 000	1, 312, 000	1, 795, 000	1, 505, 000
Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras.....	579, 000	598, 000	540, 000	540, 000
Dutch Possessions in America.....	193, 000	97, 000	154, 000	116, 000
St. Thomas.....	96, 000	58, 000	58, 000	19, 000
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic	25, 823, 000	24, 839, 000	32, 675, 000	31, 729, 000
Brazil	23, 932, 000	10, 924, 000	19, 146, 000	9, 168, 000
Uruguay	6, 620, 000	6, 562, 000	6, 851, 000	6, 639, 000
Peru	4, 478, 000	4, 478, 000	6, 601, 000	6, 272, 000
Chili	5, 481, 000	5, 308, 000	4, 285, 000	4, 169, 000
Venezuela.....	3, 570, 000	2, 856, 000	4, 149, 000	2, 856, 000
Bolivia.....	135, 000	135, 000	116, 000	97, 000
Ecuador	174, 000	154, 000	19, 000	77, 000
FRENCH COLONIES.				
Algeria.....	18, 026, 000	17, 775, 000	18, 856, 000	18, 528, 000
Martinique	4, 559, 000	4, 034, 000	5, 771, 000	5, 134, 000
St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Grande Pêche....	4, 555, 000	4, 458, 000	4, 941, 000	4, 941, 000
Guadaloupe	4, 130, 000	3, 763, 000	5, 423, 000	5, 230, 000
Senegal	3, 706, 000	3, 667, 000	4, 149, 000	4, 150, 000
Island of Reunion	3, 377, 000	3, 184, 000	3, 570, 000	3, 069, 000
French East Indies.....	1, 776, 000	1, 177, 000	2, 663, 000	1, 988, 000
Mayotta, Noss-be, and St. Mary of Madagas- car.....	946, 000	869, 000	907, 000	811, 000
Cochin-China.....	753, 000	521, 000	811, 000	618, 000
New Caledonia, Tahit, and Nouka Hiva.....	328, 000	328, 000	251, 000	251, 000
French Guiana	135, 000	135, 000	96, 000	96, 000
Wrecks and salvage.....	58, 000	58, 000	96, 000	77, 000
RECAPITULATION.				
Europe.....	\$795, 390, 000	\$627, 461, 000	\$806, 974, 000	\$636, 398, 000
Africa	23, 971, 000	21, 230, 000	21, 885, 000	18, 780, 000
Asia	97, 154, 000	80, 558, 000	98, 912, 000	77, 565, 000
North and Central America	128, 190, 000	114, 159, 000	101, 381, 000	91, 964, 000
South America	70, 213, 000	55, 256, 000	73, 842, 000	61, 007, 000
French colonies	42, 291, 000	39, 914, 000	47, 422, 000	44, 816, 000
Wrecks and salvage.....	58, 000	58, 000	96, 000	77, 000
Total	1, 157, 267, 000	938, 636, 000	1, 150, 512, 000	930, 607, 000

EXPORTS OUT OF FRANCE BY COUNTRIES.

Whither exported.	1881.		1882.	
	General ex-ports.	Special ex-ports.	General ex-ports.	Special ex-ports.
EUROPE.				
England	\$214, 018, 000	\$173, 275, 000	\$222, 818, 000	\$185, 589, 000
Belgium	100, 573, 000	87, 487, 000	99, 955, 000	88, 240, 000
Germany	80, 713, 000	73, 919, 000	73, 321, 000	65, 388, 000
Switzerland	75, 116, 000	46, 899, 000	69, 306, 000	48, 057, 000
Italy	69, 403, 000	40, 569, 000	64, 867, 000	38, 677, 000
Spain	49, 214, 000	32, 327, 000	54, 910, 000	30, 417, 000
Turkey	14, 958, 000	7, 836, 000	14, 958, 000	8, 492, 000
Netherlands	11, 175, 000	8, 839, 000	10, 827, 000	8, 608, 000
Russia	6, 697, 000	5, 713, 000	6, 853, 000	5, 925, 000
Austria	6, 523, 000	6, 157, 000	6, 620, 000	6, 051, 000
Portugal	4, 767, 000	3, 706, 000	4, 786, 000	3, 551, 000
Greece	6, 832, 000	5, 636, 000	3, 570, 000	2, 760, 000
Roumania	1, 622, 000	1, 196, 000	1, 988, 000	1, 660, 000
British Possessions in the Mediterranean Sea.	1, 333, 000	656, 000	1, 602, 000	772, 000
Sweden	1, 814, 000	1, 698, 000	1, 448, 000	1, 216, 000
Norway	2, 798, 000	2, 683, 000	1, 428, 000	1, 235, 000
Denmark	1, 621, 000	1, 583, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 062, 000
AFRICA.				
Barbary States	3, 744, 000	2, 586, 000	5, 848, 000	4, 034, 000
Egypt	7, 972, 000	5, 906, 000	5, 809, 000	3, 899, 000
British Possessions in Africa	2, 432, 000	1, 718, 000	2, 451, 000	1, 949, 000
Africa, western coast	714, 000	386, 000	830, 000	482, 000
Other parts of Africa	386, 000	252, 000	347, 000	194, 000
ASIA AND OCEANICA.				
China	6, 967, 000	656, 000	5, 906, 000	579, 000
British East Indies	2, 856, 000	946, 000	3, 686, 000	1, 660, 000
Japan	1, 640, 000	676, 000	1, 486, 000	483, 000
Dutch East Indies	790, 000	598, 000	888, 000	482, 000
Philippine Islands	560, 000	174, 000	1, 235, 000	328, 000
Australasia	946, 000	926, 000	849, 000	772, 000
Other Oceanica Islands	39, 000	19, 000		
NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND WEST INDIES.				
United States	89, 706, 000	61, 586, 000	\$103, 004, 000	70, 445, 000
Mexico	8, 994, 000	4, 593, 000	10, 113, 000	5, 385, 000
New Granada	6, 215, 000	4, 902, 000	5, 964, 000	4, 690, 000
Spanish Possessions in America	4, 111, 000	2, 895, 000	3, 358, 000	2, 451, 000
St. Thomas	4, 632, 000	3, 995, 000	3, 339, 000	2, 856, 000
Hayti and San Domingo	2, 046, 000	1, 756, 000	772, 000	618, 000
British Possessions in America	1, 505, 000	1, 293, 000	1, 525, 000	1, 390, 000
Dutch Possessions in America	772, 000	406, 000	560, 000	212, 000
Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras	1, 004, 000	791, 000	579, 000	444, 000
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic	23, 121, 000	18, 624, 000	25, 804, 000	19, 802, 000
Brazil	18, 103, 000	14, 283, 000	16, 790, 000	11, 985, 000
Chili	6, 369, 000	5, 250, 000	8, 781, 000	5, 809, 000
Uruguay	5, 018, 000	4, 150, 000	5, 636, 000	4, 092, 000
Peru	2, 355, 000	2, 123, 000	2, 123, 000	1, 698, 000
Venezuela	2, 084, 000	1, 660, 000	1, 332, 000	965, 000
Ecuador	1, 100, 000	830, 000	753, 000	579, 000
Bolivia	19, 000	19, 000		
FRENCH COLONIES.				
Algeria	37, 442, 000	31, 054, 000	40, 279, 000	31, 922, 000
Senegal	3, 918, 000	1, 795, 000	3, 899, 000	1, 505, 000
Martinique	3, 513, 000	2, 470, 000	3, 455, 000	2, 490, 000
Guadaloupe	3, 049, 000	2, 276, 000	3, 300, 000	2, 451, 000
Reunion	2, 046, 000	1, 544, 000	1, 890, 000	1, 621, 000
Cochin-China	1, 119, 000	888, 000	1, 486, 000	1, 004, 000
French Guinea	1, 602, 000	1, 254, 000	1, 332, 000	1, 062, 000
St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Grande Pâche	888, 000	714, 000	1, 081, 000	926, 00
New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Nouka Hiva	1, 080, 000	965, 000	811, 000	733, 00

EXPORTS OUT OF FRANCE BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Whither exported.	1881.		1882.	
	General ex-ports.	Special ex-ports.	General ex-ports.	Special ex-ports.
FRENCH COLONIES—Continued.				
Mayotta, Noss-be, and St. Mary of Madagasc- car	\$116,000	\$77,000	\$444,000	\$77,000
French East Indies.....	174,000	154,000	97,000	96,000
RECAPITULATION.				
Europe	649,176,000	500,179,000	640,356,000	497,690,000
Africa	15,248,000	10,848,000	15,285,000	10,558,000
Asia	13,798,000	3,995,000	14,050,000	4,304,000
North and Central America.....	118,985,000	82,217,000	129,214,000	88,490,000
South America	58,169,000	46,939,000	61,219,000	44,930,000
French colonies.....	54,947,000	43,191,000	58,074,000	43,887,000
Coal for the use of steamers.....	1,409,000	.....	1,254,000	.....
Total.....	911,732,000	687,369,000	919,452,000	689,859,000

IMPORTS, BY ARTICLES, INTO FRANCE.

Articles.	1881.		1882.	
	General im-ports.	Special im-ports.	General im-ports.	Special im-ports.
NATURAL PRODUCTS.				
Cereals	\$112,808,000	\$100,341,000	\$115,626,000	\$96,963,000
Wines	72,510,000	70,233,000	62,783,000	60,776,000
Cattle	28,448,000	27,850,000	35,126,000	34,431,000
Coffee.....	39,449,000	18,856,000	28,332,000	16,502,000
Sugar, foreign	16,926,000	16,463,000	17,254,000	15,980,000
Fruits for the table	14,726,000	13,915,000	14,012,000	13,163,000
Cheese and butter	12,178,000	8,589,000	11,677,000	8,646,000
Sugar from the French colonies	9,650,000	8,917,000	11,175,000	10,673,000
Brandy and spirits.....	7,122,000	4,999,000	7,816,000	5,462,000
Meat, fresh or preserved.....	11,522,000	10,673,000	7,797,000	6,581,000
Lard, tallow, and grease	11,522,000	10,789,000	7,797,000	7,102,000
Rice	5,578,000	4,497,000	7,508,000	6,446,000
Fish, salt-water	6,388,000	6,272,000	7,025,000	7,006,000
Dried vegetables.....	6,234,000	6,157,000	6,176,000	5,964,000
Cacao.....	6,002,000	4,053,000	5,925,000	3,860,000
Olive oil	8,820,000	6,581,000	5,751,000	4,381,000
Other natural products	24,860,000	17,137,000	26,415,000	18,509,000
Total natural products.....	394,743,000	336,322,000	378,145,000	322,445,000
ARTICLES NECESSARY TO INDUSTRY.				
Silk and waste silk	94,145,000	75,482,000	74,807,000	61,413,000
Wool	59,888,000	58,730,000	59,676,000	58,498,000
Cotton, raw.....	48,289,000	43,502,000	45,587,000	40,877,000
Lumber.....	40,916,000	40,800,000	44,255,000	44,081,000
Coal and coke	34,663,000	32,945,000	38,561,000	36,496,000
Furs and skins, raw.....	33,196,000	31,266,000	34,894,000	33,003,000
Oleaginous seeds.....	24,318,000	23,835,000	19,705,000	19,184,000
Flax	13,645,000	13,471,000	13,549,000	13,452,000
Copper	9,978,000	8,531,000	10,229,000	8,318,000
Oleaginous fruits	9,689,000	9,592,000	9,708,000	9,592,000
Steel and iron	7,701,000	4,806,000	8,588,000	5,230,000
Ores, all kinds.....	7,238,000	7,025,000	7,913,000	7,817,000
Leaf tobacco.....	7,759,000	5,636,000	6,253,000	5,288,000
Horses.....	6,311,000	5,964,000	5,983,000	5,558,000
Oils, vegetable.....	7,142,000	4,999,000	5,771,000	4,265,000
Wood, cabinet.....	5,037,000	4,921,000	5,558,000	5,462,000
Indigo	5,212,000	4,767,000	5,520,000	5,114,000
Lead.....	3,976,000	3,918,000	4,207,000	4,092,000
Petroleum and other mineral oils	5,018,000	4,439,000	4,150,000	3,937,000
Hemp.....	4,593,000	3,667,000	4,034,000	3,204,000
Cast iron, rough.....	3,686,000	2,586,000	3,918,000	3,011,000
Seeds for sowing.....	2,239,000	2,104,000	3,011,000	2,953,000
Jute	2,837,000	2,798,000	2,953,000	2,934,000

IMPORTS, BY ARTICLES, INTO FRANCE—Continued.

Articles.	1881.		1882.	
	General im-ports.	Special im-ports.	General im-ports.	Special im-ports.
ARTICLES NECESSARY TO INDUSTRY—Cont'd.				
Hops	\$1, 621, 000	\$21, 583, 000	\$2, 953, 000	\$2, 837, 000
Pewter, raw	2, 702, 000	2, 625, 000	2, 683, 000	2, 644, 000
Zinc	3, 165, 000	3, 165, 000	2, 586, 000	2, 548, 000
Guano and other manures	2, 353, 000	2, 277, 000	2, 258, 000	2, 220, 000
Saffron	1, 776, 000	1, 042, 000	1, 737, 000	888, 000
Sulphur	2, 181, 000	2, 181, 000	1, 505, 000	1, 486, 000
Nitrates of soda and potash	3, 358, 000	3, 397, 000	4, 941, 000	4, 864, 000
Other articles necessary to industry	69, 382, 000	61, 742, 000	70, 271, 000	62, 166, 000
Total articles necessary to industry	524, 014, 000	473, 796, 000	507, 764, 000	463, 432, 000
MANUFACTURES.				
Cotton manufactures	33, 428, 000	13, 973, 000	38, 851, 000	14, 089, 000
Wool manufactures	26, 808, 000	14, 861, 000	29, 529, 000	16, 270, 000
Silk manufactures	34, 779, 000	9, 573, 000	29, 490, 000	7, 816, 000
Machines and machinery	15, 015, 000	12, 854, 000	19, 667, 000	16, 907, 000
Jewelry and plated ware	10, 055, 000	2, 027, 000	12, 815, 000	1, 891, 000
Thread, cotton	10, 576, 000	7, 218, 000	10, 248, 000	7, 199, 000
Skins, dressed	8, 704, 000	6, 446, 000	9, 727, 000	7, 180, 000
Tools and hardware	6, 562, 000	4, 979, 000	8, 396, 000	6, 774, 000
Mats and matting	7, 894, 000	3, 281, 000	6, 774, 000	2, 914, 000
Hats of straw, bark, &c.	5, 925, 000	4, 574, 000	6, 215, 000	4, 188, 000
Yarns (flax or hemp)	4, 786, 000	1, 891, 000	6, 137, 000	2, 316, 000
Leather manufactures	4, 709, 000	1, 177, 000	5, 751, 000	1, 776, 000
Paper, books, and stationery	4, 902, 000	4, 014, 000	5, 558, 000	4, 729, 000
Clocks and watches	5, 114, 000	618, 000	5, 462, 000	1, 081, 000
Hemp or flax manufactures	3, 783, 000	1, 872, 000	3, 764, 000	1, 660, 000
Woolen yarn	4, 362, 000	3, 995, 000	3, 339, 000	2, 992, 000
Tobacco, manufactured	1, 390, 000	560, 000	1, 814, 000	772, 000
Arms	1, 602, 000	-----	1, 409, 000	-----
All other manufactured articles	48, 116, 000	34, 605, 000	59, 822, 000	44, 176, 000
Total manufactures	238, 510, 000	128, 518, 000	264, 738, 000	144, 730, 000
Total articles necessary to industry	524, 014, 000	473, 796, 000	507, 764, 000	463, 432, 000
Total natural products	394, 743, 000	336, 322, 000	378, 145, 000	322, 445, 000
Grand total of imports	1, 157, 267, 000	938, 636, 000	1, 150, 647, 000	930, 607, 000

EXPORTS, BY ARTICLES, FROM FRANCE.

Articles.	1881.		1882.	
	General ex-ports.	Special ex-ports.	General ex-ports.	Special ex-ports.
NATURAL PRODUCTS.				
Silk	\$56, 742, 000	\$38, 040, 000	\$53, 094, 000	\$39, 604, 000
Wines	50, 991, 000	48, 790, 000	49, 794, 000	47, 613, 000
Cereals	31, 575, 000	18, 392, 000	27, 927, 000	10, 962, 000
Cheese and butter	21, 384, 000	17, 775, 000	26, 248, 000	23, 295, 000
Wool	21, 905, 000	20, 381, 000	19, 840, 000	18, 374, 000
Skins and furs, raw	14, 591, 000	12, 526, 000	17, 177, 000	15, 247, 000
Sugar, refined	16, 405, 000	16, 135, 000	16, 212, 000	16, 096, 000
Brandy and spirits	16, 945, 000	14, 823, 000	14, 977, 000	13, 182, 000
Cotton, raw	17, 177, 000	12, 371, 000	13, 568, 000	8, 569, 000
Coffee	12, 642, 000	-----	9, 978, 000	-----
Fruits for the table	7, 373, 000	6, 716, 000	9, 071, 000	8, 415, 000
Oils, vegetable	4, 728, 000	2, 973, 000	8, 936, 000	5, 385, 000
Cattle	6, 350, 000	5, 751, 000	7, 913, 000	7, 218, 000
Eggs	7, 392, 000	5, 693, 000	6, 890, 000	5, 481, 000
Lard, tallow, and grease	2, 606, 000	2, 548, 000	6, 774, 000	6, 080, 000
Fish, salt-water and preserved	7, 276, 000	6, 852, 000	5, 964, 000	5, 520, 000
Sugar, raw	5, 327, 000	4, 632, 000	5, 539, 000	4, 902, 000
Wood, common	6, 292, 000	6, 118, 000	5, 443, 000	5, 250, 000
Seeds	3, 280, 000	3, 166, 000	5, 057, 000	5, 018, 000
Rags	4, 342, 000	4, 207, 000	4, 497, 000	4, 400, 000

EXPORTS, BY ARTICLES, FROM FRANCE—Continued.

Articles.	1881.		1882.	
	General ex-ports.	Special ex-ports.	General ex-ports.	Special ex-ports.
NATURAL PRODUCTS—Continued.				
Horses, mules	\$4, 497, 000	\$4, 285, 000	\$4, 265, 000	\$4, 014, 000
Iron, steel, and castings	4, 150, 000	579, 000	4, 072, 000	347, 000
Coal and coke	3, 570, 000	1, 737, 000	3, 667, 000	1, 679, 000
Building materials	3, 107, 000	3, 088, 000	3, 513, 000	3, 493, 000
Meat, salted or preserved	1, 660, 000	811, 000	3, 474, 000	2, 355, 000
Copper	3, 435, 000	2, 316, 000	3, 416, 000	1, 679, 000
Hair, all kinds	2, 972, 000	2, 683, 000	3, 107, 000	2, 779, 000
Flax and hemp	3, 552, 000	2, 451, 000	3, 069, 000	2, 143, 000
Olive oil	2, 914, 000	965, 000	2, 914, 000	965, 000
Potatoes and dried vegetables	4, 265, 000	4, 169, 000	2, 818, 000	2, 548, 000
Oil cakes	3, 184, 000	3, 165, 000	2, 528, 000	2, 509, 000
Indigo	1, 891, 000	1, 428, 000	1, 505, 000	1, 100, 000
Saffron	1, 350, 000	618, 000	1, 292, 000	463, 000
Oleaginous seeds and fruits	521, 000	367, 000	502, 000	347, 000
All other products	67, 167, 000	49, 117, 000	66, 725, 000	48, 385, 000
Total natural products	423, 558, 000	325, 668, 000	421, 666, 000	325, 417, 000
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				
Wool manufactures	84, 302, 000	69, 615, 000	90, 864, 000	77, 567, 000
Silk manufactures	72, 664, 000	47, 304, 000	77, 586, 000	55, 912, 000
Cotton manufactures	40, 626, 000	17, 023, 000	43, 714, 000	18, 875, 000
Leather manufactures	36, 323, 000	32, 617, 000	34, 586, 000	30, 204, 000
Toys, mercery, and small wares	37, 365, 000	34, 779, 000	27, 290, 000	24, 993, 000
Jewelry and plated ware	21, 539, 000	13, 124, 000	23, 295, 000	12, 796, 000
Skins, dressed	21, 539, 000	19, 339, 000	22, 793, 000	19, 976, 000
Tools and hardware	21, 655, 000	13, 626, 000	22, 253, 000	12, 873, 000
Chemicals	13, 935, 000	11, 348, 000	15, 363, 000	12, 661, 000
Wearing apparel	18, 238, 000	17, 910, 000	15, 112, 000	14, 263, 000
Paper and stationery	11, 812, 000	10, 731, 000	11, 155, 000	10, 094, 000
Machines and machinery	9, 515, 000	5, 018, 000	10, 210, 000	5, 404, 000
Clocks and watches	6, 253, 000	3, 165, 000	9, 061, 000	4, 400, 000
Pottery and glassware	8, 917, 000	7, 623, 000	8, 782, 000	7, 546, 000
Woolen thread	7, 604, 000	7, 353, 000	8, 010, 000	7, 701, 000
Millinery and artificial flowers	8, 704, 000	8, 801, 000	7, 450, 000	7, 431, 000
Flax and hemp manufactures	6, 543, 000	4, 535, 000	6, 485, 000	4, 362, 000
Flax and hemp thread	3, 879, 000	1, 004, 000	4, 651, 000	849, 000
Dye-wood extracts	3, 803, 000	3, 648, 000	4, 034, 000	3, 899, 000
Cotton thread	3, 783, 000	482, 000	3, 455, 000	522, 000
Objects of collection	2, 625, 000	2, 412, 000	2, 914, 000	2, 702, 000
Felt hats	2, 065, 000	1, 930, 000	2, 876, 000	2, 663, 000
Medicines, prepared	2, 509, 000	2, 432, 000	2, 663, 000	2, 470, 000
Musical instruments	2, 143, 000	2, 007, 000	2, 104, 000	1, 988, 000
Colors	1, 988, 000	1, 814, 000	1, 930, 000	1, 756, 000
Soap	1, 833, 000	1, 833, 000	1, 679, 000	1, 641, 000
Perfumery	1, 525, 000	1, 467, 000	1, 583, 000	1, 505, 000
Tobacco, manufactured	1, 197, 000	328, 000	1, 428, 000	405, 000
Candles of all kinds	1, 679, 000	328, 000	1, 390, 000	367, 000
Arms	1, 969, 000	984, 000	1, 274, 000	405, 000
Fancy goods, Parisian industry	463, 000	463, 000	174, 000	174, 000
All other articles	29, 179, 000	16, 658, 000	31, 612, 000	16, 038, 000
Total manufactures	488, 174, 000	361, 701, 000	497, 786, 000	364, 442, 000
Grand total of exports	911, 732, 000	687, 369, 000	919, 452, 000	689, 859, 000

IMPORTS INTO FRANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	Increase for 1882.	Decrease for 1882.
Cereals (grain and flour)	\$39,618,719	\$30,487,785	.....	\$9,130,934
Cotton (in bales)	30,314,752	26,527,182	.....	3,787,570
Lard, tallow, and grease	7,918,429	4,245,397	.....	3,673,032
Petroleum and bitumen	3,868,318	3,378,936	.....	489,382
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,129,443	2,938,526	.....	190,917
Wood (common)	1,643,631	1,640,250	.....	3,381
Coffee	1,436,287	1,098,905	.....	337,382
Meat (fresh and salted)	4,794,531	468,436	.....	4,326,095
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	4,966	3,802	.....	1,164
Seeds for sowing	266,876	809,022	\$542,146	.....
Machines and machinery	369,101	495,288	126,187	.....
Copper, pure (of first melting)	829,180	327,185	.....	501,995
Raw hides, fresh and dried	294,514	281,168	.....	13,346
Whalebone, raw	184,115	256,446	72,331	.....
Tools and metal manufactures	152,004	189,967	37,963	.....
Silk worm eggs	274,492	219,372	.....	55,120
Kosin	211,481	132,912	.....	78,569
Oils, fixed, pure	186,231	144,859	.....	41,372
Fish	176,604	132,011	.....	44,593
Bristles	19,224	123,884	104,660	.....
Fish oil	156,240	151,209	.....	5,031
Wood, exotic	58,361	110,134	51,773	.....
Cacao	31,935	47,420	15,485	.....
Peruvian bark	118,184	24,448	.....	93,736
Potash	57,696	35,278	.....	22,418
Rags .....	.....	34,262	34,262	.....
Quercitron	26,429	29,078	2,649	.....
Apples and pears, dried	292,304	27,273	.....	265,031
Wood, manufactures of	34,874	23,552	.....	11,322
Horse hair, crude and prepared	21,392	24,498	3,106	.....
Gold and silver ware	25,662	4,686	.....	20,976
All other articles	1,213,585	907,850	.....	305,735
Total special imports	97,729,560	75,321,021	.....	22,408,539
Total general imports	104,763,173	80,774,111	.....	23,989,062
Total amount of duties paid	7,057,641	5,532,767	.....	1,524,874

EXPORTS FROM FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	Increase for 1882.	Decrease for 1882.
Silk manufactures.....	\$13,644,554	\$16,265,581	\$2,621,027	.....
Wool manufactures.....	13,821,162	17,249,719	3,428,557	.....
Cotton manufactures.....	1,888,999	2,686,605	797,606	.....
Hides and skins, dressed.....	2,536,424	2,855,581	319,157	.....
Skin and leather manufactures.....	3,049,094	3,343,305	294,211	.....
Silk and waste silk.....	1,520,633	1,538,269	17,636	.....
Clocks and watches.....	564,925	651,511	86,586	.....
Wine.....	2,451,034	2,289,737	.....	\$161,297
Fancy goods, fans, buttons, &c.....	2,525,271	2,254,478	.....	270,793
Matting of wood, straw, &c.....	2,325	5,088	2,763	.....
Skins and furs, undressed.....	1,504,481	1,787,933	283,452	.....
Feathers, ornamental.....	1,343,421	1,567,186	223,765	.....
Wool.....	1,140,111	1,209,865	69,754	.....
Tools and metal manufactures.....	959,126	1,059,144	100,018	.....
Hair and bristles.....	1,142,579	1,152,989	10,410	.....
Argols.....	792,868	987,948	195,080	.....
Pottery and glassware.....	704,420	951,255	246,835	.....
Jewelry other than gold, silver, and platinum.....	1,988,865	948,865	.....	1,040,000
Millinery and artificial flowers.....	1,118,977	919,793	.....	199,184
Vegetables, dried, and their flour.....	.....	884,233	.....	.....
Fruits, table and oleaginous.....	731,460	703,403	.....	28,057
Fish.....	525,276	617,724	92,448	.....
Cheese.....	24,917	29,747	4,830	.....
Hats of straw.....	225,119	226,923	1,804	.....
Hemp and flax manufactures.....	257,687	452,246	194,559	.....
Clothing and underwear.....	445,968	472,522	26,554	.....
Paper, card-board, books, and engravings.....	373,858	423,982	50,124	.....
Brandy, spirits, and liquors.....	377,491	325,378	.....	52,113
Glycerine.....	369,566	318,223	.....	51,343
Dyewood, extracts of.....	364,021	423,948	59,927	.....
Millstones.....	507,917	438,056	.....	69,861
Objects of collection.....	306,761	321,554	14,793	.....
Oil fixed, pure.....	126,556	137,220	10,664	.....
Jewelry and plate (gold, silver, and platinum).....	95,785	108,411	12,626	.....
Optical instruments.....	106,566	233,916	127,350	.....
Vegetables, salted or preserved.....	173,902	237,197	63,295	.....
Brushes.....	162,923	213,458	50,535	.....
Seeds.....	.....	226,003	.....	.....
Perfumery.....	158,459	175,520	17,061	.....
Iron, castings, and steel.....	56,818	31,682	.....	25,136
Furniture.....	170,805	137,204	.....	33,601
Human hair, manufactured.....	135,274	135,544	270	.....
Rags.....	.....	116,205	.....	.....
Musical instruments.....	122,737	116,584	.....	6,153
Colors.....	84,605	103,280	18,675	.....
Glue.....	.....	93,674	.....	.....
Volatile oils.....	82,894	77,370	.....	5,524
Soap, common.....	87,725	72,709	.....	15,016
Semoule and Italian paste.....	.....	81,124	.....	.....
Salt, marine and rock.....	57,253	78,174	20,921	.....
Other articles.....	2,756,881	2,714,047	.....	42,837
Total special exports.....	61,588,493	70,452,113	8,863,617	.....
Total general exports.....	89,706,208	102,991,644	13,285,436	.....

Table showing the value of declared exports from the consular districts of France (including

Articles.	Paris.	Lyons.	Bordeaux.	Marseilles.	Havre.
Albumen.....	\$22,498 00				
Argols and cream of tartar...	700,974 00	\$91,738 94	\$1,085,558 42	\$82,253 53	
Art, works of	1,255,224 00				\$225 00
Books and engravings	346,658 00				1,076 56
Boots, shoes, and leather man- ufactures	95,278 00				
Brandy	5,626 00		121,323 20		647 93
Bristles.....	82,168 00				
Buttons and trimmings.....	2,238,742 00	5,671 18			
Calf skins, leather and hides ..	4,492,208 00	199,894 39	57,134 97	241,012 59	75,896 32
Carpets	6,622 00				
Carriages	50,687 00				
Cheese.....				1,924 23	10,175 67
Chemicals	559,593 00		602 21	53,056 71	
Church ornaments and metal- lic trimmings.....	80,583 00	161,936 85		1,276 06	1,389 76
Clocks and watches.....	399,454 00				702 90
Coffee.....				13,698 44	
Corks.....			5,513 28	6,915 59	29,578 62
Corsets	208,195 00				
Costumes and dresses.....	359,086 00				883 30
Cotton goods.....	387,724 00	426 03			2,125 09
Drugs and medicines	31,069 00		19,649 42	45,687 41	67,244 83
Dye stuffs	417,281 00	49,105 65	42 23	32,351 09	63,519 82
Fancy goods	2,027,081 00				2,838 74
Feathers and flowers, artifi- cial, and millinery	2,175,277 00				24,819 74
Furniture and cabinet woods.....	229,158 00			181,272 83	3,768 30
Glass, porcelain, and potteries ..	756,404 00		6,857 65	1,701 56	
Gloves	538,692 00				3,175 38
Glue	102,711 00				5,228 66
Hair, human	109,310 00				16,505 73
Hair, vegetable and horse.....		21,915 98	442 64	25,796 17	30,694 65
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron	251,051 00	46,488 85	2,651 43	83,579 69	31,602 27
Hats and hatters' goods, and furs.....	1,161,587 00			1,774 47	1,156 50
Horses and asses.....	497,885 00			173 75	113,654 00
Hosiery	1,049,342 00				
India rubber.....	5,547 00			30,746 06	414,606 26
Jewelry and precious stones.....	4,340,465 00	16,426 09			6,142 31
Laces and tulles	2,144,629 00	176,707 74			
Lemons				258 30	
Linen goods.....	321,859 00				5,048 32
Licorice.....				3,015 30	
Merinos, cashmeres, and mis- cellaneous dress goods	14,344,052 00				18,051 19
Millstones, plaster, and cement ..				21,060 73	56,281 99
Miscellaneous.....	286,643 00	169,240 15	319,288 79	37,922 12	92,075 12
Musical instruments	196,813 00	5,626 59			1,165 84
Oils	5,850 00		205,944 74	183,627 70	13,810 30
Optical and scientific instru- ments.....	657,033 00	23,300 91			
Ores					838 36
Paints	168,211 00			12,060 07	79,247 27
Platinum.....	122,407 00				
Preserved fruit and vegetables ..	168,228 00	9,265 15	504,321 25	241,924 73	61,789 91
Preserved meat and sardines.....	86,810 00		485,679 20	9 34	31,347 85
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c.	36,219 00		656,379 65	278,441 01	8,689 03
Rags and old paper	69,439 00		23,192 91	9,758 56	5,670 84
Salt				28,855 97	
Seeds and plants.....	111,898 00			52,287 96	13,455 01
Shawls	407,836 00				
Silk, raw		1,838,109 41		27,381 13	658 35
Silk and velvet piece goods.....	140,189 00	9,132,947 98			540 27
Silk and velvet ribbons.....	85,187 00				
Soap, ordinary, and soap grease	77,626 00			86,476 85	
Sponges.....	7,381 00			539 14	
Stationery	103,485 00				
Straw goods	86,356 00				1,211 25
Sugar and confectionery.....	14,918 00			14,713 00	51,785 53
Tobacco	1,974 00				
Toilet articles and perfumery ..	666,866 00			92,394 43	159,209 23
Upholstery goods and wall paper.....	2,008,807 00				
Vinegar.....			7,243 39	221 25	2,576 06
Whalebone	161,279 00				
Willow and wood ware.....					4,066 12

agencies) to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1883.

Reims.	La Rochelle.	Nice.	Rouen.	St. Étienne.	Nantes.	Total for the year.
						\$22,498 00
						1,960,524 89
		\$167 00				1,255,616 00
						347,734 56
					\$550 78	95,828 78
	\$1,462,591 72					1,590,188 85
						82,168 00
\$4,803 58				\$87,216 45		2,336,433 21
				20,243 06		5,086,389 33
			\$304 00			6,926 00
						50,687 00
						12,099 90
			5,357 00			618,608 92
						245,185 67
						400,156 90
						13,698 44
2,942 40						44,949 89
2,752 67						21,947 67
						359,969 30
973 01				30,565 01		421,813 14
						163,650 66
5,092 28						567,392 07
484 98						2,030,404 72
						2,200,096 74
		3,239 26	51,138 00			468,576 39
	971,308 87	1,559 38	4,621 00			1,742,452 46
				473,629 21		1,015,496 59
			1,064 89			109,004 55
						125,815 73
			147 60			78,997 04
12,288 89			1,869 20		604 81	430,136 14
1,441 57						1,165,959 54
			83,427 40			695,140 15
			1,111 00			1,050,453 00
						450,899 32
						4,363,033 40
			1,437,538 63	18,155 82		3,777,031 19
						258 00
			21,537 93			348,445 25
						3,015 30
361,068 58			359,783 53			15,082,955 30
4,765 90		1,272 35	23,715 84	3,378 99		77,342 72
						938,302 26
		7,759 50	707 00			203,605 43
						417,699 24
						680,333 91
			1,474 68		740 50	3,053 54
						259,518 34
						122,40 00
7,331 76		661 99		345 07	366 38	994,234 24
					277,476 12	881,322 51
						979,728 09
						108,061 31
						28,855 97
486 02					93,532 43	271,173 40
						408,322 02
						1,866,148 09
				1,584 66		9,275,261 91
				895,907 36		981,094 36
						164,102 85
						7,920 14
	10,093 42					113,578 42
	1,419 66					88,986 91
1,038 48						82,455 01
						1,974 00
		136,283 98	40,539 01			1,095,292 65
						2,224,315 54
			215,558 54			10,040 70
						161,279 00
49,624 39			14,599 59			68,290 10

Table showing the value of declared exports from

Articles.	Paris.	Lyons.	Bordeaux.	Marseilles.	Havre.
Wines and liqueurs.....	\$47,153 00	\$153,675 51	\$1,666,163 49	\$193,652 44	\$67,235 58
Wool.....	.....	.....	6,094 50	507,481 55	570 31
Woolen cloth.....	413,007 00	.....	.....	.....	1,877 96
Total	47,926,335 00	12,102,477 40	5,174,083 37	2,595,301 76	1,584,860 03
Total for preceding year.	52,178,000 00	13,772,579 30	5,622,881 52	3,399,125 37	1,501,723 50
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,136 53
Decrease	4,251,665 00	1,670,101 90	448,798 15	803,823 61	.....

the consular districts of France, &c.—Continued.

Reims.	La Rochelle.	Nice.	Rouen.	St. Étienne.	Nantes.	Total for the year.
\$3,878,615 41	.....	.....	\$602 85	\$3,196 70	\$5,302 98	\$6,015,597 96
.....	.....	.....	48,639 00	.....	.....	562,785 36
.....	.....	.....	95,981 66	.....	.....	510,866 62
4,333,709 92	\$2,445,413 67	\$150,943 46	2,409,718 35	1,534,222 33	378,574 00	80,635,639 29
3,262,487 17	1,897,719 51	158,874 06	3,584,991 84	1,670,733 97	190,960 73	87,240,076 97
1,071,222 75	547,694 16	.....	.....	.....	187,613 27	.....
.....	.....	7,930 60	1,175,273 49	136,511 64	.....	6,604,437 68

NAVIGATION.

The total number of voyages performed by vessels of all classes and of all flags with cargoes to and from French ports during the year 1882 was 57,412, representing 20,330,000 tons burden. Compared with the year 1881 this shows a diminution of 539 voyages and an augmentation of 909,000 tons burden. As to tonnage, the French mercantile marine participated in 1882 in the proportion of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; during the preceding year the proportion was the same.

Distinguishing between navigation by sail and navigation by steam, the French flag participated in the former category in the proportion of 24 per cent., and in the latter in the proportion of $41\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

The countries with which France has maintained the greatest maritime relations are presented in the following table in their relative order, the United States appearing fourth in the list:

Countries.	Total tonnage.	
	1882.	1881.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
England.....	6,981,784	6,741,712
Algeria.....	1,930,553	1,949,224
Spain.....	1,589,326	1,490,416
United States, Atlantic coast.....	1,326,426	1,503,894
Italy.....	1,085,879	1,190,215
Russia.....	946,562	878,128
Germany.....	751,135	719,116
Sweden.....	569,206	404,118
Argentine Republic.....	500,523	374,567
British East Indies.....	421,283	367,534
Turkey.....	404,200	351,728
Barbary States.....	300,064	230,674
Egypt.....	275,289	268,693
Austria.....	219,877	207,356
New Granada.....	215,788	264,570
Netherlands.....	200,895	133,229
Norway.....	198,320	179,987
Brazil.....	168,670	186,580
Chili.....	158,910	164,439
Dutch East Indies.....	139,449	51,312
Mexico.....	138,410	129,982
China.....	130,396	88,655
Senegal.....	124,548	122,855
Roumania.....	107,777	125,625
Belgium.....	104,428	110,093
Hayti and San Domingo.....	98,593	97,920

Condition of the French mercantile marine, December 31, 1882.

Classification.	Sailing vessels.			Steam vessels.				Totals.			
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Engineers and firemen.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Engineers and firemen.
Vessels under 30 tons	10,817	79,472	43,609	231	3,358	710	335	11,048	82,830	44,310	335
Vessels from 30 to 50 tons	1,102	42,134	7,230	92	3,589	423	229	1,194	45,723	7,653	229
Vessels from 50 to 60 tons	287	15,645	2,322	18	968	84	48	305	16,613	2,406	48
Vessels from 60 to 100 tons	728	53,267	5,187	77	5,981	454	248	805	59,248	5,641	248
Vessels from 100 to 200 tons	727	99,517	8,761	43	6,637	367	174	770	106,154	9,128	174
Vessels from 200 to 300 tons	292	71,628	3,403	27	6,969	294	159	319	78,597	3,697	159
Vessels from 300 to 400 tons	158	55,341	1,970	37	13,197	419	261	195	68,538	2,389	261
Vessels from 400 to 500 tons	113	50,431	1,640	23	10,342	283	174	136	60,773	1,923	174
Vessels from 500 to 600 tons	45	24,602	733	24	13,177	312	189	69	37,779	1,045	189
Vessels from 600 to 700 tons	50	33,379	948	39	25,655	604	407	89	59,034	1,552	407
Vessels from 700 to 800 tons	25	18,544	524	29	21,355	472	324	54	39,899	1,058	324
Vessels from 800 to 1,000 tons	15	12,846	332	32	27,943	726	406	47	40,789	1,262	406
Vessels from 1,000 to 1,200 tons	7	7,469	167	44	48,100	1,095	656	51	55,569	1,715	656
Vessels from 1,200 to 1,500 tons	2	2,514	57	28	37,810	658	377	30	40,324	1,232	377
Vessels from 1,500 to 2,000 tons .....	.....	.....	.....	34	59,126	1,232	731	34	59,126	1,232	731
Vessels from 2,000 tons and over .....	.....	.....	.....	54	132,021	2,578	1,156	54	132,021	2,578	1,156
Total.....	14,368	566,789	76,874	832	416,228	10,711	5,874	15,200	983,017	87,585	5,874

These figures do not include vessels under two tons burden engaged in coast fisheries not required to make formal entries, which numbered 9,971, with a total measurement 12,742 tons, and employing 16,907 men. The total horse-power of steam-vessels amounted to 163,351.

Employment of the French mercantile marine during the year 1882.

Services.	Number of vessels, all classes.	Tonnage.	Number of crew.
Long voyages	795	495, 887	16, 456
European and Mediterranean waters	789	214, 553	9, 368
Coasting trade	2, 372	111, 422	9, 193
Bank fishing	413	46, 551	8, 967
Coast and small fishing	9, 700	86, 769	46, 073
Pilotage, towing, yachts, &c	1, 131	27, 835	3, 402
Total	15, 200	983, 017	93, 459

Statement showing the nationality and tonnage of vessels entered into the ports of France during the years 1881 and 1882.

Nationality.	1881.		1882.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
French	10, 546	3, 991, 906	10, 120	4, 122, 977
British	15, 232	4, 916, 681	15, 357	5, 135, 711
Italian	4, 032	783, 989	3, 535	762, 897
Spanish	2, 066	367, 241	2, 372	449, 852
Norwegian	1, 720	581, 032	2, 114	741, 187
German	932	674, 364	930	647, 157
Swedish	538	191, 099	543	210, 916
Austrian	385	148, 063	419	184, 742
Prussian	364	116, 504	369	119, 069
Greek	490	145, 045	370	107, 973
Danish	283	120, 379	304	126, 346
Dutch	271	93, 764	273	147, 252
United States	107	104, 861	88	106, 263
Belgian	121	44, 889	118	33, 878
Portuguese	43	12, 367	39	12, 325
Turkish	11	2, 396	8	1, 608
Haytian	1	336	4	1, 318
Tunisian	6	664	2	160
New Granada			1	257
Mexican	2	831		
Brazilian	1	282		
Total	37, 151	12, 296, 693	36, 966	12, 911, 888

Statement showing the flag, number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States during the year 1882.

ENTERED.

Flag.	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
United States	77	97, 780			77	97, 780
French	137	251, 678			137	251, 678
Other	691	632, 817			691	632, 817
Total	905	982, 275			905	982, 275

CLEARED.

United States	11	11, 414	44	55, 106	55	66, 520
French	114	240, 226	13	11, 785	127	252, 011
Other	204	233, 069	226	149, 797	430	382, 866
Total	329	484, 709	283	216, 688	612	701, 397

SEA FISHERIES.

The products of this industry amounted to \$17,941,859 in 1882, an increase over 1881 of \$1,967,288. This increase for 1882 is due to the larger quantity of sardines caught.

Quantities caught.

	1881.	1882.	Increase, 1882.	Decrease, 1882.
Codfish:				
Newfoundland.....kilograms..	17, 683, 289	17, 803, 924	120, 635	.....
Iceland.....do.....	9, 695, 411	12, 013, 058	2, 317, 647	.....
Herring.....do.....	39, 101, 845	25, 419, 697	.....	13, 682, 148
Mackerel.....do.....	5, 867, 524	5, 362, 926	.....	504, 598
Sardines.....number..	372, 940, 031	512, 802, 668	139, 862, 637	.....
Anchovies.....kilograms..	5, 992, 653	1, 629, 353	.....	4, 363, 300
Other species.....do.....	49, 940, 026	53, 310, 544	3, 370, 518	.....
Oysters.....number..	374, 985, 770	155, 761, 399	.....	219, 224, 371
Muscles.....hectoliters..	506, 394	922, 153	415, 759	.....
Other shellfish.....do.....	214, 993	345, 479	130, 486	.....
Lobsters, crabs, &c.....number..	1, 905, 691	1, 564, 220	.....	341, 471
Shrimps.....kilograms..	1, 215, 699	1, 039, 271	.....	176, 428
Sea-weed.....cubic meters..	2, 142, 416	2, 373, 536	231, 120	.....

It appears from the above table that the quantities caught of codfish (Newfoundland and Iceland), herring, mackerel, anchovies, and the kinds of fish classed under "other species," amounted in 1882 to 115,539,502 kilograms; in 1881, to 128,280,748 kilograms; a decrease for 1882 of 12,741,246 kilograms.

It is shown from the same table that there was an augmentation in favor of 1882 by 139,862,637 sardines, 415,759 hectoliters of muscles, 130,486 hectoliters of other shellfish and crustaceans, and 231,120 cubic meters of sea-weed. On the contrary, a diminution occurs of 219,224,371 oysters, 341,471 lobsters, and 176,428 kilograms of shrimps.

In the year 1882 the fishing fleet was composed of 22,891 vessels or boats, gauging 156,287 tons, and manned by 83,845 men; 52,954 persons (men, women, and children) were engaged, besides, in fishing operations along shore without boats; making a total of 209,241 persons gaining their support by maritime fishery.

Compared with 1881 these figures show an augmentation of 2,970 men, 766 boats, and 6,990 tons. On the other hand, the number of persons carrying on fishing afoot has diminished by 2,531.

In the French colony of Algeria the results of the coast fisheries seem to have been less favorable in 1882 than in 1881.

Algerian coast fisheries for the year 1882.

	1882.	Decrease.
Fishermen.....	4, 916	189
Boats.....	1, 044	129
Tonnage.....	3, 258	315
Value.....	\$784, 149	\$50, 732

This diminished value was chiefly occasioned by the fact that the catch of the choicer kinds of fish was less abundant in 1882 than in 1881. This brought about a decreased value of the total catch, although the quantity secured was greater than in the preceding year.

OUTPUT OF COAL.

The output of coal in France during the year 1882 was 20,803,332 "tonnes,"* viz :

	Tonnes.	
Hard coal.....	20,251,531	
Lignite	551,801	
		20,803,332
The total output in 1881 amounted to:		
Hard coal	19,211,963	
Lignite	554,020	
		19,765,983
A difference in favor of 1882 of.....		1,037,349

The coal basin of the departments Nord and Pas de Calais produced more than one-half of the total output in 1882, viz :

	Tonnes.
Production of Pas de Calais.....	9,594,942
In 1881 this same basin produced	8,992,085
A difference in favor of 1882 of	602,857

After the basin of the Nord and Pas de Calais those in the following Departments of France are of relative importance, viz: Loire, 3,619,012 tons; Gard, 1,951,857 tons; Bourgogne and Nivernais, 1,516,461 tons; Tarn and Aveyron, 1,161,175 tons; Bourbonnais, 1,020,264 tons.

The departments producing lignite are: Provence, 500,884 tons; Constat, 24,460 tons; Sudonest, 13,265 tons; Vosges méridionales, 10,174 tons; Haut-Rhin, 3,018 tons. This gives a total of 551,801 tons, or about equal to the output of the year 1881.

Without entering into a detailed examination of the production of coal in other foreign countries, it is interesting to compare the results of such production with the figures showing the output of coal in France.

In Great Britain the extraction of coal for one or two years past has experienced a sudden increase, as was the case in the periods 1864-'65 and 1871-'72, while from 1875 to 1879 it remained stationary.

This increase occurred principally in Scotland and in the counties of South Durham, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire.

The development in production since the commencement of the present century was as follows, viz :

	Tons British.
1800	10,000,000
1845	35,000,000
1855	64,453,000
1865	98,150,000
1870	110,431,000
1875	131,867,000
1879	134,008,000
1880	146,969,000
1881	154,184,000

The very rapid augmentation observed since 1845 is chiefly due to the introduction of steam-power.

The progress realized in exportation is probably owing to the same cause, to which must be joined the development of the iron industry and the manufacture of gas.

* The French "tonne" equals 2,204.6 pounds.

This exportation of coal, which in 1881 amounted to 18,000,000 tons, in 1882 surpassed the figure of 22,000,000 tons, being a quantity nearly two millions greater than the total output in France.

In Belgium coal mining is in progressing development with an average annual production of 17,000,000 tonnes. The province of Liege furnishes alone nearly 4,000,000 tonnes.

In Germany latest statistics present a figure of about 49,000,000 tonnes of hard coal and 13,000,000 tonnes of lignite.

IRON AND STEEL.

	Tonnes.
The production of castings during the year 1882 reached the figure of.....	2, 033, 104
In 1881 it was.....	1, 886, 350
Difference in favor of 1882.....	146, 754
The production of iron during 1882 was.....	1, 074, 054
In 1881	1, 026, 290
Difference in favor of 1882.....	47, 764
The production of steel in 1882 amounted to	454, 053
Production during 1881.....	422, 416
Difference in favor of 1882.....	31, 637

The total figure of the imports of iron castings and steel during the year 1882 attained 417,597 tonnes, and is greater by 37,554 tonnes, or more than 9.8 per cent. than the corresponding figure of the year 1881.

The total of exports was 104,836 tonnes, inferior by 12,851 tonnes to the total figure of exports for the preceding year.

This increase in imports and corresponding diminution of exports presents a state of affairs all the more unfavorable for France, in view of the fact that the statistics of the neighboring countries show an entirely different situation.

In Great Britain the exports of iron castings and steel in 1882 reached the figure of 4,500,000 tons, being an increase of 700,000 tons over the amount for the preceding year.

In Belgium the exports of such products in 1882 gave the figure of 403,137 tonnes, while in 1881 it was only 342,700 tonnes.

These results appear to derive from the reduction of import duties in France, as established by the recent commercial treaties; and the adversaries of free trade eagerly cite this example in support of protectionist theories. The free traders endeavor to refute this argument by saying that if a certain French industry is less apt than another to succeed against foreign competition, this is not a sufficient reason for renouncing the benefits in general which French commerce should draw from the economic system which is the most favorable for the mass of her industries. Moreover, it is held to be impossible to judge in a few months of the future consequences which may follow from the new tariffs; and it is indeed very probable that the French iron industries will be able to hold their own against British and Belgian competition.

CEREALS.

The following comparative statement (from reports transmitted to the French Department of Agriculture) shows the wheat, maslin (wheat and

rye), and rye, estimated production of France (including the island of Corsica) for the years 1882 and 1883:

	1882.	1883.
WHEAT.		
Area sown.....acres..	17, 872, 686	16, 602, 918
Production in grains.....bushels..	328, 306, 618	285, 583, 638
Production in grains.....cwts..	174, 265, 697	151, 188, 786
Yield per acre.....bushels..	18. 37	17. 20
Average weight per bushel.....pounds..	59. 46	59. 30
MASLIN (WHEAT AND RYE.)		
Area sown.....acres..	998, 042	930, 826
Production in grains.....bushels..	23, 435, 222	18, 560, 652
Production in grains.....cwts..	11, 856, 000	9, 327, 875
Yield per acre.....bushels..	23. 49	19. 92
Average weight per bushel.....pounds..	56. 66	56. 29
RYE.		
Area sown.....acres..	4, 542, 419	4, 392, 903
Production in grains.....bushels..	79, 763, 009	65, 971, 149
Production in grains.....cwts..	39, 055, 911	33, 079, 348
Yield per acre.....bushels..	17. 57	15. 01
Average weight per bushel.....pounds..	54. 84	56. 16

The quantities and values of cereals imported into France for consumption during the last six years were as follows:

WHEAT.		
Years.	Quantities.	Value.
1878.....cwts..	30, 585, 459	\$80, 327, 409
1879.....do...	48, 878, 112	132, 648, 890
1880.....do...	44, 090, 758	117, 726, 686
1881.....do...	28, 333, 638	74, 413, 393
1882.....do...	28, 542, 915	71, 839, 561
1883.....do...	22, 225, 565	55, 939, 446
RYE.		
1878.....cwts..	346, 008	\$514, 946
1879.....do...	1, 808, 244	3, 245, 172
1880.....do...	843, 619	1, 624, 787
1881.....do...	19, 092	35, 099
1882.....do...	44, 806	72, 567
1883.....do...	60, 344	97, 732
BARLEY.		
1878.....cwts..	3, 166, 368	\$5, 821, 142
1879.....do...	3, 200, 035	5, 883, 035
1880.....do...	2, 743, 064	4, 958, 880
1881.....do...	2, 259, 212	3, 856, 729
1882.....do...	3, 247, 854	5, 260, 121
1883.....do...	2, 613, 115	4, 232, 117
OATS.		
1878.....cwts..	8, 241, 783	\$14, 791, 169
1879.....do...	8, 217, 768	14, 748, 071
1880.....do...	8, 002, 374	14, 711, 794
1881.....do...	5, 893, 767	10, 319, 306
1882.....do...	7, 005, 277	10, 732, 253
1883.....do...	6, 234, 849	9, 551, 938
MAIZE.		
1878.....cwts..	4, 953, 490	\$8, 071, 091
1879.....do...	5, 612, 845	7, 861, 955
1880.....do...	7, 682, 645	10, 761, 140
1881.....do...	6, 950, 363	9, 735, 426
1882.....do...	4, 160, 406	6, 421, 191
1883.....do...	5, 199, 329	8, 024, 668

WINE.

The production of wine, which had slightly increased in 1881 (34,000,000 hectoliters* instead of 29,000,000 produced in 1880) diminished in 1882 to 30,886,352 hectoliters. This is a falling off by 3,252,363 hectoliters in comparison with 1881, and by 16,054,830 as compared with the average of the last ten years.

Since the appearance of the phylloxera in France the vintage varies each year between 25,000,000 and 35,000,000 hectoliters. This is far from the average annual production of the preceding periods (50,000,000 hectoliters for the period 1860-1869, and 54,000,000 for the period 1870-1878.) But to imagine that the production of wine in France is condemned never to rise above the level to which it has now fallen, would be to forget that the vintages have in the past undergone trials as severe as those from which they now suffer, and from which the issue has been successful.

From 1853 to 1856, during the first invasion by the oïdium (vine mildew), the products of the vintage fell to twenty-two, twenty-one, fifteen, and even ten millions of hectoliters, only to rise again successively, and to attain in 1875 the hitherto unheard of maximum figure of 83,000,000 hectoliters. Moreover, it must not be lost sight of that by an unfortunate coincidence, deplorable climatic causes have, in parallel with the phylloxera, brought about the disastrous effects at present experienced.

With the return of seasons of normal temperature, aided by the already successful attempts at replacing the infested plants with American stocks capable of resisting the phylloxera, vintages may be hoped for sufficient to meet the needs of consumption, without recourse in a great degree to manufacturing processes or to foreign importations.

In the year 1882, more than formerly, the results observed for each department in France seem to prove that the persistently bad weather has been one of the principal causes of the evil. In fact, it was noticed in the regions of the center, the east, and the west, where the cold weather at the commencement of June and the continual rains retarded the blossoming of the vines and the development and maturity of the grapes, that the hopes entertained in the beginning of the season, owing to the fine appearance of the vineyards, were particularly deceived.

Losses were most severe in the following departments: Vosges, 60 per cent.; Charente, 58 per cent.; Loire-Inférieure, 57 per cent.; Indre-et-Loire, 55 per cent.; Loir-et-Cher, 54 per cent.; Vendée, 54 per cent.; Marne, 52 per cent.; Maine-et-Loire, 49 per cent.; Nièvre, 45 per cent.; Vienne, 40 per cent.; Deux-Severs, 36 per cent.; Côte d'Or, 34 per cent. On the contrary, in the South of France where the summer season was favorable, the results were generally satisfactory.

CIDER.

The product of this article for 1882, was 8,921,000 hectoliters; for 1881, 17,122,000 hectoliters; decrease, 8,201,000 hectoliters. As compared with the mean product for the past ten years, 1882 shows a decrease of 2,323,000 hectoliters.

* 1 hectoliter equals 26.417 gallons, wine measure.

ALCOHOLS.

Production and movement during the years 1881 and 1882.

	1881.	1882.
	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>
Produced from wine, cider, and fruits.....	61, 839	55, 397
Produced from farinet and potatoes.....	506, 273	447, 066
Produced from beets	563, 240	556, 056
Produced from molasses.....	685, 646	703, 989
Produced from other substances.....	4, 289	4, 058
Total	1, 821, 387	1, 766, 566
Importations	236, 441	272, 715
Exportations	273, 187	268, 305

SUGAR.

The following statement shows the production of beet-root sugar in France during the years ending August 31, 1882, and August 31, 1883:

	Year ending August 31, 1882.	Year ending August 31, 1883.
Number of factories	486	496
Quantities of juice clarified.....gallons..	1, 802, 071, 688	2, 099, 323, 565
Quantities of refined sugar produced.....pounds..	730, 640, 156	779, 473, 356
Quantities of molasses produced.....pounds..	472, 479, 022	771, 681, 562

There were imported for consumption into France during the year 1882:

	Pounds of sugar.
From the French colonies	203, 059, 567
From the Dutch East Indies.....	118, 027, 007
From all the other countries.....	201, 215, 583

SAVINGS BANKS.

The reports furnished by the savings banks to the minister of commerce concerning their operations during the year 1882, show the following approximation figures for that year as compared with the results established for the year 1881:

Years.	Number of deposit books issued during the year to new de- positors.	Number of deposit books exist- ing on De- cember 31.	Credits.	
			Payments made during the year by the depos- itors.	Balance due depositors on Decem- ber 31.
1882.....	550, 505	4, 321, 027	\$143, 690, 007	\$336, 931, 266
1881.....	607, 251	4, 064, 910	86, 201, 425	271, 384, 441
Decrease	56, 746	.....	.....	.....
Increase.....*	.....	256, 117	*57, 488, 582	†65, 546, 824

* About 67 per cent.

† About 24 per cent.

As to the movement of deposits, the above figures show a diminution of 56,746 in the number of deposit books issued during the year 1882, but since a very much smaller number of deposit books were balanced in 1882 than 1881, the number of deposit books existing on the 31st December, 1882, was greater by 256,117 than upon the corresponding date of 1881.

The progress accomplished by the savings banks is particularly noticeable in the movements of funds. It results from the above table that the amounts paid in during 1882 were higher by \$57,000,000 than those of 1881, and that the balance due to depositors on the 31st December, 1882, exceeded by \$66,000,000 that due on December 31, 1881. Similar results have hitherto never been obtained. They show a considerable development of the public savings, and prove the efficiency of the new facilities which the act of April 9, 1881, in force since the 1st of January, 1882, has given to the old savings banks, assimilating them in this respect to the postal saving banks.

In fact, for the year 1869, before the trials which the reverses of France brought upon the public fortune and the national industries, at the time when France was considered to be at the height of prosperity, the balance of the savings banks did not exceed \$137,000,000; that is to say, a figure lower by one-half than the balance for 1882.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The French national savings system, known as the "Caisse d'épargne postale" (postal savings banks), came into operation on January 1, 1882, in conformity with the prescriptions of the decree of December 3, 1881.

From a report addressed by the minister of posts and telegraphs to the President of the Republic, under date of June 23, 1883, the following statistics are obtained, showing the results of the first year's existence of this new institution, viz: There were 473,155 deposits made during the year 1882 amounting to the sum of \$12,474,436, subdivided as follows:

First deposits, 227,438, amounting to	\$9, 188, 128
Subsequent deposits, 245,717, amounting to	3, 286, 308
Total	12, 474, 436
Reimbursements	3, 437, 511

The excess of deposits over reimbursements was, therefore, on December 31, 1882.....	9, 036, 925
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The average amounts of the several deposits were, for first deposits, \$41; for subsequent deposits, \$13; for total deposits, \$26.

There were, on an average, 39,429 deposits each month, making a sum of \$1,039,536.

The average figure, each month, of net deposits, that is to say, reimbursements deducted, reached \$753,077. The average number of reimbursements each month was 4,496, representing a sum of about \$286,459.

The total number of deposits, reimbursements, and conversions into public funds during the year was 527,111.

Deducting from the 227,438 accounts opened in 1882, the 15,858 accounts balanced, after total reimbursements, it appears that there existed, on January 1, 1883, 211,580 deposit books. This number of

deposit books distributed among the 6,024 post-offices, which at that date were charged with the postal savings service, gives an average of thirty-five for each post-office. The results obtained in 1882 are a favorable omen for the future.

During a year or two to come, the mechanism of this institution, new in France, may impose certain sacrifices upon the public treasury, but it is to be confidently expected that at the close of the third year of their existence the postal savings banks will be self-supporting.

RAILWAYS.

The total length of railways in operation at the close of the year 1882 was 16,364 miles, an increase of 660 miles over the previous year.

The total receipts from railways during 1882 were \$210,801,771, an increase of \$4,051,337 over 1881. Of these 16,364 miles of railways 13,861 were owned by the various companies, and 2,503 miles were exclusively the property of the State.

MINT.

The following statement shows the coinage at the mints of France during the year 1882:

	Francs.
Gold coins	3,742,000.00
Silver coins.....	1,159,859.50
Bronze coins.....	200,000.00
Total.....	5,101,859.50

The value of the French gold, silver, and bronze coins produced at the mints of France since 1795, and which have not been withdrawn from circulation up to December 31, 1882, was as follows:

	Francs.
Gold coins.....	8,651,264,340.00
Silver coins.....	5,297,679,864.10
Bronze coins.....	63,591,224.90
Total.....	14,012,535,429.00
Total in dollars.....	2,704,419,337.80

BANK OF FRANCE.

The gross operations of the bank for 1882, were \$2,869,521,000; for 1881, they were \$2,777,068,354.

Discount.—The operations under this head during 1882, were \$2,185,181,358; during 1881, they were \$2,195,198,121. In the amount of the above operations of discount for 1882, the head office at Paris participated for \$991,911,244.

The average rate of discount during the year 1882 was 3.80 per cent. The tax upon advances has been fixed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. since March 23, 1882.

The metallic reserve of the bank and its branches, December 31, 1882, was \$394,125,300; December 31, 1881, \$247,593,135. The net profits of the institution for 1882 amounted to \$1,051,452. The number of shares being 182,500, the net dividend per share was \$55.97. The shares were quoted December 31, 1882, at \$1,027.

The bank-note circulation January 25, 1883, was as follows :

Number of notes.	Denomination.	Value.
		<i>Francs.</i>
5.....	5,000 francs each	25,000
1,263,286.....	1,000 francs each.....	1,263,286,000
624,757.....	500 francs each.....	312,378,000
2,752.....	200 francs each.....	550,400
10,812,234.....	100 francs each.....	1,081,223,400
4,725,149.....	50 francs each.....	236,257,450
22,864.....	25 francs each.....	571,600
196,473.....	20 francs each.....	3,929,460
176,624.....	5 francs each.....	883,120
1,212.....	Old types.....	423,275
Total		2,899,528,205
Total in dollars		559,608,944

CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF FRANCE.

The following exhibit shows the condition of the consolidated debt of France on the 1st of January of the years 1852, 1862, 1872, and 1882 :

AMOUNT OF INTEREST (RENTES).

Per cent.	1852.	1862.	1872.	1882.
5 per cent.....	\$35,187,412	.....	\$19,504,944	\$66,090,740
4½ per cent.....	172,793	\$33,448,914	7,227,412	7,226,356
4 per cent.....	457,779	407,619	86,097	86,097
3 per cent.....	10,367,790	34,860,031	70,091,915	70,000,872
Total	46,185,774	68,716,564	96,910,368	143,404,065

NOMINAL CAPITAL OF FUNDS.

5 per cent.....	\$703,748,250	.....	\$390,098,876	\$1,321,814,800
4½ per cent	3,839,844	\$743,309,200	160,609,164	160,585,569
4 per cent.....	11,444,475	10,190,475	2,152,413	2,152,425
3 per cent.....	345,593,000	1,162,001,033	1,336,397,160	2,333,336,240
Total	1,064,625,569	1,915,500,708	2,889,257,613	3,817,889,034

FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1882.

By the law of July 29, 1881, the budget of France for the year 1882 was established, as follows :

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
Expenditures	\$550,866,951	\$88,999,248	\$639,866,199
Receipts	551,311,298	88,999,248	640,310,546

To the above amounts are to be added : Expenses provided for by especial revenues and correlative receipts, and amounting to the sum of \$79,758,400, and, also, expenses for special services provided for by especial receipts and annexed to the budget for regularity's sake, amounting to the sum of \$11,116,482.

The details of expenditures and receipts were as follows :

Estimated ordinary and extraordinary expenditures.

Interest on the public debt.....	\$143,404,064
In payment of loans and temporary debt.....	65,703,430
Pensions, civil and military.....	35,777,060
Salary of the President of the Republic.....	115,800
Household expenses.....	57,900
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses.....	57,900
Senate and Chamber of Deputies.....	2,195,356
Ministry of finances, ordinary expenses.....	37,339,755
Ministry of finances, extraordinary expenses.....	289,500
Ministry of foreign affairs, general service.....	1,066,286
Ministry of foreign affairs, diplomatic and consular service.....	1,603,540
Ministry of war.....	110,279,987
Ministry of the marine and colonies, general service.....	32,104,936
Ministry of the marine and colonies, colonial service.....	5,924,426
Ministry of the interior.....	13,425,918
Ministry of justice.....	6,865,587
Ministry of public instruction.....	20,487,423
Ministry of public worship.....	10,296,138
Ministry of fine arts.....	1,582,888
Ministry of agriculture and commerce.....	9,184,086
Ministry of public works, ordinary expenses.....	25,463,210
Ministry of public works, extraordinary expenses.....	85,988,448
Ministry of posts and telegraphs, ordinary expenses.....	22,937,424
Ministry of posts and telegraphs, extraordinary expenses.....	1,930,000
Government-general of Algeria, ordinary expenses.....	4,993,798
Government-general of Algeria, extraordinary expenses.....	791,300
 Total ordinary expenses.....	 550,866,951
Extraordinary expenses.....	88,999,248
 Sum total of expenses.....	 639,866,199

Estimated receipts.

Direct taxes and receipts :

Real estate.....	\$33,717,100
Houses, apartments, licenses, billiards, &c.....	43,481,762
Public lands, woods, forests.....	10,359,487
Miscellaneous income.....	25,481,640
Income tax, 3 per cent. upon revenue from stocks, bonds, &c.....	7,803,955
	\$120,843,944

Indirect taxes and receipts :

Registration of deeds, stamps, &c.....	134,542,230
Customs receipts.....	64,048,594
Internal revenue :	
Salt.....	\$2,768,585
Alcohols.....	40,770,671
Wines, ciders.....	30,659,015
Tobacco monopoly.....	66,253,040
Gunpowder monopoly.....	2,575,006
Sugar, native.....	17,753,684
Transportation of passengers, merchandise.....	17,122,381
Miscellaneous.....	21,610,017
	199,512,399
Posts.....	21,982,835
Telegraphs.....	5,172,207
	27,155,042
Revenue from Algeria.....	5,209,089
 Sum total of ordinary ways and means.....	 551,311,298
Extraordinary revenue.....	88,999,248
 Sum total of estimated receipts.....	 640,310,546

Expenses provided for by especial revenues and correlative receipts.

EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Ministry of finances :	
Land valuation and costs of notice to pay taxes	\$104, 862
Reimbursements of direct taxes	32, 296, 510
Ministry of the interior and public worship :	
Departmental services	42, 475, 550
Posts and telegraphs	6, 852
Ministry of the marine and colonies :	
Transportation, penal labor, and salaries	46, 320
Ministry of public instruction :	
Expenses of primary education	3, 061, 447
Ministry of agriculture and commerce :	
Special subsidies to agriculture	440, 334
Ministry of public works :	
Costs of audit and superintendence of railways and tramways	583, 543
Costs of superintending joint stock companies, &c	9, 476
Government-general of Algeria	733, 506
Total	79, 758, 400

Special services annexed to the budget for regularity's sake.

Coining money and striking medals	\$321, 800
National printing office	1, 292, 135
Naval pensioner's fund	5, 801, 580
Central School of Arts and Manufactures	102, 869
Legion of honor	3, 598, 098
	11, 116, 482

Since the passing of the above law of the 29th of July, 1881, some of the appropriations have been annuled, others have been added. The excess of new appropriations up to September 15, 1883, amounted to the sum of \$24,491,611.

ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXES DURING THE YEAR 1882.

The total product of State taxes in France and in Algeria for the year 1882 amounted to \$589,679,352, which, as compared with the year 1881, shows an increase of \$2,395,014.

The following exhibits show the sources of revenue in detail :

Direct taxes, aggregate	\$143, 311, 552	
Income tax	9, 236, 594	
Indirect taxes :		
Registration of deeds, mortgages, &c	\$107, 208, 219	
Stamps	30, 036, 783	
		137, 245, 002
Customs :		
Duties on divers merchandises	50, 825, 392	
Statistics duties	1, 288, 082	
Navigation duties	1, 427, 814	
Salt duty	4, 130, 200	
Sugar, colonial, duties	4, 555, 765	
Sugar, foreign, duties	7, 802, 411	
Miscellaneous duties	710, 433	
		70, 740, 097

Internal revenue:

Alcohols	\$45, 178, 212	
Wines and ciders	28, 591, 213	
Beer	4, 853, 178	
Sugar, native	16, 230, 721	
Salt	2, 276, 628	
Tobacco	70, 026, 962	
Gunpowder	2, 802, 167	
Matches	3, 100, 545	
Paper	2, 934, 758	
Oil, mineral	2, 316	
Oil, other	621, 074	
Stearine and candles	1, 672, 731	
Vinegar and acetic acid	518, 398	
Dynamite	341, 996	
Transportation, railways	17, 160, 016	
Transportation, other conveyances	913, 276	
Miscellaneous	8, 111, 597	
		\$205, 335, 788
Posts	29, 438, 676	
Telegraphs	342, 189	
		29, 780, 865
Total revenue from indirect taxes in France		443, 101, 752
Revenue from income tax in Algeria		34, 547
Revenue from indirect taxes in Algeria		3, 994, 907
Total		4, 029, 454

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, December 14, 1883.

HAVRE.

Report by Consul Glover, on the trade and commerce of Havre, for the year 1883.

I have the honor to submit the following annual report for 1882:

THE PORT OF HAVRE.

The city still maintains the second place in commercial importance among all the great seaports of France. From year to year her commerce steadily increases.

Since my last annual report, very many large and costly buildings have been erected in every part of the city, and everything indicates that Havre is growing in wealth and population.

The mayor is a most estimable man and thoroughly devoted to the cause of public education.

It has been my pleasure to look through the new school buildings, and I find them commodious, and well arranged in every way. The people of France are beginning to realize that education is the main stay of a republic.

Persistent efforts have been made during the past year to secure Government aid in making important improvements in this port. Various "plans" have been submitted and discussed, some of which I had the honor to forward with my last report.

I herewith inclose what is known as the "engineers' plan" which has been adopted by a nautical commission in 1881, and a commission of public utility in 1882, presided over by Mr. Penlevey, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and which will give a very clear idea of the nature and extent of the contemplated improvements.

The new Ninth Basin is progressing favorably. The two dry-docks contracted for at the same time are to be constructed, one 110 meters long on the north side, and one of 150 meters on the south side of the dry-dock already existing, adjoining the Bassin de l' Eure.

The Tancarville Canal, of which I gave a complete description in my last report, is also well under way.

A new railway is about to be constructed from Harve to Dieppe. "Le Chemin de Fer de l' Ouest," connecting this place with Paris, is the only railroad leading out of the city, with the exception of a short line running to Montivilliers, a distance of 8 miles.

AMERICAN SHIPS.

The number of American ships arriving at this port steadily decreases.

In 1882 there were 58 arrivals, while in 1883 we had only 20. This decrease has been almost entirely in our large vessels which carry wheat from San Francisco.

Good harvests in France for two successive years have had the effect to send our ships to less favored places. There are, however, a number of ships on the way from California direct for Harve, and I confidently expect a large trade for 1884.

HORSES.

No American horses have been received at this port during the year. I understand that those who have made such importations in the past have not found the business profitable. Cost of transportation seems to be the principal obstacle in the way of success in this trade. My impression, however, is that a careful buyer might find it profitable to import into this country first-class American saddle-horses. Cheap animals will not pay transportation.

A large number of Norman horses have been exported to the United States during the year 1883. They go principally to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. Prices have greatly increased in the market so that our American importers do not find the business as profitable as formerly.

WAGONS.

I am astonished that American wagons are not sold and used in France. I have not seen a respectable two-horse wagon in this country. It would be very strange indeed to see one of our farmers going to market with a *cart-load* of hay, but such a spectacle is very common here. I have made some effort to induce our manufacturers to bring their wagons to this country, but they say that it seems impossible to convince the French people that a cart is not the very best vehicle in the world.

The tariff on a two-horse wagon would probably amount to \$8 or \$10. French carriages are substantially made and rather neat in appearance. They are heavier than we are accustomed to see in the United States, but altogether they are very good vehicles.

INDIAN CORN.

A very small amount of our American corn finds its way to this market. It is strange that so excellent an article of food, both for man and beast, should be almost entirely ignored by the French people. Corn bread of some kind or other ought to be used every day in the year. It is next to impossible to buy a bushel of good corn-meal in the city of Havre. An American farmer and stock-raiser would consider it very "hard times" if their supply of corn was cut off; in this country, its value as an article of food is not appreciated.

AMERICAN SALT MEATS.

The decree of 1881 prohibiting the introduction of our hog products into this country, after having been rescinded by President Grevy and his Cabinet, has been re-enacted by the French Chamber of Deputies; so that on and after the 20th day of January, 1884, American pork will be absolutely prohibited from entering any of the ports of France. This decree is absolutely unwarranted by all the facts in regard to the matter, and is an unjustifiable outrage against American commerce, which, if not speedily removed, will call for such acts of retaliation by our Government as will show the European countries that they cannot with impunity violate all the laws of comity and commercial usage.

The French and German people understand thoroughly, and know that such prohibition is an outrage not only against us, but also against themselves. I think it high time that the offending Governments on this side of the Atlantic should be made to realize fully and speedily that there is such a power in the world as the United States of America. Experts appointed by the French Government, as well as the most eminent scientists and medical men of the country, uniformly agree that there is no danger to be feared from the introduction of American pork.

The leading journals of France declare that the decree is in the interest of the packers of Nantes and other places, and that it is detrimental to the commerce of the country, as well as to the laborers, who are deprived of a cheap and wholesome article of food.

Mr. Jules Ferry and many other eminent French statesmen believe the decree to be unjust and uncalled for, and would gladly see it abolished, but up to this time have been unable to bring about so desirable a consummation.

The "session of 1884" of the Chamber of Deputies has just convened, and it is hoped that the obnoxious edict which has so unjustly discriminated against one of the principal products of a friendly nation will be speedily repealed. If it is not, then there is but one course open to our Government, and that is *retaliation*.

COTTON.

A deficit of about 1,100,000 bales in the crop of the United States was made up partly by an increase in the Indies of about 500,000 bales. This addition to the stock permitted dealers to easily supply spinners; at the same time the shortness of the American crop caused the Surat cotton to enter largely for consumption. The spinners operated largely during the first part of the year; a rise in prices followed, which, in the gen-

eral easing up of affairs, caused the price to go above that which it obtained at the end of the year 1881.

Years.	Arrivals.	Sales.	Stock at the end of year.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1882	641, 885	601, 221	139, 970
1881	656, 821	636, 314	110, 306
1880	626, 991	595, 653	89, 799

WOOL.

Transactions regular and prices without important variations during the year.

There was some falling off in sales and importations, viz :

Countries.	1882.		1881.		1880.	
	Importation.	Sales.	Importation.	Sales.	Importation.	Sales.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Buenos Ayres	70, 508	72, 207	83, 220	84, 901	77, 378	79, 276
Montevideo	11, 475	12, 809	15, 951	16, 229	12, 742	12, 198
Peru and Chili	6, 680	6, 969	5, 490	5, 334	2, 220	2, 033
Russia	16, 051	12, 292	4, 303	4, 207	11, 255	10, 125
Spain and Portugal		512	1, 322	3, 325	13, 104	11, 035
Different provinces	401	679	1, 251	557	3, 824	3, 860
Total	105, 124	105, 468	111, 537	114, 553	120, 523	119, 527
Sheep and lamb skins	1, 455	1, 468	2, 407	2, 396	2, 073	2, 068

Stock on the 31st of December.

Description.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Wool	8, 750	8, 705	11, 721
Sheep and lamb skins	23	36	25

COFFEE.

The importation and sales were less than during the year 1881.

The weakness of prices continued in 1882, and did not become firm until during the last days of the year, under the influence of a demand more regular for consumption. The last crop was thought to be superior to that of the preceding year.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Movement of the articles during the last two years.

IMPORTATIONS.

Description.	1882.		1881.	
	Sacks.	Casks.	Sacks.	Casks.
Brazil, Rio, Santos, Bahia, and Ceara	592, 873	.....	561, 848	.....
Haiti (divers)	249, 252	.....	399, 042	.....
Porto Rico	24, 344	549	17, 161	.....
Porto Cabello and Laguayra	67, 403	.....	47, 753	.....
East Indies (Java, Malabar, Manilla, Mysore, and Ceylon)	85, 141	.....	94, 285	.....
Central America, Moka (divers and bonded stores)	96, 617	3, 800	124, 207	3, 792
Total	1, 115, 630	4, 349	1, 244, 299	3, 792

SALES.

Brazil, Rio, Santos, Bahia, and Ceara	456, 717	.....	376, 066	.....
Haiti (divers)	291, 579	.....	276, 084	.....
Porto Rico	23, 697	377	19, 080	127
Porto Cabello and Laguayra	57, 203	.....	40, 114	.....
East Indies (Java, Malabar, Mysore, Wynaad, and Ceylon)	85, 837	.....	79, 948	45
Central America, Moka (divers and bonded stores)	88, 561	4, 426	120, 948	3, 016
Total	1, 003, 594	4, 803	912, 240	3, 182

STOCK ON DECEMBER 31.

Brazil (Rio Santos, Bahia, and Ceara)	508, 636	.....	372, 480	.....
Haiti (divers)	158, 246	.....	200, 573	.....
Porto Rico	12, 151	439	11, 504	267
Porto Cabello and Laguayra	39, 746	.....	27, 546	.....
East Indies (Java, Malabar, Mysore, and Ceylon)	99, 162	.....	99, 858	.....
Central America, Moka (divers and in bonded stores)	57, 100	328	49, 044	954
Total	873, 041	767	761, 005	1, 221

HIDES.

Sales a little less than in 1881, with a tendency to further diminution.

Movement of the articles.

Provinces.	Importations.			Sales.		
	1882.	1881.	1880.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Plata and Rio Grande (dry) .. Nnmber ..	52, 210	78, 390	88, 734	61, 338	81, 952	62, 390
Plata (salted)	240, 928	232, 570	232, 019	240, 129	241, 382	189, 124
Rio Grande (salted)	73, 976	56, 546	47, 845	69, 805	68, 464	46, 748
Brazil	208, 699	201, 491	196, 383	205, 025	195, 275	202, 882
South Sea	68, 098	76, 153	60, 680	62, 271	78, 214	59, 357
United States	919	1, 360	4, 552	919	1, 360	4, 552
Different provinces	63, 208	69, 463	45, 049	62, 940	70, 729	43, 505
Total cattle hides	708, 038	715, 973	675, 212	702, 427	737, 373	608, 558
Horse hides	49, 801	31, 875	96, 105	60, 991	58, 849	59, 869

Stock on the 31st of December.

Provinces.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Plata and Rio Grande (dry) Number..	14, 521	27, 575	33, 026
Plata (salted) do.....	53, 102	47, 094	58, 046
Rio Grande (salted) do.....	12, 515	8, 343	20, 274
Brazil do.....	10, 999	11, 382	12, 539
South Sea do.....	8, 255	1, 738	564
United States do.....			
Divers provinces do.....	979	3, 790	2, 853
Total do.....	100, 345	99, 922	127, 302
Horse hides do.....	1, 300	12, 402	39, 390

INDIGO.

Movement during the last three years.

IMPORTATIONS.

Years.	Bengal.	Kuapah, Bombay, Madras.	Manilla.	Guate- mala.	New Granada.	Caraque.
	<i>Packages.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>
1882.....	2, 899			1, 615	93	97
1881.....	3, 655	22	1	1, 708	107	90
1880.....	1, 455	250	18	2, 155	88	28

SALES.

1882.....	2, 611	23		1, 554	114	26
1881.....	3, 913	119	11	2, 195	107	88
1880.....	1, 519	258		1, 733	88	8

STOCK ON DECEMBER 31.

1882.....	462	2		81		71
1881.....	77			25		22
1880.....	328	97	18	507		20

TALLOW.

Movement on the "Place" during the last three years.

IMPORTATIONS.

Years.	Pipes.	Half pipes.	Casks.
1882.....			
1881.....	8, 915	3, 062	
1880.....	7, 055	541	
	57, 054	2, 154	12, 755

SALES.

1882.....	9, 868	3, 086	
1881.....	8, 982	1, 994	
1880.....	3, 882	1, 995	12, 755

STOCK ON DECEMBER 31.

1882.....	631	36	
1881.....	1, 584	60	
1880.....	3, 516	1, 513	

SALT MEATS.

By reason of the prohibitory decree of the 18th of February, 1881, the importations in 1882 went down to a total of 2,669,614 kilograms, which amount is composed of 1,687,678 kilograms of salted pork from the United States and 125,234 kilograms of salted meats, other than pork. Quantities imported during the last three years :

	Kilograms.
1880	30,594,016
1881	12,641,576
1882	2,699,614

LARD.

Importations continue to diminish. The following amount has been received at Havre since 1880 from the United States :

	Kilograms.
1880	23,720,000
1881	13,985,590
1882	8,902,800

CACAO.

Importations and sales have been larger than during the preceding years :

	Importations.			Sales.		
	1882.	1881.	1880.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>
Para	24,765	24,381	24,533	15,707	23,010	10,003
Trinidad	16,299	9,620	15,659	8,141	16,996	17,229
Bahia	9,447	8,033	12,116	9,271	10,428	8,976
Hayti	13,022	22,448	9,543	16,266	13,645	9,303
Other countries	52,326	40,966	49,931	57,822	33,164	33,781
Total	115,859	105,448	111,782	107,207	97,243	79,292

Stock on the 31st of December.

	1882.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>
Para	12,651	21,778	18,820
Trinidad	13,841	5,026	1,470
Bahia	1,584	1,647	3,340
Hayti	10,008	13,211	3,700
Other countries	5,486	12,289	20,550
Total	63,570	53,951	47,880

CEREALS.

There was an increase of 60,000 tons in the importations of 1882 over the year 1881. Quantities imported into Havre during the last three years :

Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Maize.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1882	303,936	19,422	16,130	339,488
1881	244,363	20,316	16,050	280,729
1880	393,408	49,448	27,400	470,256

Cabinet Woods.

MAHOGANY.

	Logs and limbs.	Tons of 1,000 kilograms.
Importations :		
1882.....	20,306	6,648
1881.....	14,254	4,989
1880.....	21,256	6,472
Sales :		
1882.....	18,924	5,863
1881.....	18,486	6,249
1880.....	19,859	6,291
Stock on December 31 :		
1882.....	4,849	1,367
1881.....	3,467	582
1880.....	7,699	1,842

VIOLET EBONY,

	Logs.	Tons of 1,000 kilograms.
Sales :		
1882.....	14,723	4,074
1881.....	13,044	3,617
1880.....	10,082	2,791
Importations :		
1882.....	12,562	3,396
1881.....	10,907	3,091
1880.....	10,739	2,864
Stock on December 31 :		
1882.....	5,150	1,480
1881.....	2,989	802
1880.....	852	276

DIVERS CABINET WOODS.

Importations :		
1882.....		7,166
1881.....		6,556
1880.....		3,997

DYE WOODS.

The importations of these woods are always increasing, the arrivals in 1882 being the largest yet seen at this port.

Importations during the last three years :

	Logwood.	Yellow wood.	Red wood.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1882.....	68,579	15,338	6,554	90,471
1881.....	69,349	9,586	4,190	83,125
1880.....	69,815	19,036	3,857	92,708

CONSTRUCTION WOOD.

Importation in 1882 :

	Kilograms.
Oak (rough or hewn logs).....	1,962,000
Oak (sawed in all dimensions).....	4,214,000
Walnut (rough or hewn).....	706,000
Other woods (rough and hewn logs).....	26,218,000
Other woods (sawed in all dimensions).....	89,089,000
Boards of oak.....	9,681,925
Other woods.....	2,370,870
Total	134 241,795

SUGAR.

The total importation, comprising 38,856,448 kilograms in 1881, has risen in 1882 to 50,463,706 kilograms. In these last figures the native sugar amounted to 609,326 kilograms. The exportations of refined sugar have diminished. Of 20,505,637 kilograms exported in 1881 there were only 9,260,330 kilograms exported in 1882.

WINES AND ALCOHOL.

Importations for the last two years. The imports were principally from Spain.

Table of importations only.

	1882.	1881.
	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>
Ordinary wine:		
in casks and in bottles.....	222,636	424,402
of liquors	25,043	23,472
Liquors.....	733	447
Alcohol, pure:		
of wine	617	173
of cherries	76	72
of molasses.....	59,351	52,371
of divers	3,359	7,084
Spirits of all sorts (pure alcohol).....	42,910	30,700

COAL.

Importations during the last three years :

	Tons.
1882	475,375
1881	429,002
1880	465,664

PETROLEUM.

Importations during the last three years :

	Barrels.
1882	222,887
1881	262,364
1880	227,118

NITRATES.

Importations during the last three years :

	1882.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Nitrate of soda.....	5,077,814	4,835,800	798,500
Nitrate of potash	122,847	132,500	.....
Total	5,200,661	4,968,300	834,000

NAVIGATION.

The total marine movement of the port of Havre was, for the last three years, as follows :

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1880	12, 817	4, 578, 208
1881	12, 571	4, 526, 080
1882	12, 139	4, 548, 005

Under this total the navigation under the French flag, not including coasters from French ports to French ports, was as follows :

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1880	1, 006	730, 663
1881	1, 079	809, 093
1882	1, 140	1, 041, 073

In taking the last figures and separating them from the navigation of other countries we find quite an increase of French tonnage engaged in foreign trade.

Years.	Countries of Europe.		Deep water.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
FRENCH FLAG.				
1880	464	180, 853	542	549, 810
1881	494	201, 905	585	607, 188
1882	543	295, 747	597	745, 326
FOREIGN FLAGS.				
1880	3, 838	1, 377, 523	1, 200	1, 071, 796
1881	3, 589	1, 883, 772	1, 362	1, 196, 902
1882	3, 502	1, 885, 479	1, 096	1, 025, 292

The French deep-water tonnage was as follows :

	Per cent.
In 1880	33. 90
In 1881	33. 65
In 1882	42. 09

This increase is produced by the influence of the subsidies allowed the mercantile marine by the law passed by the French Government on the 30th day of January, 1881, a copy of which was sent from this consulate by dispatch dated February 5, 1881.

General movement of the navigation.

Years.	Navigation with the ports of Europe and deep water.		Coasters.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
ENTRIES.						
1880.....	3, 153	1, 969, 863	3, 270	297, 626	6, 423	2, 267, 489
1881.....	3, 056	1, 954, 035	3, 230	315, 912	6, 286	2, 269, 947
1882.....	2, 899	1, 982, 872	3, 165	284, 055	6, 064	2, 266, 927
DEPARTURES.						
1880.....	3, 058	1, 918, 843	3, 336	317, 527	6, 394	2, 250, 719
1881.....	2, 974	1, 935, 732	3, 311	330, 401	6, 285	2, 266, 133
1882.....	2, 839	1, 968, 972	3, 236	312, 106	6, 075	2, 281, 078

General total (entries and departures combined).

Years.	No.	Tonnage.
1880.....	12, 817	4, 518, 208
1881.....	12, 571	4, 536, 080
1882.....	12, 139	4, 548, 005

Steam and sail (entries and departures combined).

Years.	French vessels coming and going.				Foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Foreign.		Coasters.					
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
STEAM.								
1880.....	527	564, 113	1, 547	183, 413	3, 092	2, 062, 454	5, 116	2, 809, 980
1881.....	624	656, 958	1, 576	194, 112	3, 003	2, 105, 831	5, 203	2, 956, 901
1882.....	804	911, 860	1, 727	198, 193	2, 956	2, 045, 105	5, 487	3, 155, 158
SAIL.								
1880.....	479	165, 950	5, 059	432, 346	2, 122	1, 109, 932	7, 707	1, 708, 228
1881.....	455	152, 135	4, 965	452, 201	1, 948	974, 843	7, 368	1, 579, 179
1882.....	336	129, 213	4, 674	397, 968	1, 642	865, 666	6, 652	1, 392, 847

JOHN B. GLOVER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, January 14, 1884.

NAVIGATION.

Movement of the navigation (tonnage) by countries of production or of destination.

Countries.	1880.					
	Entered			Cleared.		
	Vessels loaded.	Vessels with ballast.	Total.	Vessels loaded.	Vessels with ballast.	Total.
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Russia.....	54,631	.....	54,631	6,596	19,633	26,229
Sweden and Norway....	67,389	.....	67,389	25,053	47,150	72,203
Denmark.....	869	.....	869	1,414	6,967	8,381
Germany.....	214,146	976	215,122	80,335	9,238	89,573
England.....	397,984	11,678	409,662	231,891	663,808	895,699
Holland.....	15,249	.....	15,249	15,495	1,210	16,705
Belgium.....	24,306	1,212	25,518	40,040	5,352	45,392
Portugal.....	9,445	.....	9,445	14,351	4,464	18,815
Spain.....	107,738	.....	107,738	37,706	9,583	47,289
Italy.....	21,283	.....	21,283	4,693	1,413	6,106
Other countries.....	4,800	.....	4,800	.....	278	278
Total.....	917,840	13,866	931,706	457,574	769,096	1,226,670
COUNTRIES OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.						
West coast of Africa....	14,997	.....	14,997	1,689	.....	1,689
English Indies.....	26,586	.....	26,586	.....	.....	.....
Dutch Indies.....	18,763	.....	18,763	.....	.....	.....
China and Cochin China..	4,684	.....	4,684	2,653	.....	2,653
Australia.....	34,419	.....	34,419	.....	2,326	2,326
United States.....	530,493	.....	530,493	279,667	164,251	443,918
Mexico.....	13,792	.....	13,792	3,166	543	3,709
New Granada.....	74,601	.....	74,601	54,243	.....	54,243
Venezuela.....	3,043	.....	3,043	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	61,825	.....	61,825	67,555	.....	67,555
Uruguay.....	25,610	.....	25,610	8,758	.....	8,758
Argentine Republic.....	61,054	.....	61,054	28,414	.....	28,414
Peru.....	7,410	.....	7,410	1,211	.....	1,211
Chili.....	28,255	.....	28,255	4,304	.....	4,304
Hayti and San Domingo..	72,475	.....	72,475	15,373	2,210	17,583
Spanish America.....	5,283	.....	5,283	3,325	4,730	8,055
British America.....	18,362	.....	18,362	3,064	20,788	23,852
Bourbon Island.....	1,333	.....	1,333	.....	.....	.....
Martinique.....	6,797	.....	6,797	8,828	482	9,310
Guadeloupe.....	7,426	.....	7,426	5,300	.....	5,300
Algeria.....	5,361	.....	5,361	8,377	.....	8,377
Other countries.....	55,368	.....	55,368	5,219	6,400	11,619
Total.....	1,077,937	.....	1,077,937	501,146	201,730	702,876
Grand total.....	1,995,770	13,866	2,009,643	958,720	970,826	1,929,546

Countries.	1881.					
	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels loaded.	Vessels with ballast.	Total.	Vessels loaded.	Vessels with ballast.	Total.
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Russia.....	35,935	.....	35,935	51,940	9,227	15,167
Sweden and Norway....	60,269	.....	60,269	19,167	43,581	62,748
Denmark.....	813	.....	813	1,212	9,238	10,450
Germany.....	269,047	399	269,446	115,437	8,613	124,050
England.....	404,631	16,255	420,886	236,239	538,302	774,541
Holland.....	16,194	492	16,686	16,361	1,324	17,685
Belgium.....	21,394	399	21,793	39,523	2,505	42,028
Portugal.....	6,946	.....	6,946	18,445	1,307	19,752
Spain.....	90,775	882	91,657	37,509	21,482	58,991
Italy.....	17,923	.....	17,923	4,300	1,172	5,472
Other countries.....	12,439	.....	12,439	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	936,366	18,427	954,793	494,133	636,751	1,130,884

Movement of the navigation (tonnage) by countries of production or of destination—Cont'd.

Countries.	1881.					
	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels loaded.	Vessels with ballast.	Total.	Vessels loaded.	Vessels with ballast.	Total.
COUNTRIES OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
West coast of Africa....	17,238	.....	17,238	2,110	.....	2,110
English Indies.....	58,928	.....	58,928	.....	.....	.....
Dutch Indies.....	8,064	.....	8,064	.....	.....	.....
China and Cochin China.	3,555	.....	3,555	1,628	.....	1,628
Australia.....	8,443	.....	8,443	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	466,636	.....	466,636	330,073	166,704	496,777
Mexico.....	29,811	.....	29,811	16,364	2,019	18,383
New Granada.....	100,064	.....	100,064	53,623	.....	53,623
Venezuela.....	447	.....	447	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	74,864	.....	73,864	60,671	.....	60,671
Uruguay.....	5,709	.....	5,709	5,794	.....	5,794
Argentine Republic.....	78,436	.....	74,436	37,778	.....	37,778
Peru.....	22,224	.....	22,224	4,819	.....	4,819
Chili.....	10,060	.....	10,060	12,672	.....	12,672
Hayti and San Domingo	65,324	.....	65,324	19,289	958	20,247
Spanish America.....	1,891	.....	1,891	3,965	165	4,130
British America.....	9,423	.....	9,423	882	35,435	36,317
Bourbon Island.....	2,307	.....	2,307	2,679	51	2,730
Martinique.....	6,341	.....	6,841	6,409	681	7,090
Gadeloupe.....	4,519	.....	4,519	5,868	.....	5,868
Algeria.....	9,295	.....	9,295	14,545	.....	14,545
Other countries.....	32,901	.....	32,901	29,960	4,251	34,211
Total.....	1,016,980	.....	1,016,980	609,129	210,264	819,393
Grand total.....	1,953,346	18,427	1,971,773	1,103,262	847,015	1,950,277

Countries.	1882.					
	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels loaded.	Vessels with ballast.	Total.	Vessels loaded.	Vessels with ballast.	Total.
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Russia.....	33,705	.....	33,705	7,169	13,379	20,548
Sweden and Norway....	74,118	.....	74,118	25,961	65,396	91,357
Denmark.....	542	.....	542	1,320	8,342	9,662
Germany.....	220,368	879	221,247	125,356	9,287	134,643
England.....	418,752	34,918	483,670	246,495	570,546	817,041
Holland.....	16,986	1,447	18,433	15,982	1,083	17,065
Belgium.....	20,940	580	21,520	37,138	2,238	39,376
Portugal.....	5,845	1,041	6,886	12,461	.....	12,461
Spain.....	95,522	.....	95,522	31,152	34,403	65,555
Italy.....	4,943	.....	4,943	1,039	1,172	2,211
Other countries.....	9,278	.....	9,278	1,443	.....	1,443
Total.....	930,999	38,865	969,864	505,516	705,846	1,211,362
COUNTRIES OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.						
West coast of Africa....	19,028	.....	19,028	1,961	555	2,516
English Indies.....	63,967	.....	63,967	.....	.....	.....
Dutch Indies.....	246	.....	246	.....	1,604	1,604
China and Cochin China.	5,645	.....	5,645	1,503	.....	1,503
Australia.....	13,321	.....	13,321	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	461,473	.....	461,473	326,211	115,334	441,545
Mexico.....	30,263	.....	30,263	11,972	.....	11,972
New Granada.....	74,675	.....	74,675	44,903	1,276	46,179
Venezuela.....	2,460	.....	2,460	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	72,718	.....	72,718	51,571	389	51,960

Movement of the navigation (tonnage) by countries of production or of destination—Cont'd.

Countries.	1882.					
	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels loaded.	Vessels with ballast.	Total.	Vessels loaded.	Vessels with ballast.	Total.
COUNTRIES OTHER THAN EUROPEAN—Cont'd.	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Uruguay	10,819	.....	10,819	14,858	1,816	16,674
Argentine Republic	78,472	.....	78,472	53,779	.....	53,779
Peru	39,028	.....	39,028	7,050	.....	7,050
Chili	1,969	.....	1,969	26,175	.....	26,175
Hayti and San Domingo	67,163	.....	67,163	22,830	3,538	26,368
Spanish America	2,412	.....	2,412	1,968	.....	1,968
British America	6,870	.....	6,870	2,505	2,360	4,865
Bourbon Island	2,342	.....	2,342	627	.....	627
Martinique	7,907	.....	7,907	9,742	689	10,431
Guadeloupe	13,806	.....	13,806	4,166	523	4,689
Algeria	11,952	.....	11,952	16,846	.....	16,846
Other countries	25,590	882	26,472	20,837	10,022	30,859
Total	1,012,126	882	1,013,008	619,504	138,106	757,610
Grand total	1,943,125	39,747	1,982,872	1,125,020	843,952	1,968,972

IMPORTS.

Importations into Havre, France, during the year 1882.

Rank of im- portations.	Articles.	General commerce.		Special commerce.		
		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties collected.
		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		
1	Cotton	258,374,380	\$35,153,672	253,487,300	\$34,537,982	\$2,891
2	Cereals (grains and flours) ..	779,102,060	19,472,474	745,022,740	18,516,145	353,757
3	Coffee	151,904,060	18,504,680	40,463,720	4,929,225	5,753,161
4	Tissues, laces, silk ribbons, and raw silk	2,259,400	17,980,420	440	719	63
5	Wool	89,685,200	17,529,375	86,673,620	16,940,750	2,898
6	Tissues, laces, and ribbons of cotton	7,105,560	8,405,050	16,280	7,810	1,002
7	Skins	45,371,700	7,044,355	44,058,300	6,833,897	3,111
8	Copper of all sorts	37,596,600	4,724,395	35,252,360	4,422,441	6,762
9	Exotic woods	233,941,840	4,430,386	232,977,580	4,403,977	6,009
10	Grease of all sorts	37,671,700	3,957,179	36,537,600	3,829,569	525
11	Clocks and watches	255,420	3,499,826	1,100	1,174	36
12	Sea-boats	140,401,800	3,170,720	140,401,800	3,170,720	17,019
13	Indigo	1,559,140	2,515,977	1,523,500	2,458,255	2,702
14	Vegetable oils of all sorts ..	31,065,320	2,317,599	26,892,800	1,971,973	28,484
15	Tissues, laces, and ribbons of wool	1,921,480	2,295,893	13,420	11,655	1,254
16	Wood (common)	251,440,420	2,260,271	250,179,600	2,247,961	1,249
17	Plats and mats of straw, bark, and esparto	1,334,100	2,239,977	440	61	1
18	Wine	54,487,400	2,100,686	53,679,560	2,007,544	117,080
19	Tacao	12,151,480	1,900,036	787,380	123,130	74,636
20	Tobacco	20,884,380	1,898,580	19,113,380	1,737,571	1,776
21	Silk and raw silk	557,700	1,824,363	17,160	51,521	.....
22	Quinquina bark	2,922,920	1,748,425	1,264,780	756,566	2,453
23	Furs and skins, dressed	1,639,000	1,669,795	19,360	25,014	1,779
24	Coal	981,984,740	1,633,665	578,417,400	962,276	63,105
25	Grains, oleaginous	60,830,660	1,591,836	60,765,540	1,590,118	39
26	Brandy, spirits, and liquors ..	23,529,000	1,497,879	19,126,580	1,310,138	155,062
27	Jewelry in metal other than gold, silver, and pla- tina	77,660	1,412,560	1,760	33,440	837
28	Sugar	19,703,860	1,056,113	7,688,600	453,126	226,074
29	Grain for sowing	7,085,760	1,030,659	7,032,080	1,022,846	349
30	Cheese	6,032,620	904,838	645,260	129,805	3,351
31	Machinery	5,157,020	881,486	2,621,740	477,774	15,812

Importations into Havre, France, during the year 1882—Continued.

Rank of im- portations.	Articles.	General commerce.		Special commerce.		
		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties collected.
		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		
32	Jewelry of gold and platina.	2, 420	\$857, 731			
33	Iron and steel.....	36, 747, 260	729, 623	12, 829, 520	\$214, 638	\$53, 205
34	Lead	24, 633, 180	727, 797	20, 670, 980	610, 736	
35	Meats, salted and fresh.....	6, 041, 860	675, 538	1, 747, 460	200, 859	7, 294
36	Metal implements.....	7, 609, 800	584, 527	1, 631, 080	136, 851	15, 998
37	Fruits	13, 994, 860	581, 256	11, 217, 580	482, 940	5, 581
38	India rubber and gutta-per- cha, rough	892, 980	571, 439	826, 760	529, 129	1, 227
39	Solid bitumen, mineral fluids, and tar.....	37, 021, 380	528, 275	34, 536, 700	485, 955	395, 913
40	Horns	4, 528, 260	493, 985	4, 541, 680	495, 452	515
41	Stationery	2, 694, 340	481, 328	350, 900	41, 399	2, 790
42	Feathers of all sorts	199, 540	457, 656	198, 660	454, 314	342
43	Tissues, laces, and ribbon of linen and hemp	1, 004, 520	454, 638	47, 960	8, 077	638
44	Zinc, first fusion.....	12, 669, 800	449, 202	12, 669, 800	449, 202	
45	Mother of pearl.....	1, 747, 020	444, 714	1, 707, 540	437, 010	1, 612
46	Filamentous vegetables not denominated	6, 736, 620	428, 689	6, 025, 800	383, 463	
47	Jute	11, 200, 960	410, 944	2, 500, 960	90, 944	
48	Rice in grains and in straw.	12, 286, 120	401, 071	10, 694, 640	350, 007	2, 219
49	Hats of straw, bark, esparto, and palm.....	204, 380	383, 739	1, 980	3, 734	12
50	Vegetables, dried, and flour of same	11, 592, 460	379, 387	11, 347, 600	371, 377	
51	Rags.....	14, 081, 760	346, 776	14, 004, 760	343, 950	1
52	Fecula (native and exotic)...	6, 635, 860	342, 103	6, 955, 080	365, 009	13, 420
53	Nitrates of potash and of soda	11, 441, 540	327, 601	11, 300, 080	320, 918	
54	Fish of the sea, fresh, dried, and in oil	1, 926, 760	316, 844	1, 963, 720	347, 177	16, 359
55	Tin, pewter, &c., rough	1, 189, 980	278, 039	1, 157, 640	270, 450	1, 440
56	Potteries, glass, and crystal	3, 563, 120	264, 376	559, 900	11, 718	916
57	Thrashed flax and oakum...	3, 334, 540	262, 768	3, 333, 880	262, 715	
58	Horse-hair, rough, pre- pared, and curled	830, 720	197, 126	808, 060	191, 768	76
59	Canes and reeds in the rough	3, 268, 760	178, 291	3, 398, 700	169, 016	2, 110
60	Materials	33, 424, 820	126, 714	32, 781, 760	124, 096	6
	Other articles	75, 538, 760	7, 776, 671	71, 915, 800	3, 771, 739	179, 559
	Total	3, 615, 178, 760	197, 112, 018	2, 926, 420, 160	126, 889, 836	7, 544, 510
	Gold and silver	91, 740	5, 253, 197	69, 960	4, 857, 569	153
	Grand total	3, 615, 270, 500	202, 365, 215	2, 926, 490, 120	131, 747, 405	7, 544, 663

EXPORTS.

Exportations from Havre, France, during the year 1882.

Rank of ex- portations.	Articles.	General commerce.		Special commerce.	
		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
1	Silk ribbon, tissues, &c.....	5, 031, 120	\$36, 473, 078	2, 835, 900	\$18, 510, 201
2	Woolen ribbon and tissues.....	23, 356, 520	31, 682, 167	21, 441, 860	29, 407, 153
3	Furs and skins (made up)	11, 462, 880	18, 357, 001	9, 750, 620	16, 110, 511
4	Cotton ribbons and tissues	15, 476, 560	14, 907, 909	8, 383, 100	6, 468, 672
5	Coffee	46, 469, 060	5, 660, 764	1, 760	209
6	Ready-made linen goods.....	5, 304, 240	4, 941, 579	4, 750, 020	4, 825, 325
7	Furs and skins, rough.....	22, 081, 400	4, 618, 634	20, 780, 100	4, 346, 947
8	Metal implements	21, 050, 920	3, 913, 473	14, 091, 220	3, 105, 167
9	Clocks and watches.....	1, 631, 740	3, 891, 290	1, 364, 660	678, 476
10	Toys and buttons.....	6, 208, 400	3, 730, 442	5, 813, 500	3, 493, 923
11	Silks and raw silk	910, 140	3, 610, 518	497, 420	1, 770, 184
12	Cotton	27, 216, 860	3, 538, 202	22, 101, 640	2, 873, 200
13	Plats and mats of straw, bark, and es- parto	1, 386, 880	3, 127, 362	33, 220	19, 699

Exportations from Havre, France, during the year 1882—Continued.

Rank of im- portations.	Articles.	General commerce.		Special commerce.	
		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
14	Extracts of dye-woods	27, 877, 080	\$3, 015, 797	27, 535, 640	\$2, 978, 846
15	Flax and hemp tissues	6, 474, 380	2, 951, 184	5, 521, 120	2, 418, 597
16	Jewelry of platina and silver, not gold ..	120, 440	2, 684, 234	144, 540	1, 760, 197
17	Stationery	8, 665, 580	2, 253, 296	6, 409, 480	1, 835, 461
18	Wines	19, 672, 620	2, 124, 693	16, 636, 180	1, 955, 199
19	Butter	8, 045, 620	2, 121, 166	8, 015, 480	2, 113, 195
20	Feathers, for ornament	291, 940	1, 869, 115	291, 060	1, 863, 283
21	Potteries, glass, and crystal	28, 196, 300	1, 825, 933	25, 365, 560	1, 614, 458
22	Machinery	11, 227, 040	1, 699, 359	7, 624, 100	1, 144, 960
23	Jewelry of gold, platina, and silver ...	7, 260	1, 666, 689	3, 740	734, 942
24	Millinery, and artificial flowers	1, 632, 180	1, 662, 735	1, 629, 760	1, 657, 573
25	Opera glasses, fans, &c	840, 540	1, 552, 475	757, 680	1, 448, 291
26	Hair of all sorts	1, 929, 400	1, 551, 242	1, 893, 100	1, 526, 373
27	Felt hats	657, 580	1, 494, 430	604, 780	1, 374, 400
28	Medicines	5, 428, 940	1, 467, 979	5, 398, 360	1, 459, 619
29	Refined sugar	20, 933, 220	1, 350, 784	20, 842, 800	1, 343, 901
30	Hats of straw, bark, palm, &c	473, 880	1, 348, 565	269, 500	766, 272
31	Wool	5, 671, 380	1, 185, 524	2, 607, 880	530, 590
32	Grease	10, 580, 240	1, 127, 532	9, 404, 560	995, 886
33	Quinquina bark	1, 679, 720	1, 003, 583	39, 820	23, 781
34	Cheese	5, 859, 700	931, 213	472, 780	74, 277
35	Perfumery	2, 929, 960	802, 017	2, 832, 060	778, 325
36	Furniture	3, 615, 700	752, 016	3, 403, 180	723, 072
37	Iron and steel	23, 050, 500	674, 359	951, 940	19, 762
38	Coal	388, 463, 240	670, 982	1, 100	195
39	Mill stones	16, 988, 400	616, 730	16, 891, 380	610, 762
40	Curiosities (not commercial)	1, 296, 900	589, 547	1, 153, 020	524, 072
41	Meats, fresh and salted	4, 786, 320	582, 481	413, 820	58, 288
42	Musical instruments	692, 340	522, 419	658, 460	491, 047
43	Brandies and liquors	4, 704, 260	493, 012	3, 890, 040	425, 632
44	Colors of all sorts	9, 605, 860	492, 134	9, 292, 800	457, 746
45	Copper of all sorts	3, 705, 680	463, 619	1, 279, 960	147, 275
46	Glycerine	2, 800, 600	458, 275	1, 670, 460	273, 357
47	Fruits	7, 740, 480	419, 749	5, 275, 380	319, 579
48	Tobacco	6, 939, 900	410, 089	157, 300	9, 300
49	Fish, pickled and in oil	2, 150, 280	400, 983	2, 113, 320	392, 855
50	Cereals (grain and flour)	13, 799, 720	384, 593	5, 214, 880	102, 057
51	Cacao	2, 421, 320	378, 606		
52	Grain for sowing	2, 254, 560	368, 917	2, 173, 160	355, 601
53	Thread of all sorts	1, 045, 440	348, 996	775, 060	252, 255
54	Meat (beef)	4, 965, 840	346, 104	4, 965, 840	346, 410
55	Brushes of all sorts	907, 940	330, 120	897, 600	326, 410
56	Vegetable oil of all sorts	6, 101, 920	314, 037	1, 715, 560	130, 052
57	Exotic wood	12, 624, 700	281, 542	11, 772, 860	257, 622
58	Potatoes and dried vegetables	19, 938, 820	277, 025	19, 629, 060	268, 229
59	Manufactures of wood	10, 212, 400	230, 700	9, 892, 300	214, 654
60	Manure	9, 306, 440	197, 631	8, 740, 820	183, 746
	Other articles	98, 706, 740	8, 684, 555	74, 967, 860	5, 788, 158
	Total	1, 015, 659, 020	195, 831, 185	444, 012, 160	134, 685, 924
	Gold and silver	47, 300	1, 201, 906	25, 740	806, 278
	Grand total	1, 015, 706, 320	197, 033, 091	444, 037, 900	135, 492, 202

LA ROCHELLE.

Report by Consul Gifford on the commerce and trade of La Rochelle.

The tables showing the commerce and navigation of La Rochelle which accompany this report have been brought down to June 30, 1883, with the exception of that showing the declared exports, which is for the year ending September 30, 1883.

DECLARED EXPORTS.

The shipments of brandy from Cognac, and of porcelain from Limoges, which make up the bulk of the exportations from this district, have both largely increased during the year covered by this report. The

declared value of the brandy sold for exportation to the United States is \$332,629 more than last year. But the entire gain was during the closing months of the year 1882, when the prevailing apprehension that legislation unfavorable to the brandy trade might be expected gave an extraordinary impetus to exportation. Since the beginning of 1883 the shipments have been smaller, and for the first three quarters of the year they are below the average.

The value of the exports of porcelain to the United States increased \$220,528. The anticipation of the new tariff led to great activity in this business during the second quarter of the current year, and even since the new law, by which the duty on porcelain is increased, went into effect, the purchases by American dealers have been considerably larger than for the corresponding months of previous years.

The aggregate gain in all the articles declared for export to the United States was \$369,430, or an increase of 20 per cent. over the previous year; the aggregate value was \$2,267,150.

DIRECT TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The export trade above mentioned was all carried on through the ports of Havre and Bordeaux, and accordingly does not appear in the custom-house statements touching the commerce of the district.

The direct commerce with the United States is substantially limited to the importation of 7,890 tons of cereals and 28 tons of oak staves. A certain quantity of merchandise, the ultimate destination of which was La Rochelle, Rochefort, or Limoges, has undoubtedly been imported at Bordeaux or Havre; but the amount of goods arriving indirectly must have been very small.

The direct exports to the United States from the ports of the Charente have been even less important than the imports, embracing only 470 tons of iron ore carried out as ballast, and a few tons of provisions and ship's stores.

GENERAL IMPORTS.

The importance which La Rochelle is assuming as a commercial port, and the rapidity of its progress in that direction, may be judged from the increase of exports shown by the annexed table, amounting to over 90,000 tons. The aggregate imports, amounting at present to 652,000 tons, have more than doubled since 1880. It may be confidently asserted that no other town on the French coast can claim anything at all comparable with this rapid commercial growth, some of the reasons for which were explained in my last annual report.

The increase of exports during the last year arises from the greater quantity of coal imported from Wales and of iron ore from Bilbao. The only other articles arriving in large quantities are timber, coming chiefly from Norway and Sweden, and coal-tar pitch, purchased in England. The latter article, which is used on the spot in the manufacture of briquettes (patent fuel from coal dust) might, it would seem, be profitably exported from the United States; but it appears that the efforts hitherto made in that direction have not proved successful, though the demand here for pitch is very active.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

The exports show a slight decrease, due to the smaller shipments of timber to foreign countries. In fact, the exports from this part of France are relatively unimportant, with the exception of the one article of brandy, and the greater part of that being shipped from other ports,

does not appear in the annexed table. The quantity of brandy exported directly to foreign countries has doubled in the last year.

NAVIGATION.

The shipping entering and clearing at the ports of La Rochelle, Rochefort, and Tonnay-Charente amounts in the aggregate to nearly 800,000 tons, an increase of about 22 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Of the 848 vessels, gauging 397,890 tons, entering at the ports above mentioned, three-fourths were under steam.

THE COMMERCIAL FLEET.

At the end of last year there were 24 iron steamers, gauging 21,288 tons, registered at this port. Four more are now in process of construction on the Tyne, where all the rest have been built. Within a year England has delivered in this port alone iron steamers measuring 11,317 tons. For this kind of shipping La Rochelle is now the third port in France, only Marseilles and Havre having a larger iron tonnage. With the completion of the vast new port to which reference has often been made in reports from this consulate, it may reasonably be expected that this fleet, already so remarkable, which has come into existence within four years, may become much larger.

THE NEW PORT.

The port of Pallice will be completed in three years at the present rate of progress. The sum to be expended during the coming year is only 1,800,000 francs, the appropriation having been reduced one-half.

GEORGE GIFFORD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
La Rochelle, October 31, 1883.

IMPORTS.

Statement showing the imports at La Rochelle, Rochefort, and Tonnay-Charente for the year ending June 30, 1883.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.*	Whence imported.
	<i>Metric quintals.</i>		
Coal.....	3, 629, 766	.....	England.
Iron ore.....	1, 463, 221	.....	Spain.
Timber	638, 600	.....	Sweden, Norway, Germany.
Coal-tar pitch	184, 757	.....	England.
Cereals	116, 837	.....	Australia, United States.
Iron steamers	113, 172	.....	England.
Miscellaneous	105, 813	.....	Russia, Austria, England, Spain.
Boards and deals	90, 638	.....	Sweden, Norway.
Cast iron	31, 416	.....	England.
Cement	31, 021	.....	Spain.
Wine	34, 122	.....	Do.
Codfish	26, 462	.....	Newfoundland, Iceland.
Alcohol	21, 682	.....	Germany.
Oak staves	15, 330	.....	Austria, Germany, United States.
Seeds, oleaginous	6, 246	.....	Germany, Russia, Senegal.
Bar-iron	5, 918	.....	Sweden, Belgium, England.
Palm oil	5, 889	.....	Senegal.
Chemical products.....	2, 553	.....	England.
Total	6, 523, 443		
Total preceding year.....	5, 616, 198		
Increase	907, 245		

* No declaration of value at custom-house.
Total amount of duties, 1,119,560 francs.

EXPORTS.

Statement showing the exports from La Rochelle, Rochefort, and Tonnay-Charente for the year ending June 30, 1883.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.*	Whither exported.
	<i>Metric quintals.</i>		
Brandy	239, 098	.....	Germany, England, United States.
Timber	157, 270	.....	England.
Coal.....	68, 001	.....	Mexico, Senegal, Steamers.
Building material (stone)	12, 666	.....	Senegal, Belgium, England.
Miscellaneous.....	9, 829	.....	West coast Africa, Spain, Australia.
Empty casks.....	6, 195	.....	Spain, England.
Cereals.....	5, 261	.....	Belgium, England.
Iron ore.....	4, 700	.....	United States.
Wine	2, 932	.....	Germany, England.
Forage	2, 704	.....	England, Australia.
Alcohol	1, 167	.....	England.
Seeds	834	.....	Do.
Vinegar.....	363	.....	Germany, England.
Total	511, 020		
Preceding year.....	549, 192		
Decrease	38, 172		

* No declaration of value at custom-house.

NAVIGATION.

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of La Rochelle, Rochefort, and Tonnay-Charente, comprised in the customs district of La Rochelle, for the year ending June 30, 1883.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French.....	229	120, 957	75	12, 496	304	133, 453	218	118, 351	72	12, 323	290	130, 674
Foreign.....	375	196, 889	169	68, 050	544	264, 439	399	205, 691	149	59, 531	548	265, 222
Total.....	604	317, 346	244	80, 546	848	397, 892	617	324, 042	221	71, 854	838	395, 896
Previous year	563	264, 978	218	64, 878	781	329, 856	451	258, 566	210	64, 320	661	322, 886
Increase.....	41	52, 368	26	15, 668	67	68, 036	166	65, 476	11	7, 534	177	73, 010

MARSEILLES.

Report by Vice-Consul Martin on the commerce, navigation, and industry of Marseilles for the year 1882.

The report which, under general instructions, the chamber of commerce of this port addresses every year to the French minister of commerce, expresses marked satisfaction at the results of trade in Marseilles for the year 1882.

The official returns for the year show an increase of 455,487 tons on the tonnage of ships entered and cleared at this port, of 300,000 tons on the aggregate of imports, and of 120,000 tons on the exports.

The tabular statements prepared in accordance with the consular regulations and annexed to this report give a full and detailed account

as to the barren statistics concerning the general movement of navigation, importation, exportation, and trade with the United States at this port.

There may be some interest in accompanying these tables with some remarks bearing upon the changes and vicissitudes that took place at this port with reference to each. I shall, in consequence, divide this report in two parts, one under the head of navigation, in which the shipping interest at this port will be examined; the other, under the head of trade, will comprise the results of commerce and industry at this port during the year 1882.

NAVIGATION.

Condition of the mercantile marine.—As above stated, the total tonnage of ships entered and cleared at this port in the course of the year was in total advance over the preceding year by 455,487 tons, but the number of ships was less by 421, and, while the increase of steam navigation was of 1,050 vessels and 780,341 tons, the decrease on sailing vessels amounted to 1,471 vessels and 216,067 tons. The larger share of both the increase and decrease falls to the French flag, which appears in the general returns with an increase of 752 steamers and 505,988 tons, and a decrease of 781 sailing vessels and 219,008 tons. If, again, we compare the condition of the mercantile marine at this port at the end of the year 1882 with that of the year 1881, we find that the steamers registered at this port stand, with an advance of 29 vessels and 40,208 tons, at 266 ships and 206,360 tons; whereas the sailing fleet, numbering at the end of 1882 400 vessels, of a total tonnage of 40,289 tons, shows a decrease of 4 vessels and 4,932 tons.

Ten steamers were sold, lost, or condemned in the course of the year, and reduced the total tonnage by 9,920 tons, but were replaced by 39 new ships of a total tonnage of 50,228 tons; 19 of these, measuring together 28,070 tons, were built abroad, all in England.

The proportion of foreign-built steamships is still comparatively large, but it nevertheless shows much in favor of the progress accomplished by French building. In the year 1881, as many as 16 steamers, measuring 14,219 tons, out of a total of 28 ships and 26,410 tons, were of foreign construction.

No less than 21 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 6,886 tons, were sold, lost, or condemned in 1882, and only 6 small vessels, measuring together 913 tons, and unfit for long sea voyages, were bought. These new additions were all foreign built, and had no other recommendation but their cheap prices.

The subsidies enacted by the recent French maritime law have, beyond doubt, promoted to the extent above stated the progress of steam navigation, but although they are, under the law, also applied to sailing vessels, it is seen by the above statements that they could in no way prevail against the disfavor in which sailing ships have fallen at this port.

The extension of the trade with the East Indies and the "far east" countries of Asia and Australasia has brought a fresh stimulus to the already existing tendency in favor of steamships of large dimensions.

IMPROVMENT OF THE PORT OF MARSEILLES.

The necessity of accommodating a number of large steamships constantly increasing, and the growing competition of Italian ports, that of Genoa especially, in view of the transit trade to which Marseilles is, by its position and numerous facilities, so well adapted, have given a lively

interest to the complex question of maintaining the superiority of this port in providing the docks with as much wharfing as practicable, and, above all, with the means of discharging and forwarding merchandise with the greatest attainable expedition and economy.

The Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles has taken this question to heart. It has now carried one of its points and obtained the concession of the wharves just completed in the northern part of the so-called "new harbor." It is now urging the necessity of laying railway tracks on the same wharves, of building a large depot in the neighborhood of the "new harbor," and, above all, of obtaining a reduction of the rates of freight from the powerful Paris-Lyon Méditerranée Railroad Company, which has the monopoly of rail communication between Paris and the Mediterranean coast. Up to this present moment none of the questions raised against the railroad company have reached a solution. But the chamber of commerce has already begun work on that part of the new docks conceded to it, and is providing it with the latest and best accommodations. It has announced beforehand that the tariff for the use of these accommodations will be established on a base that will merely cover running expenses and interest of the money invested. The chamber's avowed object is to bring about, by fair competition, a reduction of the tariff enforced by the company of the "docks et entrepôts" (which has the monopoly of discharging and lading ships in a large portion of the same new docks and the exclusive use of the wharves comprised in its concession), and, by this means, offer to ships and shippers such facilities as to dispatch and economy as will place Marseilles above the competition of rival Italian or Spanish ports.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES AT MARSEILLES.

A general table of the steamship companies established or represented by agents at Marseilles, with the names of the ports visited by their ships, may be found of some use to American shippers and travelers. The letter N, placed before the name of the ports, will show the lines inaugurated since the passage of the French maritime law (subsidies to navigation).

Companies seated at Marseilles.	Ports visited.	Dates of sailing.
Messageries Maritimes.	Algiers, in connection at that port with the British India Company for Zanzibar and the Persian Gulf.	Saturdays, 5 p. m.
	Alexandria, touching at Naples	Thursdays, noon.
	Palermo, Messina, the Levant, and Syria	Every other Friday, noon.
	Constantinople and the Black Sea, touching at Naples and Piræus.	Saturdays, 5 p. m.
	London	Three times a month.
	China and Japan, touching at Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Pondicherry, with connection for Calcutta, Singapore, and Java.	Every other Sunday, 10 a. m.
	Australia and New Caledonia, touching at Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mahé, Mauritius.	Every fourth Thursday, noon.
Cie G ^{le} Transatlantique.	Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, and Tunis....	Tuesdays, noon.
	Algiers	Tuesdays, 5 p. m.
	Ajaccio, Bone, Philippeville.....	Tuesdays, 5 p. m.
	Algiers and the Algerian coast	Wednesdays, 5 p. m.
	Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina	Thursdays, noon.
	Philippeville, Bone, LaCalle, Bizerta, Tunis	Thursdays, 5 p. m.
	Bone and the Algerian coast up to Algiers	Fridays, 5 p. m.
	Algiers, direct.....	Saturdays, 5 p. m.
	Oran, in connection with Morocco	Saturdays, 5 p. m.
	Bastia and Leghorn.....	Saturdays, 6 p. m.
	Nice and Ajaccio	Saturdays, 8 p. m.
	Cette, Port Vendres, Algiers	Saturdays, midnight.
	Cette, Port Vendres, Carthage, Oran	Sundays, midnight.
	Philippeville, Bougie	Mondays, 5 p. m.
	Tunis and the Tunisian coast.....	Mondays, 6 p. m.

Companies seated at Marseilles.	Ports visited.	Dates of sailing.
Fraissinet & Co.....	Nice, Bastia, Leghorn	Mondays, 7 p. m.
	Cannes, Nice, Genoa.....	Wednesdays, 7 p. m.
	Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples	Sundays, 8 a. m.
	Bastia and Leghorn.....	Sundays, 9 a. m.
	Agde	Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 7 p. m.
	Cette	Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7 p. m.
	La Nouvelle	Wednesdays and Satur- days, 5 p. m.
	Naples, Malta, Alexandria.....	Every other Tuesday.
	Constantinople, touching at Genoa, Naples, Piræus, Volo, Salonica, and the Dardanelles.	Thursdays, 8 a. m.
	Constantinople and the Danube, touching at Genoa, Syra, Smyrna, Mytilene.	Every other Sunday.
N.....	London, touching at Havre.....	Every other Thursday.
N.....	Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, and Saigon....	Every fourth Sunday.
C ^{ie} Insulaire.....	Nice, Bastia, Leghorn	Tuesdays, 5 p. m.
	Bastia and Leghorn.....	Thursdays, 9 a. m.
	Cette	Thursdays, 8 p. m.
	Ajaccio, Propriano.....	Fridays, 9 a. m.
	Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples	Sundays, 8 a. m.
	Bastia and Leghorn.....	Sundays, 9 a. m.
	Barcelona.....	Sundays, 10 a. m.
	Ile Rousse (Corsica)	Mondays, noon.
	Cette	Mondays, 8 p. m.
Navigation Mixte.....	Oran, in connection with Nemours, Gibraltar, and Tangiers.	Wednesdays.
	Algiers, Bougie, Djidjelli	Thursdays.
	Philippeville, Bone, Mostaganem, Argen	Fridays.
	Oran	Saturdays.
	Cette	Three times a week.
Société Générale de Transports Maritimes.	Algiers	Saturdays.
	Bone, Philippeville	Wednesdays and Sundays.
	Bone	Three times a week.
	Brazil and River Plate	On the 14th of every month.
N.....	do	On the 29th of every month.
	Naples.....	On the 5th and 21st of every month.
N.....	Tunis	Fridays, 5 p. m.
N. Paguet & Co.....	Constantinople, Trebizonde, Batoun, Poti	Every other Wednesday.
	Gibraltar, coast of Morocco, and Canary Islands	On the 7th and 22d of every month.
C ^{ie} Française de Navi- gation (Cyp. Fabre & Co.).	Oran	Saturdays.
	Mersina, Alexandrette, Tripoli, Acre, Califa.....	Every other week.
N.....	Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario	Once a month.
N.....	New York, touching at various ports in the Med- iterranean.	Twice a month.
C ^{ie} Nationale N	Bombay, direct	Every other week.
(A new company) N ..	Calcutta, direct	Irregular.
C ^{ie} Maurice-Réunion (a new company) N.	Mauritius, Réunion.....	Once in six weeks.
Vermineck & Co.	West coast of Africa	Twice a month.
Caillol & Saintpierre..	Algeria	Three times a month.
L. H. Vezian.....	La Nouvelle, Agde.....	Eight times a month.
Boye	La Nouvelle.....	Irregular.

FRENCH COMPANIES NOT SEATED AT MARSEILLES.

C ^{ie} Havraise Peninsu- laire.	Havre	Once a month.
C ^{ie} G ^{ie} des Bateaux à Vapeur à Hélice du Nord.	Havre and Dunkirk	Twice a month.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Navigazione Generale Italiana (Florio-Ru- battino).	Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Cata- nia, Tarento, Gallipole, Brindisi, Bari, Trieste, Venice.	Wednesdays, noon.
	Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Alexandria....	Fridays, noon.
	Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Cata- nia, Piræus, Dardanelles, Constantinople, and Odessa.	Sundays, noon.

FOREIGN COMPANIES—Continued.

Companies seated at Marseilles.	Ports visited.	Dates of sailing.
Navigazione Generale Italiana (Florio-Rubbattino)—Continued.	Bombay, touching at Genoa, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden. Calcutta, touching at Genoa, Port Said, Suez. . . Singapore and Batavia, touching at Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo. New York	On the 20th of every month, 8 p. m. Once in six weeks. Once in three months. Irregular; at least once in six weeks.
C ^{ie} Segovia Cuadra (Spanish).	Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Carthagena, Malaga, Cadiz, Seville.	Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
C. Vinuesa (Spanish) ..	Barcelona, Valencia, Malaga, Cadiz, and Seville..	Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
C. Neederland (Dutch).	Batavia and Amsterdam	Three times a month.
Royal Dutch Steam Navigation Company (Dutch).	Amsterdam, Rotterdam	Twice a month.
Watson Parker (agents of British lines).	Galatz, Braila	Once a month.
Anchor Line (British) ..	New York	Irregular; at least once in six weeks.
The Z Line (British) ...	Liverpool	Once a month.
The Persian Gulf Steamship Company (British).	The Persian Gulf	Once in six weeks.
Spanish companies....	Cuba	Once a month.
Do.....	Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, touching at Barcelona, Tarragona, Valencia.	Irregular.

The number of passengers transported by sea at the port of Marseilles amounted in 1882 to 179,472, a difference of 25,372 over the year 1881. On this aggregate, the arrivals numbered 102,031 and the departures 77,441; the troops and convicts transported on account of the French Government are included in the total above given, as follows: Soldiers, 48,019 arrived, 33,154 departed; convicts, arrived 475; departed, 890.

The movement of emigration has also been larger in the year 1882, and amounted to a total of 22,975 against 18,350 in 1881. A total of 15,863 embarked at Marseilles, the remainder, 7,112, only passed through, and went to Havre, Bordeaux, and Antwerp, to start from these ports on their sea voyage. As usual, the great majority of these emigrants were foreigners, only 799 French, instead of 859 as in 1881, emigrating from this port.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF MARSEILLES.

The wheat and grain trade.—It has been noted with satisfaction that the port of Marseilles is steadily regaining the ground it had lost in consequence of the immense American wheat production in that branch of trade. Not many years back nearly all the wheat imported in France passed through the hands of Marseilles merchants. In 1879 and 1880 the proportion fell to 22½ per cent. of the general importation; in 1881 it rose to 29 per cent., and in 1882 it reached 34 per cent., as shown by the following figures:

General importation in France, 23,180,815 quintals; importation at Marseilles, 7,871,327 quintals. Quintal is the term used for 100 kilograms, and is equal in round figures to 2 cwt. less 4 pounds.

It is confidently expected here that the advantage gained at this port as to the grain trade will be improved in future years, and this expectation is based upon two facts, the decrease of the importation from the United States and the increase of that from the East Indies, with which this port is in constant communication.

The general importation of wheat from the United States into France was as much as 13,483,457 quintals in 1879; it fell to 12,775,708 in 1880,

to 6,427,450 in 1881, and to 5,890,102 in 1882. On the contrary, the imports from the East Indies at this port, where all the Indian wheat comes, were not more than 13,060 quintals in 1879; in 1880 they were already of 359,764 quintals, the increase was still larger in 1881, when 1,233,521 quintals were imported, and in 1882 the importation reached the amount of 1,642,280 quintals; placing the East Indies immediately after Russia, from which 2,654,808 quintals were received, but far ahead of all the other countries in the world that supply this market with wheat. The quality mostly received from the East Indies is known as "hard wheat." It is superseding the same quality of Russian and African wheat formerly imported here, and is sold at prices varying from 20 to 25 francs per hundred kilograms.

The importation of American wheat, although in slight decline as to the general importation, maintained itself at this port, and was even superior to that of 1881 by 22,996 quintals, with an aggregate of 562,177 quintals. Our wheat has found much favor with the consumer and is generally preferred to that from the Danube and the Black Sea. It commands on this market prices varying from 26 to 30 francs per hundred kilograms.

The exportation from this port was also larger than in 1881, and amounted to 2,388,751 quintals, an increase of 737,307 quintals, which was almost entirely absorbed by Spain, where the crop was short in 1882.

The prices were generally lower than in 1881, in consequence of the satisfactory results of the French crops, which was considered as fair, and varied from 20 to 30 francs per 100 kilograms, according to quality.

FLOUR MILLS, SEMOLINO AND PASTE FACTORIES.

The importance of the grain trade at Marseilles could not but promote largely the creation of that branch of industry. There are over 125 factories in and around Marseilles which turn out yearly considerable quantities of flour, semolino, macaroni, vermicelli, and similar products. In the past, demands from the interior of France were sufficiently large to divert the attention of mill-owners from the export trade. An effort in that direction is now being made; several of the leading firms have consolidated and formed a company on the joint-stock system, which will be enabled, by a larger capital, to widen its sphere of operation.

The exports of flour and paste already appear in the returns of the year 1882 in decided advance. They amounted to 559,377 quintals for flour, as against 396,338 in 1881; to 119,080 quintals for semolino, 48,161 quintals more than in 1881; and to 11,440 quintals for macaroni, vermicelli, and other paste, of which not more than 3,762 quintals were exported in 1881.

The prices were, of course, regulated by those of the wheat. In January, flour of "soft wheat" cost from 42 to 53 francs per bale of 122½ kilograms (269 pounds), which is the prevailing mode of packing flour at this port, the prices fell gradually to 35@47 francs, quoted for the month of December. The price of flour of "hard wheat" varied from 16 to 35 francs per 100 kilograms; that of semolino from 28 to 42.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

The year 1882 has been an exceptionally good one for the sugar trade. The importation of raw sugar increased by 10,000,000 kilograms, and amounted to 109,965,884 kilograms; the exportation of re-

finer sugar increased by 7,000,000 kilograms, inclusive of about 2,000,000 kilograms, the increase of quantities sent by rail to the interior of France, and formed an aggregate of 67,602,877 kilograms.

While expressing its satisfaction as to the plain results of the year 1882 for the sugar trade, the chamber of commerce in its report calls the attention of the minister of commerce to two facts which place the refineries of Marseilles under serious disadvantage with their competitors at home and abroad.

The railway company of the "Midi" charges on all its lines for sugar refined at Marseilles 0.071 francs per ton and per kilometer, whereas Paris sugar only pays at the rate of 0.060 francs, and Nantes sugar still less, at the rate of 0.041 francs.

As to the foreign trade, the complaint bears upon the fact that under the arrangement concluded with Turkey the duty of 8 per cent ad valorem is levied, not on the true value of the goods submitted to such duty, but on a fixed price which was established many years ago and based upon the average value of French goods imported to Turkey at that time. Since then the progress realized in the cost of production of certain commodities, and refined sugar in particular, is not taken into account in the assessment of duties, and the Turkish consumer naturally applies to other countries where the same goods can be had at the same cost, and saves the amount of duty paid on the over-estimate of the French goods.

The prices quoted in 1882 were generally lower than in 1881, and varied as follows:

[Per 100 kilograms.]

Months.	Raw.	Refined.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
January	52 to 64. 75	75. 43
April	53 to 67. 12	73. 38
July	52 to 65. 35	73. 76
October	47 to 62. 85	73. 53
December	44 to 59. 30	72. 85

THE COFFEE TRADE.

The coffee trade labored at this port under the same uneasiness that prevailed in the mercantile world throughout the year 1882. But the Marseilles dealers wisely abstained from speculation and excess of importation, so that no serious losses were experienced, although no profits were made.

The importation fell from 26,470 tons, the amount for 1881, to 20,796. The great bulk of it came from Brazil, from whence 11,626 tons were received; the decline in the prices was steady and considerable, a difference of 20 per cent. being noted between the quotations of January, 124 francs per 100 kilograms, and those of December at 102.

The year 1882 was all the more unfavorable to the coffee trade at this port, as it gave an opportunity to the coffee markets of Turkey and the East of applying to Brazil direct and to Australian dealers of Trieste and Fiume for their stock, which they previously drew almost entirely from Marseilles.

THE COCOA TRADE.

There is not much to be said about this branch of trade, which is still depending upon the opening of direct steam communication between

this port and Central America. This would make of Marseilles a mart that would be called upon to supply the whole Mediterranean coast with the article. This requirement was partly met in 1882 by the *Compagnie de Transports Maritimes*, which inaugurated a line from this port to Bahia, but the trade has not received any satisfaction as to the connection with Central America.

The importation amounted to 243,831 kilograms; the prices varied from 132.50 pounds at the beginning of the year to 125 francs per fifty kilograms, having fallen in July to 120 francs.

THE PEPPER TRADE.

The pepper trade gave in 1882 very satisfactory results. The low prices quoted at the beginning of the year enabled the importers to lay in important stocks, which were subsequently disposed of at much higher rates.

The importation amounted to 2,155 tons, say 427 tons more than in 1881. The quotations were as follows: Singapore pepper, 68 francs in January, 63 in March, 76 in June; Java pepper, 63 francs in January, 60 in March, 70 in June; white pepper rose from 95 to 125 francs per 50 kilograms.

OIL SEEDS.

The imports of all kinds of oil seeds and nuts fell in 1882 to 2,728,135 quintals, a decline of 137,060 quintals as compared with the importation of 1881. This decrease, which bears mostly on sesamum and copra and palm nuts, had no other cause but a deficiency in the crop of the producing countries, and affected in nowise the most important industry at this port, of oil mills, for the stock, which at the close of the year 1881 amounted to 228,000 quintals, was reduced in 1882 to 88,000.

There are at Marseilles over 50 factories, where in 1882 the enormous quantity of 309,613,500 kilograms of oil seeds and nuts were crushed. In 1881 the consumption of oil seeds only amounted to 263,719,500 kilograms. On the other hand, the importation of seed oils declined from 19,683,000 kilograms to 12,080,000, while there was a slight increase of 250,000 kilograms for the exportation, which amounted to 15,516,000 kilograms. The prices were nearly the same as in the preceding year and did not vary much.

The production of oil-cake amounted to 1,632,000 quintals, of which 307,000 quintals were exported to England, Holland, Germany, and the French colonies.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Owing to the absence of any weaving factory in the neighborhood of Marseilles, the cotton trade is yearly losing some of its importance at this port. The importation through Marseilles increased, to be sure, by some 2,000 bales in 1882, and amounted to 97,020 bales, but more than one-half of that quantity simply passed through in transitu. The manufacturers of the north and center of France have seen the advantage of buying the raw material directly on the producing markets, and although the goods of eastern origin must necessarily first be landed at this port, the trade of Marseilles derives no other profit than that accruing from the transshipment of the merchandise.

The Egyptian war had for effect a considerable advance of from 10 to 30 per cent. on the prices at the time of the war, and also a larger importation of American cotton, which amounted to 5,588 bales, as against

189 in 1881. It may be here of some interest to compare the prices of American cotton with those of the cotton from the countries which supply this market with the largest quantities :

Origin.	Quantities received—		Prices quoted per 50 kilograms—	
	In 1882.	In 1881.	In 1882.	In 1881.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Egypt.....	20,650	28,736	88 to 125	72.50 to 95
East Indies.....	45,162	42,040	42.50 to 80	50 to 77.50
Smyrna.....	5,129	5,911	62.50 to 77.50	60 to 75
Tarsus.....	11,942	8,802	57.50 to 72.50	57.50 to 70
United States.....	5,588	189	65 to 90	65 to 90

THE SILK TRADE.

The year 1882 brought nothing but continued disappointment to the silk trade at Marseilles. The remark made for the cotton trade finds again its application, and the Lyons manufacturers show a preference to buying directly their raw material rather than applying to Marseilles importers; moreover, the situation was made much worse in 1882 by the financial crash, from which Lyons suffered more than any other city in France, and which for four consecutive months stopped all orders from that quarter. A slight hope, built on a deficiency of the Italian crop, was not realized, and dullness prevailed on the trade throughout the year.

The sales made only amounted to 2,879 bales, as against 4,129 in 1881, at prices varying from 18 to 60 francs per kilogram, according to quality.

The cocoon and silk-waste trades labored under the same difficulties, and a marked decline took place in the importation, price, and sales of both these articles.

THE WOOL TRADE.

The decline in the price of wool with which the year 1881 closed was not to be improved by the financial crisis that marked the beginning of the year 1882. General dullness prevailed for four months. The usual demand from the States revived the market for a while, but from the month of November to the end of the year a new decline in the prices and the amount of transactions again took place.

The importation for the year 1882 was less by 20,097 bales than in 1881, which was again less by 39,640 bales than in 1880. This decline in the importation is due in a large measure to the increasing use of Australian wool, against which wool from the East, that is mostly imported at Marseilles, cannot compete. Our tariff may also have some influence in the question, as most of the wool exported from this port goes to the United States. The market is naturally regulated by the limit of price fixed on Class III wool, which in many cases leaves no margin for profit to importers from the East, and discourages importation from those countries when the prices there rise any ways near that limit. The stock on hand at the close of the year 1882 amounted to 35,151 bales.

TISSUES OF ALL KINDS.

Although there exist no weaving factories in the neighborhood of this port, the official returns always show a comparatively large amount of exportation of tissues of all kinds, as this is the port where nearly

all tissues of French and much of foreign manufacture sent to the Mediterranean or the far East are shipped.

The statements annexed to this report will show by a comparison of "special" with "general" commerce how small is the share of French goods in the exportation of tissues as regards cotton and even silk stuffs. Concerning the latter the demands from the East Indies have grown larger, and silk goods are at this present moment the leading article of export from Marseilles to this country.

As to woolen, linen, and other fabrics, French produce compares more favorably with foreign manufactures.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

The scarcity of pasture land in the southern districts of France brings in yearly a large quantity of cattle imported for the consumption of the city. The importation for the year 1882 amounted to 784,183 head, 480,923 of which came by sea. The consumption of fresh meat, which averaged 41 kilograms 408 grams per capita, reached the total of 27,921,815 kilograms.

The average price paid for meat on the market was as follows: From 132 to 152 francs per 100 kilograms for beef; 165 francs per 100 kilograms for veal; 160 to 185 francs per 100 kilograms for mutton; 160 to 165 francs per 100 kilograms for pork.

Nineteen hundred horses, mules, or asses were slaughtered for consumption in 1882.

• HIDES, SKINS, AND TAN-YARDS.

The importation of sheep-skins from the River Plate was larger in 1882 than in 1881, and amounted to 7,858 bales, as against 3,771. But very little of this quantity was sold on this market, say only 617 bales, with the exception of 42 bales, which at the end of the year formed the stock on hand; all the remainder, say 7,207 bales, simply passed through in transit.

The two tan-yards established in this city find a sufficient supply in the slaughter-house, from which about 20,000 dozen were tanned in the course of the year. The quotations were as follows: Skins with the wool, 3.60 francs apiece; without the wool, 2.25 francs; tanned, from 22 to 35 francs per dozen.

GOAT-SKINS.

The numerous orders received by the tanning factories resulted in an increase of the importation of raw skins to the amount of 44,052 bales, as against 41,015 bales in 1881, and of the production of tanned skins, which amounted to 488,528 dozen, an advance of 74,396 dozen over 1881. The prices quoted were firm, and only varied, according to the quality, from 14 to 44 francs per dozen for raw skins, and from 3 to 10 francs per kilogram for tanned skins.

HIDES.

The importation of hides in 1882 was in slight decline, and amounted to 544,695 pieces, dried and salted. It was of 569,875 pieces in 1881. There was no change on the prices paid in both years, which varied from 70 to 117.50 francs per 50 kilograms. Not more than 8,000 pieces were tanned in the eight factories established at Marseilles and in the department of Bouches du Rhône. The prices were the same as in 1881, and varied from 3.40 francs to 4.10 francs, according to the weight of the piece tanned.

THE OLIVE-OIL TRADE.

The olive-oil trade is of leading importance at this port, the commercial center of a district where the olive tree is extensively grown, and where large quantities of oil are, besides, imported from other oil-producing countries. The trade embraces all grades of the oil from the purest juice of the olive down to the oil extracted from the pulp and the stone by means of sulphide of carbon. The features of the year 1882 as regards this branch of trade have been a general decline in the production, the importation, and prices. At the same time the quality was generally poor.

The quotations for salad oil varied, according to quality, from 88 to 150 francs per 100 kilograms in the first six months of the year, and from 85 to 135 in the last. Lamp-oil was sold at from 73 to 83 francs per 100 kilograms, and oil extracted from the pulp by means of sulphide of carbon at from 51 to 61 francs.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

The importation of petroleum was, in 1882, about 10 per cent. less than in 1881, and amounted to 57,448 barrels of crude oil, 15,411 barrels and 3,300 cases of refined oil, and 3,960 barrels of essence. The trade appears to be confined to the wants of home consumption, and has allowed the port of Genoa to supersede this in the supply of other Mediterranean ports. The company that works the most important refining factory at Marseilles has just bought oil grounds in the Caucasus, and although it has formed for the working of these grounds another company, it is to be feared that, notwithstanding the different names of both companies, the communion of interest will to some extent affect the American petroleum trade at this port.

THE WINE TRADE.

There is not much to be said concerning the wine trade at this port for the year 1882. Contrary to general expectation the wine crop in France again fell to 30,886,352 hectoliters, a difference of 3,252,363 hectoliters from the crop of 1881, notwithstanding the efforts made to stop and repair the damage wrought in the French vineyards by the phylloxera. As a consequence of that state of things, the importation of wine in 1882 was still larger by 2,533,199 liters, and amounted to 49,873,930 liters, imported mostly from Spain, to the amount 37,740,195 liters; Italy, 8,094,986 liters, and Greece, 2,139,238 liters. On the other hand the exportation was also in advance of 6,002,912 liters, with a total of 17,424,059 liters exported.

Alcohol was largely imported from the United States in the beginning of the year, but owing to the rise that took place in America, together with the low price of Russian alcohol, the market was almost exclusively supplied in the latter part of the year with Russian alcohol. Large quantities of American alcohol were, in fact, returned to our shippers by their agents at this port, who could not dispose of the same, which explains the unprecedented fact of 789,411 liters of alcohol being exported from this port to the States.

In connection with the wine trade, the importation of raisins for the manufacture of raisin wine decreased by 1,652 tons in 1882. This decline is attributed to the duty of 6 francs per 100 kilograms established by the new French tariff. Owing to the low grade of the raisin used in the manufacture of raisin wine this duty is rendered excessive, and for some sorts amounts to 20 per cent. of the value. The importation was,

nevertheless, still large, and amounted to 37,075,065 kilograms. The prices were steady in January, declined considerably in April, but rose again in September over those paid in January. The raisins from Thyra, which form the bulk of the stock on this market, were quoted 38 francs per 100 kilograms in January, fell to 31 in April, and were sold at 38 to 44 in September.

THE "DRIED VEGETABLES" TRADE.

This trade, although it is considerable here, seldom offers any interest, insomuch as it is based upon a regular current of demands which are easily met by the importer.

The unusual and somewhat unexpected demand from the States created a sensation on the market as to beans. It resulted in a considerable increase of the importation, which amounted to 22,900,000 kilograms, say, 6,200,000 kilograms more than in 1881. The shipments to the United States absorbed over 10,000,000 kilograms, very nearly one-half of the whole importation, and occasioned on the prices a rise of from 20 to 30 per cent.; the price for beans from the Danube, taken as an instance, varying from 19 to 27 francs per 100 kilograms.

THE LARD AND TALLOW TRADE.

The rise of prices in the United States reduced to 4,198,623 kilograms the importation from America of lard and tallow, which in 1881 amounted to 7,894,366 kilograms. This difference of over 3,000,000 kilograms is found in the general importation, which was in 1882 7,614,689 kilograms, as against 10,264,039. The River Plate, from which the remainder of the supply is imported, could not meet the want created by the deficiency of American lard and tallow, and the consequence was an increase of 15 per cent. on the prices. The average quotations were 92.50 francs per 100 kilograms for tallow, and 160 francs for lard.

THE COAL TRADE.

Some interest attaches itself to the coal trade at this port from the competition carried on between English coal and the produce of the coal mines located in this and the neighboring departments. The following table will show the progress made by English coals, notwithstanding the heavy duty of 12 francs (\$2.33) per ton assessed on foreign coals:

Years.	Exportation and ships' stores.		English coal on which duty was paid for consumption in France.	Total of English coal imported.
	French and English.	English alone.		
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1872.....		8,390	30,587	38,977
1873.....		16,762	68,387	85,149
1874.....		19,204	55,256	74,460
1875.....		98,448	21,047	119,495
1876.....		60,335	29,917	90,252
1877.....	363,254	73,719	26,655	100,374
1878.....	368,365	89,454	36,405	125,859
1879.....	377,846	89,058	35,526	124,584
1880.....	401,716	121,470	44,058	165,523
1881.....	411,440	159,637	57,072	216,709
1882.....	387,997	205,185	76,265	281,450

Considering only the time elapsed since 1880, it is seen that the increase of the importation of English coal was enormous, and amounted to 116,000 tons, nearly doubling in two years. For the same period the quantities of French coal received at this port declined as follows: In 1880, the quantity of French coal entered amounted to 634,000 tons; it fell to 604,000 tons in 1881, and in 1882 was no more than 583,000 tons.

The French companies that work the important coal mines located in this and neighboring departments have become alarmed at this condition of affairs, and since 1881 have reduced their prices to 26 francs per ton for bituminous coal and to 22 francs per ton for lignite, which respectively cost formerly from 30 to 40 francs, and from 24 to 28 francs per ton.

THE WOOD TRADE.

There has been in 1882 some slackness in the wood trade, which has acquired considerable importance at this port.

The importation from the Adriatic Sea remained about the same, and even improved as to oak staves, of which 3,000,000 pieces, say 600,000 pieces more than in 1881, were received at this port, but from all other parts, and particularly the United States and the Baltic Sea, the importation declined considerably. Only 20 vessels, as against 35 in 1881, entered this port with cargoes of pitch pine and spruce. The trade is, to a great extent, hampered at this port by the absence of free space on the sea-shore. The wood imported must be taken away to long distances from the ship and the cost of cartage and handling weighs heavily upon the importers.

THE SOAP TRADE.

Soap manufacturers were favored in 1882 by the low prices at which they could procure their raw material. The 90 factories established at Marseilles produced 91,758,060 kilograms, say 4,500,000 kilograms more than in 1881. The returns also show an increase of 1,026,055 kilograms in the exports, which amounted to 7,872,460 kilograms.

It is to be regretted that the practice of mixing baryta with the soap is still prevalent, and that most of the quantity of soap sent from here to the United States consists of merchandise thus adulterated. There is no fraud on the part of the shipper, who always mentions in his invoice whether the soap is pure or mixed with baryta. Pure white soap made with olive oil costs here 74 francs per 100 kilograms, a trifle over 6 cents per pound in the factory, and nine-tenths of the soap shipped from this port to the United States costs about one-half of that price.

In closing this report, I must make special mention of the progress made at Marseilles by two important branches of industry, the tile and brick factories and the machine-shops.

The amount of exportation of tiles and bricks for the past two years, compared with that of 1878, will give plain evidence of the prosperous condition of the former, as follows: 1878, 29,506,530 pieces; 1881, 51,999,441 pieces; 1882, 69,360,280 pieces. The prices are always steady, and vary but little. The quotations in 1882 were 95 to 105 francs per thousand for tiles, and for bricks from 25 to 70, according to size and quality.

The machine-shops have profited largely by the French maritime law enacted in 1881, which, in augmenting so largely the number of steamships attached to this port, has provided for these shops a vast amount of work.

It is estimated that the repairs and other work made in the several

machine-shops of the city and department yielded a total sum of 35,000,000 francs, a surplus of 5,000,000 francs over the proceeds of the year 1881. The chemical products manufacturers are still struggling against English competition, with indifferent success.

With reference to the tabular statements annexed hereto regarding the commerce and navigation at this port and the trade with the United States for the year 1882, I shall say they have been compiled from the custom-house official and detailed returns, in which the quantities are all given in kilograms, and no value, except for such few articles as pay an ad valorem duty, is stated. I had, in consequence, to adopt an average value for the several articles mentioned in the tables.

"General commerce" comprises all the merchandise received at this port, whether for consumption or simply in transit. As it also includes the goods actually purchased by Marseilles merchants, but kept in bond until re-exported, I have given the value as calculated on the amount of "general commerce," which gives a more correct idea of the importance of trade at this port.

"Special commerce" only covers the commodities upon which duty has been paid, or that have been entered for consumption; in the returns of exports it embraces the goods of French manufacture and produce, together with foreign merchandise on which duty has been previously paid.

J. S. MARTIN, JR.,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, September 29, 1883.

Return of imports at Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Description.	Quantity.		Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	General com-merce.	Special com-merce.			
Animals, live:	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>			
Horses, mules, asses, 2,624 head.....	9,485	9,289	\$233,270	\$6,617 38	Italy, Algeria, Malta.
Horned cattle, 28,462 head.....	195,444	195,444	2,163,307	28,262 43	Algeria, Italy, Barbary States.
Sheep and goats, 447,413 head.....	220,209	220,094	4,044,915	1,662 74	Algeria, Italy, Argentine Republic.
Game and other animals.....	18,241	13,075	365,600	4,127 29	Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Algeria.
Arms and ammunition.....	3,230	87	391,165	1,960 40	Belgium, England, Roumania, Germany.
Asphaltum, bitumen, &c.....	124,763	113,508	125,560	979 97	Cuba, England, Turkey, Italy, Egypt.
Baskets and material for.....	3,735	1,567	32,412	6,008 75	Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Algeria.
Beer.....	28,445	11,363	117,380	577 73	Germany, England, Switzerland, Austria.
Beverages, n. e. s., mineral waters, &c.....	4,635	3,704	39,038		Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Austria.
Bran.....	185,097	399,764	227,107		Turkey, Russia, Roumania, Algeria.
Breadstuffs:					
Barley.....	499,638	464,831	667,507		Turkey, Russia, Roumania, Algeria, Italy.
Indian corn.....	1,253,643	1,197,272	2,005,828		Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Argentine Republic.
Indian corn meal.....	9,998	9,738	24,395		Italy, Russia, Turkey.
Oats.....	1,055,472	1,053,307	1,688,755		Turkey, Russia, Roumania, Algeria, Italy.
Wheat.....	12,623,970	9,375,252	33,876,373	520,380 95	Russia, East Indies, Turkey, United States.
Wheat flour.....	56,232	12,126	200,479	1,084 92	Italy, United States, Algeria, Austria, Spain.
All other grains.....	6,255	5,663	13,447		Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Algeria.
Macaroni and semola.....	13,475	7,946	110,867	854 07	Italy, Algeria, Spain.
All other farinaceous food, bread, &c.....	7,282	4,082	34,055	1,512 60	Italy, England, Germany, Holland, Austria.
Brooms.....	22,952	22,950	34,525		Italy, Spain, Austria.
Chestnuts.....	34,840	27,826	117,890		Italy.
Coal.....	5,540,356	1,501,281	1,125,800	17,667 21	England, Spain.
Coal coke.....	101,069	101,069	21,336	1,289 41	England.
Coal tar.....	129,276	126,458	62,672		England, United States.
Carriages, cars, wagons, &c.....	3,395	119	39,450	323 20	Belgium, Germany, England, Italy.
Cocoa.....	4,791	2,291	81,956	33,532 91	Brazil, French West Indies, South America.
Cocoa, ground and chocolate.....	701	140	22,363	1,281 33	Switzerland, Algeria, Holland, Germany.
Coffee.....	409,366	144,921	4,455,075	2,220,418 56	Brazil, Dutch-British East Indies, England.
Copper coin.....	566	10	55,310	27	England, Egypt, Italy.
Copper ore.....	33,924	33,924	300,197		Italy, Algeria, Cuba, Spain.
Copper and brass:					
Bars, sheet, rolls, &c.....	43,543	5,073	319,854	317 59	England, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Malta.
Scrap.....	20,161	19,979	363,532		Turkey, Italy, Guadeloupe, Spain, Egypt.
Manufactures of all kinds.....	2,672	347	169,492	584 54	England, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany.
Coral, ivory, mother of pearl, &c., unmanufactured.....	3,002	2,587	339,322	12 00	Algeria, Italy, East Indies, Africa.
Cordage of all description.....	13,544	5,866	115,692	3,150 68	Spain, Italy, England, Barbary States.
Cork bark.....	57,617	57,392	423,043		Algeria, Italy, Portugal, Spain.
Cork bark, manufactured.....	3,930	1,903	192,050	620 28	Spain, Algeria.

Cotton	345, 965	194, 159	4, 436, 362	21 05	Egypt, East Indies, Turkey, United States, Italy.
Twine, thread, and waste	44, 470	5, 245	1, 328, 808	20 50	England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy.
Manufactures of all description	120, 955	1, 843	6, 347, 042	15, 809 54	England, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Italy.
Drugs, chemicals, and medicinals:					
Acid (citric)	24, 751	24, 322	375, 198	.....	Italy, Greece.
Alum	17, 097	9, 580	30, 744	7 14 11	Italy, England, Germany.
Argols and tartar	64, 175	62, 369	479, 608		Spain, Italy, Greece, Algeria.
Ashes, pot and pearl	16, 095	11, 251	46, 095	6, 052 12	England, Italy, Switzerland, Germany.
Glycerine	6, 258	1, 422	58, 000	579 85	Italy, Spain, Austria.
Medicinal herbs, roots, barks, &c	49, 526	36, 499	1, 055, 380	3, 406 28	Turkey, Italy, England, Spain, Austria, East Indies.
Licorice root	32, 807	31, 349	104, 494	688 02	Turkey, Spain, Greece, Italy.
Licorice juice and paste	2, 970	2, 458	40, 263	964 28	Turkey, Italy, Spain.
Opium	1, 225	20	480, 840	469 04	Turkey, Russia.
Medicines prepared	2, 351	88	111, 558	108 63	England, Italy, Switzerland, Germany.
All other medicinals and drugs, n. e. s.	3, 201	1, 481	252, 600	569 24	England, Italy, Philippine Islands, Russia
Nitrate of potash	70, 955	69, 701	444, 632	477 05	Germany, East Indies, Holland, Italy.
Nitrate of soda	62, 268	48, 449	243, 056	.....	Peru, Chili, Italy.
All other chemicals, n. e. s.	28, 977	19, 486	453, 802	2, 862 88	England, Germany, Italy, Switzerland.
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:					
Catechu or gambier	44, 641	43, 983	308, 486	96 09	East Indies, England.
Cochineal	8, 809	8, 654	300, 231	.....	Spain, England, Barbary States.
Dividivi	17, 578	17, 578	53, 363	.....	Venezuela, United States.
Gall nuts	24, 727	20, 230	314, 597	221 50	Turkey, Egypt, China, England, Austria.
Indigo	11, 022	9, 652	1, 507, 780	98 23	British and Dutch East Indies, England, New Grenada.
Saffron	756	272	666, 350	.....	Spain, Turkey.
Sumac and other tanning barks	230, 133	229, 867	560, 324	.....	Italy, Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Cochinchina.
Dye-wood in logs	313, 707	304, 622	468, 088	25 39	Mexico, West Coast of Africa, Hayti, Turkey.
Other dyeing and tanning stuffs, raw	37, 523	35, 632	264, 070	1, 981 33	Egypt, England, East Indies, Turkey, Africa.
Other dyeing and tanning stuffs, prepared	4, 212	132	266, 039	24 57	Germany, Algeria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.
Earthen, stone, and china ware potteries	22, 873	13, 414	50, 573	224 20	Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, England.
Earthen, stone, porcelain, and china ware	21, 800	575	324, 292	1, 094 02	Germany, Switzerland, England, Italy, China.
Eggs	32, 588	32, 588	430, 972	102 40	Italy, Russia, Turkey, Barbary States.
Fancy articles:					
Articles n. e. s.	3, 014	148	988, 340	3, 988 33	China, Japan, Italy, Germany, Switzerland.
Buttons	8, 668	61	642, 722	385 27	England, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Belgium.
Toys	3, 753	225	179, 950	782 92	Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Turkey.
Feathers of all description	1, 921	1, 139	348, 690	111 60	Barbary States, China, Egypt, East Indies.
Fertilizers (animal matter only)	71, 248	68, 739	109, 518	55	Germany, England, Italy, Barbary States, Chili.
Fish:					
Cod and stockfish	49, 443	57, 659	311, 718	4, 246 49	French Fisheries, Italy, England, Norway.
In oil	11, 090	9, 141	230, 900	1, 402 41	Algeria, Spain, Italy, Russia, England.
All other, fresh, salt, and canned	15, 620	14, 176	261, 117	1, 364 62	French Fisheries, Algeria, Italy, Malta, Gibraltar.
Fruit:					
Figs	196, 156	196, 540	529, 720	800 86	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Turkey.
Nuts, almonds, filberts, &c.	111, 165	92, 540	564, 717	538 56	Turkey, Italy, Spain, Barbary States, Roumania.
Oranges and lemons	264, 697	261, 949	625, 426	35, 069 24	Spain, Algeria, Italy, Turkey, Malta.
Raisins	729, 824	643, 409	3, 918, 256	261, 677 22	Greece, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Egypt.
All other, fresh	41, 998	41, 090	242, 383	23 14	Spain, Algeria, Italy, Switzerland, Africa.
All other, dried	21, 213	18, 743	124, 458	1, 074 12	Algeria, Barbary States, Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
All other, preserved	6, 839	2, 814	101, 468	1, 935 26	Spain, East Indies, England, Greece, West Indies.
Furniture	8, 240	2, 176	161, 037	2, 077 24	Italy, Switzerland, England, Austria, Germany.
Glassware of all description	3, 577	4, 863	245, 454	1, 408 87	Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austria.

Return of imports at Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1882—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.		Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	General com merce.	Special com merce.			
	* Cwts.	Cwts.			
Gold and platina, ore and metal.....	30	.....	\$152,036	\$0 70	Germany, Switzerland, China.
Gold coin	296	287	8,774,391	30 38	Egypt, Turkey, Spain, Barbary States, England.
Gums and balsams.....	76,906	53,912	1,245,728	2,012 58	Egypt, Senegal, Turkey, East Indies, England.
Hair:					
Human.....	949	926	233,590	6 87	China, Italy, Switzerland, Cochin China.
Animal of all description	13,532	9,218	426,676	359 05	Turkey, Spain, Argentine Republic, Italy, China.
Animal manufactures.....	81	58	9,400	290 53	Austria, Italy, Turkey, East Indies, Holland.
Hats, of all description	6,793	887	2,109,164	3,819 92	China, East Indies, Italy, Switzerland, England.
Hemp and flax:					
Raw	134,719	86,145	950,127	20 52	Italy, Russia, Turkey, Spain, Philippine Islands.
Manufactures	2,077	251	193,845	792 27	Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, England, Italy.
Thread	18,283	1,070	489,857	1,569 69	Belgium, Italy, England, Germany, Switzerland.
Hides and skins, raw, salt, &c., of all kinds.....	351,639	305,226	\$10,286,742	\$3,986 89	Argentine Republic, Barbary States, East Indies, Algeria.
Hides and skins tanned and otherwise prepared.....	5,790	3,352	716,175	2,717 11	Italy, Algeria, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland.
Hoofs, horns, and bones.....	127,768	127,455	578,114	213 94	Algeria, Turkey, East Indies, Italy, Barbary States.
India rubber:					
Raw	14,355	7,896	1,027,860	57 72	East Indies, Nossi Be, China, Africa, England.
Manufactures	1,118	159	114,584	816 23	Switzerland, England, Italy, Germany.
Instruments, musical, optical, scientific.....	1,195	251	120,954	314 99	England, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, United States.
Iron:					
Ore.....	5,184,058	5,183,207	962,730	.....	Algeria, Italy, Spain, Russia, Greece.
Pig.....	129,464	104,577	143,244	16,855 92	England, Italy.
Cars, sheet, plate, &c	104,688	26,903	256,166	15,418 26	Sweden, England, Belgium, Germany, Italy.
Scrap	121,187	76,305	102,813	6,515 30	England, Algeria, Egypt, Russia, French West Indies.
Steel, bars, sheet, plate, ingots, &c	12,600	534	46,438	489 62	Austria, England.
Steel, scrap.....	717	.....	700	.....	United States.
Anchors and chains	6,219	4,358	28,595	3,185 86	England, Italy, Egypt, Spain.
Pipes.....	15,678	12,677	61,317	20,462 61	England, Germany, Belgium.
All other manufactures of iron and steel, including cutlery.....	22,205	4,548	261,245	3,650 18	England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy.
Jewelry, clocks, watches, and parts of.....	1,515	19	3,129,361	261 73	Germany, Switzerland, England, Italy, United States.
Jute and other grass	164,757	145,697	1,030,003	.....	Algeria, China, East Indies, Spain, Barbary States, England.
Jute manufactures, including bags.....	35,498	21,262	451,989	22,897 81	England, East Indies, Holland, Spain, Japan.
Lard, tallow, and grease	151,846	122,981	1,348,250	61 59	United States, Argentine Republic, Italy, Russia.
Lead:					
Ore.....	98,040	98,040	176,216	.....	Spain, Italy, Greece, Algeria.
Pig.....	342,815	342,011	1,111,335	68	Spain, Greece.
Leather, all manufactures of, including shoes.....	3,123	112	595,196	779 12	Switzerland, Germany, Italy, England, Algeria.
Machinery:					
Of all description	29,161	13,463	526,320	9,256 22	England, Germany, Italy, Belgium, United States.

Parts of	9, 245	1, 033	141, 272	919 10	England, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, United States. Spain, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Portugal, Austria. Italy, Algeria, Greece, Switzerland, Belgium. Italy, Holland, Algeria. Barbary States, China, Italy, Spain, East Indies. Italy, England, Greece, Algeria, Spain, Turkey. Switzerland, Egypt, England, Turkey, Algeria. Egypt, Russia, Austria.
Manganese.....	542, 403	536, 403	816, 622	.....	French Fisheries, Germany, England, Turkey.
Marble and alabaster, and manufactures.....	103, 751	93, 794	214, 640	2, 204 24	United States, Russia, England. United States, Switzerland.
Matches.....	4, 506	.....	149, 658	.....	England, United States, Italy, Switzerland. China, Algeria, East Indies, Turkey, Italy, Spain.
Mats and tresses.....	24, 835	17, 173	709, 288	1, 410 19	Italy, Barbary States, Spain, Turkey, Algeria, Greece.
Metals and ores, n. e. s.....	29, 125	27, 455	110, 016	422 60	West Coast of Africa, England, Portugal. East Indies, West Coast of Africa, England, Italy.
Metals manufactures of, n. e. s.....	158	40	10, 965	69 85	Egypt, Algeria, Austria.
Oil-cake kinds.....	28, 253	28, 253	32, 040	.....	.....
Oils, animal:					
Fish.....	4, 542	3, 698	40, 384	1, 090 42	.....
Mineral:					
Petroleum, crude.....	150, 092	143, 360	268, 150	245, 626 11	.....
Petroleum, refined.....	68, 043	65, 270	132, 764	160, 026 64	.....
Oils, vegetable:					
Cotton seed.....	59, 157	49, 980	434, 777	29, 399 03	.....
Essential.....	1, 294	548	281, 506	3, 989 78	.....
Olive.....	216, 739	116, 120	2, 442, 384	34, 299 46	.....
Palm.....	156, 430	72, 360	1, 240, 356	6, 983 84	.....
All other.....	22, 567	12, 885	181, 250	1, 266 09	.....
Oil seeds and nuts:					
Cotton seed.....	401, 238	401, 238	589, 486	.....	.....
Linseed.....	269, 337	266, 204	843, 667	.....	.....
Pea-nuts.....	2, 124, 682	2, 123, 643	5, 304, 426	230 06	.....
Rape seed.....	162, 716	162, 839	298, 303	13 74	.....
Sesamum.....	1, 570, 474	1, 546, 966	5, 384, 610	26 39	.....
All other.....	530, 510	521, 214	1, 692, 915	116 02	.....
Olive pulps.....	145, 028	143, 004	638, 068	.....	.....
Paints, varnishes, and colored earths.....	9, 450	5, 615	29, 557	694 20	.....
Pepper.....	42, 412	14, 609	622, 358	318, 235 80	.....
Paper, of all kinds.....	14, 329	904	\$152, 913	\$545 53	.....
Pasteboard.....	4, 499	283	31, 137	320 94	.....
Paper and pasteboard, manufactured (books, engravings, &c.).	1, 343	358	198, 620	19 92	.....
Perfumery.....	961	174	68, 425	29 97	.....
Plants, trees, herbs, and flowers.....	14, 292	13, 179	68, 175	28 38	.....
Potatoes.....	40, 159	39, 217	35, 000	.....	.....
Provisions:					
Meat, salt.....	24, 470	3, 293	325, 006	1, 272 82	.....
Meat, fresh, canned, extract.....	5, 451	4, 734	91, 875	1, 706 14	.....
Butter.....	2, 197	1, 246	25, 721	34 89	.....
Cheese.....	49, 663	17, 366	776, 325	10, 307 00	.....
Honey and milk.....	2, 016	1, 342	25, 991	210 00	.....
Rags, junk, and other waste.....	177, 166	172, 826	370, 600	.....	.....
Rattan, unmanufactured.....	15, 498	13, 040	80, 252	48	.....
Rice.....	594, 902	494, 553	2, 216, 781	8 61	.....
Rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine.....	50, 319	9, 671	93, 627	704 05	.....
Seeds:					
Canary and millet.....	72, 031	50, 919	154, 271	73	.....
Garden seeds and bays.....	40, 885	43, 687	519, 774	1, 220 83	.....

Return of imports at Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1882—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.		Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	General com-merce.	Special com-merce.			
Silk:					
Silk-worm eggs	6	3	\$7,500	.....	Turkey, Japan.
Cocoons	24,976	24,941	2,437,476	\$198 83	Turkey, Russia, China, Japan, Spain, Greece.
Floss and waste	72,490	66,662	11,918,816	1,256 88	Japan, China, Russia, Turkey, East Indies.
All other kinds of raw silk	64,491	51,421	31,508,221	506 25	China, Japan, Turkey, Italy, Spain, England.
Manufactures	3,671	1,225	2,889,786	115 59	Switzerland, China, East Indies, Germany, Belgium.
Silver:					
Ore	389	389	3,425	6 93	Algeria, Barbary States, Mexico.
Coin and bullion	2,457	1,448	4,774,388	148 34	England, Barbary States, Turkey, Spain, Senegal.
Spices, n. e. s.:					
Raw	10,684	2,891	561,752	21,749 50	England, East Indies, Holland, Mauritius, China.
Prepared	5,895	578	208,598	461 29	England, China.
Spirits:					
Alcohol	192,692	6,634	1,537,381	10,918 13	United States, Germany, Russia, Turkey.
Rum and brandy	43,757	32,729	305,469	11,299 16	West Indies, Italy, Mauritius, Turkey, Spain.
Sponges	8,407	1,781	1,366,690	6,195 62	Greece, Barbary States, Turkey.
Stones of all kinds, n. e. s., including building material.	72,618	65,678	187,991	9,941 13	Germany, England, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.
Straw and hay	45,983	45,970	54,062	.....	Algeria, Italy.
Sugar:					
Raw	1,734,418	1,609,318	9,876,975	2,132,382 84	Dutch East Indies, Réunion, West Indies, Egypt.
Refined and confectionery	50,409	29,842	342,405	2,556 44	England, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany.
Sulphur, crude and refined	559,297	558,306	758,288	.....	Italy, Spain, Egypt.
Tea	67,710	1,232	3,005,705	26,036 39	China, England, Japan, United States, East Indies.
Tin	19,034	17,656	516,130	1,376 31	Dutch East Indies, British East Indies, Egypt, Holland.
Tobacco:					
Leaf	151,814	103,190	1,488,118	530 91	Turkey, United States, Austria, Algeria, Greece, Brazil.
Manufactures of	7,495	24	388,220	7,863 47	Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, China, Turkey, Greece.
Vegetables:					
Fresh, pickled, and canned	75,930	72,953	200,283	119 30	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Spain, Greece.
Dried (beans, peas, &c.)	983,295	928,412	2,457,571	8 61	Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Egypt, Italy, Barbary States.
Vessels:					
Iron, 38,109 tons	450,106	450,106	3,500,535	14,713 83	England.
Wood, 1,360 tons	13,386	12,963	54,160	504 62	Italy, Austria, Spain, Cuba.
Wax	7,941	5,543	242,030	2,481 45	Barbary States, Turkey, Africa, China, Algeria.
Wearing apparel	619	110	3,724	673 07	Switzerland, England, Germany, Italy, Turkey.
Wine:					
Ordinary	1,130,162	1,036,357	4,290,585	228,337 78	Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Algeria.
Alcoholized (vermouth, &c.)	66,782	52,165	745,989	11,774 65	Spain, Italy, Portugal, England.

Wood:	403, 819 87, 524	403, 622 80, 319	252, 245 467, 267	11 41 1, 467 75	Italy, West Coast of Africa, Russia, United States, Turkey, Russia, Brazil, Mexico, Italy, Spain.
Cabinet.....					
Wood:					
Lumber.....	204, 996	203, 858	102, 630	101 44	Austria, United States, Italy, Russia, Norway.
Timber.....	1, 077, 520	1, 063, 051	1, 258, 974	.....	Russia, Switzerland, United States, British America, Italy.
Oak railway ties.....	752, 283	752, 283	573, 240	2 02	
Oak staves, 3,692,822 pieces.....	141, 266	138, 807	602, 780	6 95	Austria, Russia, United States, Turkey, Italy.
Oak, other.....	92, 720	85, 583	106, 304	.....	Austria, Russia, Italy, Turkey.
Oars.....	2, 826	2, 780	14, 757	.....	United States, Austria, Italy.
Staves, other than oak.....	41, 522	41, 478	101, 465	.....	Austria, Italy.
Walnut.....	16, 872	12, 303	17, 137	12 18	Russia, Turkey, Italy.
All other wood n. e. s.....	52, 502	51, 758	272, 629	49 85	Italy, Switzerland, England, Brazil.
Manufactures n. e. s.....	3, 559	1, 256	20, 207	253 88	Switzerland, Germany, Italy, England, Turkey.
Wool.....	245, 478	231, 896	3, 150, 274	2, 153 33	Turkey, Russia, Algeria, Roumania, Argentine Republic.
Wool manufactures.....	21, 587	1, 957	2, 492, 725	14, 264 21	Belgium, Germany, England, Switzerland, Turkey.
Manufactured articles n. e. s.....	13, 027	7, 011	325, 448	1, 709 76	
Unmanufactured articles n. e. s.....	15, 694	13, 495	121, 326	.....	
Total.....cwt..	49, 955, 214	40, 050, 848	247, 007, 337	6, 459, 310 17	

Return of exports at Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Description.	Quantity.		Value of general commerce.	Countries whither exported.
	General commerce.	Special commerce.		
Animals, live:	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>		
Cattle and sheep, 1,737.11 cwt.	3, 653	3, 536	\$44, 785	Algeria, South America, Italy, Malta, East Indies.
Hogs, 2,715 cwt	7, 978	7, 978	64, 572	Spain, Algeria.
Horses, mules, asses, 962 cwt.	5, 665	5, 473	206, 463	Algeria, Egypt, Italy, Barbary States, Spain.
All other and fowl	7, 919	2, 751	156, 716	Algeria, Spain, Holland, East Indies.
Arms and ammunition:				
Of all kinds	6, 478	3, 290	625, 753	Turkey, Algeria, West Coast of Africa, Italy, Barbary States.
Gunpowder	9, 838	9, 812	145, 282	Algeria, Africa, Barbary States, Brazil, Greece, South America.
Asphaltum, bitumen, &c	117, 465	109, 310	100, 498	England, Roumania, United States, Algeria, Italy, Spain.
Barrels, casks, and hogsheads.	49, 614	49, 499	86, 210	Spain, Italy, Algeria, Barbary States, Russia, Turkey.
Baskets and material for	6, 276	4, 218	94, 187	Algeria, Greece, Italy, Spain.
Beer	26, 266	11, 863	89, 150	Barbary States, Algeria, Cochin China, Spain, West Coast of Africa.
Beverages n. e. s.	6, 364	6, 303	11, 409	Italy, Algeria, Barbary States, Egypt, England.
Blacking	13, 171	13, 005	103, 257	Turkey, Italy, Roumania, Egypt, Greece, Barbary States.
Bran	97, 106	96, 710	119, 725	Spain, Italy, Algeria.
Breadstuffs:				
Indian corn	275, 023	218, 653	459, 450	Spain, Algeria, Switzerland, Italy, England.
Barley	236, 039	201, 232	327, 742	Spain, Algeria, Barbary States.
Wheat	1, 958, 362	9, 719	5, 422, 110	Spain, Algeria, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt.
Wheat flour	1, 101, 136	21, 313	4, 195, 016	Algeria, Spain, Malta, Gibraltar, Barbary States, Turkey.
All other grain	39, 442	36, 685	64, 712	Spain, Switzerland, Philippine Islands.
Semola and macaroni ...	256, 840	81, 163	1, 193, 091	Algeria, Switzerland, Argentine Republic, Germany, Spain.
All other farinaceous food n. e. s.	52, 394	42, 893	226, 942	Algeria, Barbary States, Turkey, Spain, South America.
Brooms and brushes	7, 055	6, 997	160, 143	Algeria, Egypt, Turkey, Spain.
Building material:				
Lime, cement, plaster, &c.	2, 239, 677	2, 238, 083	1, 023, 604	Algeria, Spain, Russia, Roumania, Senegal, Egypt, United States.
Bricks, and all other clay work.	1, 368, 505	1, 365, 977	566, 243	Algeria, South America, Cuba, Turkey, Italy, Russia.
All other	210, 679	200, 101	39, 800	Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Roumania, Russia.
Candles, of all kinds	54, 310	14, 352	\$1, 008, 785	Algeria, Egypt, Barbary States, Turkey, Roumania, Italy.
Carriages, cars, &c., of all kinds.	19, 475	16, 177	469, 370	Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Portugal.
Coal and coke	7, 639, 880	3, 805, 809	1, 942, 150	Ship stores, Italy, Algeria, Russia, Turkey, Barbary States.
Cocoa	1, 915	12	28, 670	Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Algeria.
Cocoa, ground and chocolate.	1, 964	917	61, 507	Algeria, Barbary States, Egypt, Russia.
Coffee	275, 580	18	3, 235, 876	Turkey, Algeria, Austria, Greece, Egypt, Roumania.
Copper:				
Ingots, bar, sheets, and brass.	21, 998	15, 036	510, 828	Italy, China, Cochin China, Turkey, Algeria, Spain.
Old	5, 485	5, 286	73, 126	Italy, England, Spain, Austria.
All manufactures of	12, 822	10, 441	1, 268, 392	Spain, Algeria, Italy, Turkey, China, Greece, Egypt.
Coin	512	47	5, 005	Greece.
Coral, ivory, mother of pearl, &c., unmanufactured.	1, 317	1, 096	189, 685	Italy, Algeria, Germany, England, Spain, Austria.
Cordage, of all description ...	22, 441	13, 096	235, 220	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Greece, Reunion, Spain.
Cork bark	3, 290	3, 047	24, 378	Russia, Greece, Barbary States, Turkey, Italy, England.
Cork bark, manufactures	3, 859	1, 833	189, 030	Italy, South America, Barbary States, England, East Indies.

Return of exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.		Value of general commerce.	Countries whither exported.
	General commerce.	Special commerce.		
Cotton:	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>		
Unmanufactured	185,824	33,909	\$1,944,964	Spain, Italy, England, Barbary States, Belgium, Greece.
Thread, twine, and waste.	30,775	3,647	1,344,235	China, Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Egypt, Japan.
Printed calico	114,405	9,311	6,501,441	China, Turkey, East Indies, Italy, Algeria, Spain.
All other manufactures of.	139,527	125,669	6,854,812	Algeria, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Barbary States, East Indies.
Drugs, chemicals, and medicinals:				
Acid, sulphuric and hydrochloric and oleic.	88,564	61,029	246,701	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Turkey, Russia, England, Germany.
All other	26,223	21,444	388,128	England, Italy, Spain, Algeria, Turkey, United States.
Argols and tartar	10,627	8,707	198,591	United States, England, Turkey, Russia, Algeria, British America.
Chloride of lime	50,510	50,172	108,898	Spain, Italy, Algeria, Turkey, Egypt.
Glycerine	15,845	10,862	144,884	United States, Holland, Germany, England, Mexico.
Medicinal herbs, roots, barks, &c.	35,829	20,648	656,838	England, Italy, United States, Spain, Algeria, South America.
Licorice root	2,844	2,758	8,668	England, United States, Holland, Italy, Algeria.
Licorice juice and paste..	5,172	4,534	65,902	England, Holland, Algeria, Switzerland.
Medicines prepared	16,895	14,636	622,176	Turkey, Algeria, United States, Greece, England, Spain.
All other medicinals and drugs n. e. s.	7,722	6,029	287,673	West Coast of Africa, United States, Spain, Algeria, England.
Nitrate of potash and of soda	18,622	2,477	86,192	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Turkey, Greece, Italy.
Opium	1,191	$\frac{1}{2}$	438,033	England, Spain, Peru.
Oxide of lead and of zinc	15,051	14,909	73,037	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Egypt, Barbary States, Turkey.
Soda and salts of	129,327	126,581	271,205	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Turkey, Barbary States, South America.
All other chemicals, n. e. s.	59,799	23,971	660,188	Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Russia, Italy, Barbary States.
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:				
Cochineal	7,446	7,285	256,765	Turkey, Russia, Algeria, Barbary States, Italy.
Gall nuts	6,564	1,973	83,702	Italy, Germany, England, Spain, Algeria, Turkey.
Garancine and madder...	1,980	1,980	12,113	United States, Italy, England, Austria.
Indigo	2,548	1,185	398,172	Italy, Spain, Barbary States, Turkey.
Saffron	634	148	591,686	Austria, East Indies, Italy, Russia, United States.
Samac and other barks ..	37,221	36,949	71,660	Greece, Algeria, England, Italy, Russia.
Dyewood in logs	62,883	54,486	93,454	Austria, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Algeria, England.
Dyewood, extract of.	7,266	4,943	97,090	Spain, Italy, Russia, Portugal, Turkey.
All other, raw	6,628	4,931	21,223	Spain, England, Algeria, Italy, Barbary States.
All other, prepared	8,832	6,399	488,618	Italy, Spain, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, China.
Earthen, stone, and china-ware: Potteries.	49,882	40,427	125,608	Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Italy, Greece, Russia, Spain.
Earthen, stone, porcelain, and china ware:	62,601	40,891	560,240	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Russia, Greece.
Articles n. e. s.	5,767	2,803	1,455,450	Algeria, England, Spain, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Russia.
Fancy articles:				
Buttons	15,044	6,401	940,408	China, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Algeria, Russia.
Toys	37,413	33,891	2,239,150	Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Greece, Egypt.

Return of exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.		Value of general commerce.	Countries whither exported.
	General commerce.	Special commerce.		
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>		
Feathers of all description...	414	41	\$227, 340	England, Spain, United States, Italy, Algeria.
Fertilizers, animal matter....	204, 641	202, 132	307, 871	Spain, French West Indies, Mauritius, Italy, England, Algeria.
Fish:				
Cod and stockfish.....	47, 364	45, 584	303, 289	Italy, Algeria, Greece, Réunion, Egypt, Turkey.
In oil	17, 241	14, 966	351, 988	Russia, England, Roumania, Algeria, Turkey, East Indies.
All other, fresh, salt. and canned.	11, 894	10, 796	88, 798	Algeria, Italy, Barbary States, Egypt, Turkey, China.
Fruit:				
Cucumbers, olives, capers.	12, 542	11, 904	303, 552	Algeria, England, Egypt, Barbary States, Italy.
Nuts, almonds, filberts, &c.	77, 428	58, 858	825, 335	United States, England, Algeria, Italy, Holland.
Raisins	42, 999	19, 567	232, 436	United States, Algeria, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, England.
All other, fresh, dried, or preserved.	29, 907	19, 089	242, 041	Italy, Algeria, United States, Germany, Switzerland.
Furniture	34, 324	38, 400	665, 181	Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, Russia, Greece.
Glass:				
Bottles	172, 648	169, 256	260, 115	South America, United States, Algeria, Barbary States, Turkey.
All other manufactures of.	92, 857	77, 314	1, 273, 410	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Barbary States, Russia.
Gold and platina, ore and metal.	235	205	1, 272, 510	East Indies, Egypt, Turkey, Barbary States, Spain, Russia.
Gold coin	282	273	9, 091, 775	Egypt, Greece, Argentine Republic, Cochin China, Spain, Italy.
Gums and balsams	30, 260	11, 579	557, 904	Spain, Italy, England, Barbary States, Algeria, Belgium.
Hair:				
Human	135	109	26, 098	Spain, England, United States.
Animal	19, 920	15, 232	289, 743	England, Turkey, Italy, United States, Austria, Spain.
Manufactures of	287	265	46, 323	Spain, Italy, Algeria, Russia, Brazil.
Hats of all kinds	8, 183	2, 618	2, 964, 058	Algeria, Greece, Turkey, Spain, South America.
Hemp and flax:				
Unmanufactured	50, 210	1, 635	353, 174	Spain, England, Russia, Algeria.
Manufactures of	21, 671	19, 830	1, 060, 592	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Austria, Barbary States.
Thread	30, 906	3, 992	529, 789	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Turkey, China.
Hides and skins:				
Raw, salt, dried of all kinds.	164, 882	98, 760	3, 241, 958	Italy, Spain, England, Turkey, Greece.
Tanned and otherwise prepared.	64, 597	61, 453	5, 952, 746	Turkey, Algeria, Italy, Greece, Spain, United States.
Hoofs, horns, and bones.....	1, 648	1, 141	6, 641	Italy, Algeria, Spain.
Ice	8, 272	8, 272	8, 272	Algeria, United States, South America, Turkey.
India rubber:				
Raw	5, 758	736	425, 765	England, United States, Algeria, Italy.
Manufactures of	2, 054	1, 092	186, 640	Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, East Indies.
Ink.....	6, 385	6, 340	125, 736	Algeria, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Barbary States, Russia.
Instruments, musical, optical, &c.	13, 441	11, 575	718, 513	Algeria, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Roumania, Japan, Egypt.
Iron:				
Ore	20, 460	19, 608	4, 245	England, Germany.
Pig and ferro manganese.	106, 156	100, 813	288, 597	United States, England, Holland, Russia, Austria.
Bar, band, scroll, &c	71, 418	17, 500	200, 800	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Cochin China, Barbary States.
Scrap	37, 785	4, 787	33, 337	Italy, Algeria, Spain, Greece.
Steel.....	59, 329	4, 225	242, 164	Senegal, Spain, Algeria, Guadeloupe, Turkey, Italy.
Steel scrap	717	.....	700	England.
Iron, manufactures of:				
Anchors and chains.....	6, 761	4, 330	33, 145	Algeria, Egypt, Italy, West Coast of Africa.
Castings, n. e. s.....	36, 186	25, 059	70, 419	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Italy, Spain, Russia.

Return of exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.		Value of general commerce.	Countries whither exported.
	General commerce.	Special commerce.		
Iron, &c.—Continued.	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>		
Hardware and locks.....	61,250	49,707	\$417,100	Algeria, Egypt, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Russia.
Household articles	33,744	24,853	171,417	Algeria, Italy, Turkey, China, Spain.
Nails, screws.....	30,867	27,100	181,563	Algeria, Egypt, Italy, Turkey, Senegal.
Manufactures of iron and steel:				
Tools	19,733	15,089	382,589	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Russia, Spain, Greece, Barbary States.
Cutlery and needles.....	6,811	5,538	450,910	Algeria, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Egypt.
All other n. e. s	15,099	4,829	141,895	Algeria, Senegal, Turkey, Italy, Spain, French West Indies.
Jewelry, clocks, watches and parts of.	6,500	5,628	4,806,849	Algeria, Spain, East Indies, Italy, China, Japan.
Jute and other grass.....	55,475	36,029	249,845	England, Italy, Russia, Greece, Spain, South America.
Manufactures of, including bags.	25,831	11,361	332,296	Turkey, Algeria, Greece, Spain, Roumania, Egypt, Switzerland.
Lard, tallow, and grease	90,440	63,260	1,007,484	Spain, Algeria, Italy, Barbary States, England, Turkey.
Lead:				
Ore	6,819	6,819	12,124	England, Italy, Algeria, Egypt, Barbary States.
Pig	94,579	94,268	1,605,570	China, Russia, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Algeria, United States.
All manufactures of	70,512	70,512	550,118	Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Roumania, East Indies, Barbary States.
Leather, all manufactures of.	26,552	20,061	7,517,644	Algeria, Argentine Republic, Egypt, Spain, Italy, Mauritius.
Machinery:				
Steam engines and boilers.	18,669	12,212	246,125	Algeria, Réunion, Spain, Turkey, Italy, Russia, Greece.
All other	42,470	32,667	592,754	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Greece, Spain, Egypt.
Parts of	43,825	31,048	481,256	Algeria, Réunion, Egypt, Spain, Turkey, Italy, Russia.
Manganese	25,687	19,687	39,147	Germany, England, United States, Belgium.
Marbles, alabaster * and manufactures of.	27,498	16,204	138,995	Algeria, Spain, United States, England, Russia, Barbary States.
Matches	10,591	6,234	381,275	Algeria, Barbary States, French West Indies, Gibraltar, Turkey.
Mats and tresses	10,241	2,541	753,206	England, Spain, Algeria, Italy, Senegal, Roumania.
Metals and ores, n. e. s	12,922	10,949	97,882	England, Spain, Germany, Turkey, Algeria, Greece.
Manufactures of n. e. s..	2,939	2,386	277,176	Algeria, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Barbary States, England.
Oil cake:				
Of pea-nut.....	385,653	385,653	415,004	Germany, French West Indies, England, Sweden.
All others	79,576	79,576	105,904	Germany, England, French West Indies, Algeria.
Oil, animal:				
Fish	1,745	992	15,946	Turkey, Algeria, Spain, Italy, Greece.
Oil, mineral:				
Petroleum and all others.	16,290	3,966	22,850	Egypt, Algeria, Italy, West Coast of Africa, Spain, Russia.
Oil, vegetable:				
Cotton seed.....	31,764	4,397	230,043	Italy, Algeria, Turkey, Holland, England.
Essential	3,070	1,950	306,143	United States, Italy, England, Spain, Algeria, Argentine Republic.
Pea-nut.....	64,284	64,284	481,376	England, Holland, Algeria, Austria, Turkey, Italy.
Cocoa-nut.....	20,096	11,264	169,592	Spain, Italy, Austria, Russia, Algeria.
Sesame	121,783	112,158	850,866	Algeria, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Holland, England, United States.

Return of exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.		Value of general commerce.	Countries whither exported.
	General commerce.	Special commerce.		
Oil, vegetable—Continued.	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>		
Olive	128,763	27,832	\$1,586,229	Algeria, French West Indies, United States, South America, Germany.
All other	61,802	51,874	462,545	Spain, Italy, Algeria, Russia, England, Germany.
Pea-nuts	39,333	38,191	\$95,097	Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Italy, Germany.
All other	35,403	24,542	105,375	Italy, Spain, United States, England, Turkey.
Paints, varnishes, &c.:				
Ocher	57,762	57,553	40,088	Russia, United States, Italy, Turkey, Germany, Austria.
Paints mixed	6,708	6,235	66,549	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Egypt, Turkey.
All other, except chemicals.	15,824	12,511	176,996	Algeria, Spain, Egypt, Turkey, Italy.
Paper and pasteboard:				
Writing paper	35,296	28,509	356,832	Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, Italy, Barbary States.
All other	80,907	77,380	828,290	Algeria, Barbary States, Turkey, Spain, Greece, Russia.
Pasteboard and manufactured.	19,842	16,047	389,775	Algeria, South America, Spain, Egypt, Barbary States, Greece.
Paper, books, engravings, albums, &c.	10,414	9,099	732,052	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Italy, England.
Pepper	22,191	9	360,723	Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, Italy, Russia, Barbary States.
Perfumery	7,713	6,930	253,026	Algeria, Turkey, United States, Egypt, Italy, Spain, England.
Plants, trees, herbs, and flowers, not medicinal.	10,323	9,361	171,668	Spain, Italy, Barbary States, Algeria, United States, England.
Potatoes	313,036	312,096	271,826	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Barbary States, Gibraltar, Malta.
Provisions:				
Meat, salt	34,705	13,051	493,847	Algeria, Spain, Barbary States, South America, Gibraltar, Malta.
Meat, fresh, canned, extract.	4,483	3,350	110,160	Barbary States, Cochin China, West Coast of Africa, Egypt.
Butter	14,960	14,023	321,418	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Barbary States, South America, Greece.
Cheese	60,590	28,181	934,951	Algeria, Peru, Egypt, Barbary States, Turkey, Roumania, Russia.
All other, n. e. s.	1,150	546	15,436	Algeria, Spain, Italy, Turkey, South America.
Rags, junk, and other waste	29,160	22,137	155,450	England, United States, Spain, Italy, Algeria, West Coast of Africa.
Rattan, unmanufactured	15,628	13,170	80,952	England, Italy, Germany.
Rice	165,343	50,077	649,890	Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Malta, Gibraltar, Barbary States, South America.
Rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine.	57,016	19,742	139,145	Russia, Italy, Algeria, Turkey, England, Egypt.
Seeds:				
Canary and millet	46,143	24,710	103,266	Spain, United States, Italy, England, Germany.
Garden and all other n. e. s.	8,044	6,567	120,100	United States, Algeria, England, Germany, Italy, Spain.
Salt	221,062	221,023	34,070	West coast of Africa, South America, Réunion, East Indies.
Silk:				
Silk-worm eggs	113	110	134,120	Roumania, Italy, Spain.
Cocoons	16,776	16,739	1,818,881	Italy, Austria, United States, Turkey.
Raw of all description	29,476	10,235	8,924,142	England, Italy, Spain, Austria, Barbary States, Turkey.
All manufactures of	3,242	797	2,648,116	East Indies, Philippine Islands, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, China.

Return of exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.		Value of general commerce.	Countries whither exported.
	General commerce.	Special commerce.		
Silver, coin	<i>Cwt.</i> 3, 762	<i>Cwt.</i> 2, 752	\$7, 361, 780	Barbary States, East Indies, Algeria, China, Italy, Eng- land.
Soap, ordinary	154, 970	152, 220	752, 246	Algeria, Mauritius, United States, Holland, Italy, Bar- bary States.
Spices, n. e. s. :				
Raw	9, 918	5	205, 712	Spain, England, Barbary States, Algeria, Italy.
Prepared	9, 513	4, 196	309, 362	Cochin China, Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Russia.
Spirits:				
Alcohol	173, 091	6, 292	1, 373, 630	Spain, West Coast of Africa, Turkey, United States, Bar- bary States.
Liqueurs	10, 798	10, 407	314, 109	Algeria, Barbary States, Egypt, Turkey, Italy, French Colo- nies.
Brandy, rum, and other ..	185, 464	168, 649	1, 114, 429	Algeria, Barbary States, Italy, Spain, West Coast of Africa, South America.
Sponges	6, 755	166	2, 232, 970	England, Spain, Algeria.
Starch	7, 926	6, 695	51, 304	Algeria, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Italy.
Stones:				
Grind and mill stones	20, 953	20, 829	87, 800	Algeria, Roumania, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Italy.
All other, n. e. s. :	132, 693	131, 555	349, 552	Italy, Germany, Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Barbary States.
Straw and hay	14, 203	14, 191	18, 760	Barbary States, Egypt, Algeria, Spain, French Colonies.
Sugar:				
Raw, moist, beet, &c.	117, 150	65, 504	719, 024	Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Barbary States, Holland, Spain.
Refined	800, 939	798, 888	6, 064, 331	Algeria, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Barbary States, Roumania.
Sirup, molasses, and con- fectionery.	27, 763	20, 754	556, 400	Algeria, Barbary States, United States, Malta, Gibraltar, Italy.
Sulphur:				
Crude	2, 211	1, 720	3, 250	Spain, Algeria, England.
Refined	132, 031	131, 433	248, 886	Algeria, Spain, England, South America, East Indies.
Tea	65, 263	62	2, 983, 832	England, Russia, Spain, Bar- bary States, Algeria.
Tin	4, 806	3, 298	137, 550	Turkey, Italy, Algeria, Spain, Barbary States, Russia.
Tobacco:				
Leaf	60, 069	22	457, 650	England, Algeria, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Germany.
Manufactured	11, 619	4, 100	562, 052	Algeria, Barbary States, Gibrat- tar, Malta, Cochin China.
Umbrellas	3, 574	3, 435	230, 010	Algeria, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Mauritius, Colombia.
Vegetables:				
Dried (beans, peas, &c.) ..	426, 854	371, 979	1, 170, 944	United States, Spain, Algeria, Italy, Barbary States, Switzer- land.
Fresh, salt, and canned ..	35, 285	32, 304	278, 614	England, Algeria, Barbary States, West Indies, Egypt, Italy.
Vessels of all kinds. 126 tons.	1, 309	887	5, 225	West Coast of Africa, Spain.
Water, mineral	49, 475	49, 217	50, 266	Egypt, Algeria, Italy, Turkey, Barbary States, Greece.
Wax	3, 529	488	97, 071	Italy, Spain, England.
Wearing apparel	13, 981	13, 472	2, 865, 630	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Spain, Roumania, Italy.
Wine:				
Ordinary	436, 109	344, 332	2, 963, 113	Barbary States, French West Indies, Egypt, United States, South America.
Vermouth, &c.	80, 983	68, 337	1, 101, 371	Chili, South America, Italy, Bar- bary States, Spain, United States.
Wood:				
Fire-wood and charcoal ..	3, 917	3, 800	1, 250	Algeria, Italy, Germany, Eng- land, West Coast of Africa.

Return of exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantities.		Value of general commerce.	Countries whither exported.
	General commerce.	Special commerce.		
Wood—Continued.	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>		
Lumber } of all sorts... }	106, 575	89, 272	\$139, 213	Algeria, Italy, Barbary States, England, West Coast of Africa.
Timber }	62, 087	48, 345	48, 810	Portugal, Algeria, Spain, Italy, Barbary States.
Veneer and cabinet.....	25, 282	6, 001	130, 076	United States, Italy, England, Switzerland, Germany, Spain.
All other, partly manufactured, staves, &c.	18, 147	9, 256	58, 956	Algeria, Spain, Italy, French West Indies, West Coast of Africa.
All manufactures of, n. e. s. :	65, 223	62, 781	372, 086	Algeria, Greece, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Barbary States.
Wool	84, 937	68, 586	1, 270, 906	United States, Italy, England, Spain.
Wool, all manufactures of....	75, 782	56, 219	10, 656, 722	Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Egypt, Japan.
Zinc	20, 359	19, 703	108, 904	Italy, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Greece.
Manufactured articles, n. e. s.	15, 527	14, 000	284, 744	
Unmanufactured articles, n. e. s.	15, 669	13, 454	78, 453	
Total	25, 460, 475	15, 674, 507	179, 803, 740	

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Return of trade between Marseilles and the United States for the year 1882.

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	General commerce.	Special commerce.	Value.	General commerce.	Special commerce.	Value.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>		<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	
Animals, live.....	15	15	\$125	103	103	\$1, 470
Arms and ammunition.....	8	1	1, 205	307	307	9, 056
Asphalt				24, 213	23, 229	22, 820
Bran (of American wheat) ..		4, 356	5, 335			
Breadstuffs:						
Indian corn	3, 984	3, 984	6, 374			
Wheat.....	1, 106, 647	1, 008, 283	3, 095, 291			
Wheat flour	14, 122	1, 295	50, 373	16	2	66
Bread, paste and other.....				2, 697	2, 135	14, 673
Building material: gypsum, cement, lime and bricks ..				60, 213	60, 213	29, 362
Coal tar.....	5, 315	5, 315	2, 565			
Cocoa and chocolate.....	28	68	480	40		729
Coffee	16, 362	10, 820	195, 887	105		2, 397
Cordage	173		1, 800	298	260	3, 385
Cork bark and manufactures ..	2	2	7	263	180	6, 155
Cotton:						
Raw and waste	10, 175	5	158, 460	30	30	166
Manufactures	14	1	567	30	30	1, 534
Drugs, chemicals, and medicinals:						
Acids.....				3, 243	2, 714	14, 456
Argols.....				4, 460	4, 149	69, 310
Glycerine				13, 045	7, 919	110, 142
Licorice root and paste.....				604	459	3, 314
Medicinal herbs, roots, &c.....	479	218	4, 871	5, 316	4, 695	66, 377
Medicines prepared.....	27		1, 130	1, 232	1, 225	20, 915
Verdigris.....				849	840	20, 985
All other	45		100	527	437	7, 602
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:						
Dividivi	2, 677	2, 677	8, 112			
Garancine				1, 282	1, 282	8, 470
Tanning barks	1, 390	1, 390	4, 025	97	97	260
Saffron				10	7	10, 640

Return of trade between Marseilles and the United States for the year 1882—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	General commerce.	Special commerce.	Value.	General commerce.	Special commerce.	Value.
Dyeing and tanning stuffs—Continued.	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>		<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	
Wood in logs	185	185	\$275	193	150	\$2,292
All other	237	398	3,373	472	468	5,117
Earthen and china ware	410		985			
Fish:						
In oil	194	185	4,784	298	244	5,760
All other	20	7	512	186	159	1,803
Fruit:						
Nuts, almonds, filberts, &c				27,057	25,529	302,401
Raisins				12,812	12,594	69,086
All other				3,267	2,107	15,568
Furniture	29		564	77	77	1,365
Glassware and bottles	6	6	10	7,051	6,876	13,689
Gums and balsams	87	42	1,857	86	86	1,122
Grass, hemp, jute &c,	897	897	5,715	247	207	1,495
Manufacturers of				547	215	22,177
Hair:						
Human				27	27	9,295
Cattle				253	253	2,158
Hats of all kinds				207		68,600
Hides and skins:						
Raw, salt and dried	3,939	3,141	73,598	9,057	7,849	234,155
Tanned				2,626	2,626	199,432
India rubber and manufactures	2		185	1,774	188	131,235
Instruments of all kinds	109		12,880	19	19	4,775
Iron and steel:						
Ferro manganese				39,544	39,544	\$140,903
Cars				237	37	600
Scrap steel	717		700			
Manufacturers of	666	227	9,750	968	379	4,484
Jewelry, watches, clocks and parts of	22	2	11,867	8		777,150
Lard, tallow, and grease	82,821	78,078	8,833	196	196	2,985
Lead and manufactures				2,037	2,037	8,956
Machinery and parts of	8,553	4,524	50,458	113	88	2,000
Manganese				1,091	1,091	1,662
Marble				5,059	4,051	10,020
Metals and man; not elsewhere specified	52	17	2,797	20	16	1,197
Oil, mineral:						
Petroleum, crude	142,445	139,286	248,611			
Petroleum, refined	67,788	65,237	130,945	101	20	168
Oil, vegetable:						
Cotton seed	18,541	16,850	141,280			
Essential	14	14	2,800	1,152	1,152	84,282
Olive				12,105	3,274	184,474
Sesame	146		1,036	4,088	4,088	38,787
All other				909	486	7,399
Oil seeds and nuts	18	18	630	1,750	1,750	4,830
Paints, varnish, ocher, &c	20		600	11,859	11,859	12,284
Paper, pasteboard, books, &c	442	3	4,247	41	10	3,379
Perfumery	133	1	4,050	816	814	31,936
Plants, trees, flowers, &c	361	361	3,362	633	633	8,200
Potatoes				1,001	883	915
Provisions:						
Meat, salt	13,913	92	179,852	1,381	192	19,358
Meat, fresh and canned	3,652	4,087	55,315	156	156	3,570
Other			5	496	374	8,088
Rags and junk				5,338	1,280	21,555
Rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine	39,701	2,030	77,472	71	71	104
Salt				2,122	2,120	332
Seeds:						
Canary and millet				2,598	2,598	6,536
Garden	1,165	1,165	40,095	2,571	2,571	37,680
Sugar, refined, raw, and confectionery				1,878	223	32,400
Silk:						
Raw	61	61	9,624	249	173	111,850
Cocoons				718	718	77,460
Silver, coin			1,540			
Soap, ordinary				18,338	16,758	71,318
Spirits:						
Alcohol	124,112	2	983,340	17,168	197	129,200
Brandy, rum, liqueurs		2	15	1,051	1,125	18,452

Return of trade between Marseilles and the United States for the year 1882—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	General commerce.	Special commerce.	Value.	General commerce.	Special commerce.	Value.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>		<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	
Sponges.....				15	15	\$2,432
Stones of all kinds, n. e. s. . .	85	85	\$330	563	563	5,292
Sulphur, refined and crude..				3,244	1,653	4,437
Tea.....	156		7,940			
Tobacco:						
Leaf.....	34,707	38,437	352,625			
Manufactured.....	23		1,154	72		3,470
Vegetables:						
Dried (beans).....				202,974	201,190	567,244
Fresh and canned.....				225	196	1,254
Wax.....	71		2,168			
Wine:						
Ordinary.....	1	1	8	21,824	13,306	\$100,724
Vermouth.....				4,410	4,042	55,008
Vinegar, beer, mineral water, and other bev- erages.....				357	360	734
Wood:						
Fire-wood.....	354	315	100			
Cabinet.....	1,143	131	4,008	15,743	15,374	72,692
Lumber.....	16,555	16,555	8,410	315	315	400
Timber.....	217,421	203,641	254,035	14	14	77
Oars.....	1,383	1,383	6,743			
Staves (oak).....	3,909	3,142	16,171			
All manufactures of.....	278	178	1,144	113	104	661
Wool.....				53,618	51,356	708,172
Manufactured articles n. e. s.	163	10	3,675	153	131	3,975
Unmanufactured articles n. e. s.....	2,551	1,807	15,308	1,186	1,175	11,508
Total.....	1,951,721	1,621,033	7,172,989	625,925	560,945	4,918,463

NAVIGATOR.

Navigation at the port of Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1882.

[illegible]

Navigation at the port of Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1882—Continued.

From or to—	Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.									
		Steamers.			Sailing vessels.			Steamers.			Sailing vessels.						
		Cargoes.		Ballast.	Cargoes.		Ballast.	Cargoes.		Ballast.	Cargoes.		Ballast.				
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.				
Great Britain—Continued ...	Russian.....					3	1,499										
	Swedish.....					1	816										
	Total.....	218	204,165			101	32,821			319	236,986			73	70,167	30	40,506
	Austrian.....																
British Possessions in the Mediterranean (Malta, Gibraltar).	British.....					1	133			1	133					24	22,857
	French.....	30	31,410			1	1,049			31	32,459			16	15,060		
	German.....															1	
	Greek.....					1	94			1	94						
Italian.....					1	362			1	362							
Turkish.....																	
Total.....		30	31,410			4	1,638			34	33,048			16	15,060	25	23,670
Greece.....	Austrian.....					5	678			5	678						
	British.....	4	3,348							4	3,348					8	8,495
	French.....	3	770	1	905					4	1,675			3	3,060	1	722
	German.....					1	75			1	75						
Greek.....	2	388			52	8,515			54	8,903			2	452	1	194	
Italian.....					4	497			4	497							
Norwegian.....		1	403							1	403						
Total.....		10	4,909	1	905	62	9,765			73	15,579			5	3,512	10	9,411
Holland.....	British.....																
	Dutch.....	18	28,162			1	353			19	28,515			30	52,414	1	1,246
	Total.....	18	28,162			1	353			19	28,515			31	53,660	1	1,247
	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
British.....	1	250	5	3,291	2	609	1	409	9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686	
Danish.....																	
Total.....		18	28,162			1	353			19	28,515			31	53,660	1	1,247
Italy.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
	British.....					2	609			9	4,559			17	15,051	40	43,686
	Danish.....																
	Total.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		
Total.....	Austrian.....					6	2,028			6	2,028			1	816		

Dutch	2	1, 259	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	225, 384
French	279	149, 597	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	310	170, 529	3	2, 361	2	2, 208	1	750	2	6	6	5, 319
German	47	24, 648	14, 128	788	98, 027	2	378	851	135, 181	110	86, 038	28	23, 784	421	42, 084	260	41, 288	819	2, 323
Greek	47	24, 648	14, 128	788	98, 027	2	378	851	135, 181	110	86, 038	28	23, 784	421	42, 084	260	41, 288	819	193, 194
Italian	47	24, 648	14, 128	788	98, 027	2	378	851	135, 181	110	86, 038	28	23, 784	421	42, 084	260	41, 288	819	6, 246
Norwegian	47	24, 648	14, 128	788	98, 027	2	378	851	135, 181	110	86, 038	28	23, 784	421	42, 084	260	41, 288	819	2, 889
Russian	47	24, 648	14, 128	788	98, 027	2	378	851	135, 181	110	86, 038	28	23, 784	421	42, 084	260	41, 288	819	2, 104
Spanish	47	24, 648	14, 128	788	98, 027	2	378	851	135, 181	110	86, 038	28	23, 784	421	42, 084	260	41, 288	819	1, 951
Swedish	47	24, 648	14, 128	788	98, 027	2	378	851	135, 181	110	86, 038	28	23, 784	421	42, 084	260	41, 288	819	509, 326
Total	330	176, 569	32, 27, 976	812	108, 328	2, 411	841, 18	5315, 357	576	290, 793	122	107, 729	453	50, 208	305	60, 596	1, 456	509, 326	
Norwegian	2	1, 259	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	1, 546
Austrian	2	1, 259	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	1, 157
Dutch	2	1, 259	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	1, 579
French	2	1, 259	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	1, 135
German	2	1, 259	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	1, 787
Greek	2	1, 259	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	1, 251
Italian	2	1, 259	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	7
Norwegian	2	1, 259	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	2, 139
Portuguese	2	1, 259	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	3
Spanish	2	1, 259	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	1, 240
Total	1	187	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	686
Austrian	20	15, 246	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	5, 974
British	21	22, 397	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	8, 075
French	21	22, 397	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	20, 757
German	21	22, 397	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	13, 195
Greek	21	22, 397	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	36
Italian	21	22, 397	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	3
Norwegian	21	22, 397	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	1, 143
Russian	21	22, 397	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	1, 275
Total	47	41, 385	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	44, 242
Austrian	4	1, 887	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	
British	4	1, 887	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	
French	4	1, 887	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	
German	4	1, 887	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	
Italian	4	1, 887	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	
Norwegian	4	1, 887	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	
Russian	4	1, 887	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	
Swedish	4	1, 887	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	
Total	42	18, 107	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	1, 935
Austrian	20	8, 033	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	704
Belgian	20	8, 033	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	
British	20	8, 033	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	17
French	20	8, 033	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	16, 317
German	20	8, 033	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	117, 052
Total	6	3, 673	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	2
Russia: Black Sea	6	3, 673	12, 415	14	7, 218	5	1, 017	2	1, 259	444	184, 991	52	38, 051	13	1, 831	2	511	511	1, 088

[illegible]

China.....	26	60, 305																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Norwegian	1	235	1	295
Total	3	806	3	806
French	1	374	1	374
Austrian	2	538	2	538
French	1	270	1	270
Italian	3	671	3	671
Norwegian	2	531	2	531
Total	8	2,010	8	2,010
British	1	740	1	740
French	3	4,025	3	4,025
Total	4	4,765	4	4,765
Swedish	1	345	1	345
Austrian	2	703	2	703
German	1	184	1	184
Italian	1	413	1	413
Total	3	887	3	887
British	1	280	1	280
Italian	1	108	1	108
Norwegian	2	1,121	2	1,121
Total	4	1,509	4	1,509
American	2	540	2	540
Austrian	2	793	2	793
British	2	524	2	524
Danish	2	1,003	2	1,003
French	1	243	1	243
Greek	8	2,990	8	2,990
Italian	8	3,442	8	3,442
Norwegian	1	269	1	269
Spanish	2	800	2	800
Swedish	2810,604	4	1,407	12,011
Total	32	12,011	32	12,011
Austrian	2	900	2	900
British	1	409	1	409
French	5	3,815	5	3,815
German	3	990	3	990

[illegible]

Navigation at the port of Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1882—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.			Sailing vessels.			Steamers.			Sailing vessels.		
	Cargoes.		Ballast.		Total.		Cargoes.		Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
American.....	5	4,079	2	540	2	540	2	540	2	924	4	1,464
Austrian.....	3	2,828	161	54,173	167	58,578	4	3,263	93	29,109	161	57,805
Belgian.....	459	454,055	62	35,124	536	500,055	1	567	1	567	5	4,509
British.....	1	9,096	7	1,624	8	2,530	109	99,873	24	13,202	524	500,274
Danish.....	49	83,351	2	627	51	83,978	46	78,184	2	470	5	1,268
Dutch.....	1,786	1,587,790	278	89,530	2,103	1,705,980	2	1,247	2	1,787	50	81,571
French.....	31	25,917	38	12,354	69	38,271	2,173	1,764,718	101	72,769	2,475	1,903,714
German.....	26	18,470	279	66,171	305	84,641	32	26,200	11	8,636	88	50,301
Greek.....	254	233,176	1,132	210,513	1,405	456,524	11	6,954	16	11,278	345	97,491
Italian.....	4	4,039	80	33,144	88	38,248	271	230,896	29	24,724	1,473	485,312
Norwegian.....	1	187	1	228	2	415	2	770	3	2,686	88	38,155
Portuguese.....	6	5,133	23	9,947	29	15,080	1	187	2	499	3	686
Russian.....	126	64,226	257	19,536	412	93,459	5	2,658	2	3,506	31	15,578
Spanish.....	3	1,505	17	7,273	21	9,514	273	130,912	6	5,514	542	156,263
Swedish.....	1	736	1	80	2	80	5	2,774	1	80	20	9,720
Tunisian.....	1	1,175	7	1,175	8	1,175	1	80	1	80	1	80
Turkish.....	1	1,175	7	1,175	8	1,175	1	80	1	80	4	785
Total.....	2,754	2,485,662	2,347	542,039	5,209	3,091,896	2,933	2,345,956	520	492,188	1,493	3,404,976
From or to—	50	39,089	1	816	113	61,184	61	43,273	1	758	16	4,970
Austria.....	4	1,504	4	1,504	4	1,504	37	27,942	11	4,649	33	11,479
Denmark.....	24	20,069	2	941	25	21,010	73	70,167	30	40,506	1	75
Germany.....	218	204,165	101	32,821	319	236,986	16	15,060	35	23,670	8	4,235
Great Britain.....	30	31,410	4	1,638	34	33,048	5	3,512	10	9,411	22	7,010
British Possessions in the Mediterranean.....	10	4,909	62	9,765	73	15,579	5	53,660	1	1,247	8	1,801
Greece.....	18	28,162	1	353	19	28,515	31	290,793	122	107,729	38	8,108
Holland.....	330	176,569	812	108,328	1,185	315,357	576	290,793	122	107,729	1	1,513
Italy.....	1	187	2	900	2	900	2	766	10	2,889	305	60,596
Norway.....	1	187	2	900	2	900	2	766	10	2,889	5	1,546
Portugal.....	1	187	2	900	2	900	2	766	10	2,889	6	2,319

Roumania	47	41,385	.....	44	11,812	.....	91	53,197	25	24,945	12	11,610	25	5,964	7	1,713	69	44,232
Russia, Baltic Sea .....	.....	.....	.....	42	18,107	.....	42	18,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,935	4	1,935
Russia, Black Sea	231	241,585	.....	195	70,828	.....	426	312,413	90	124,174	29	26,917	67	18,474	97	29,859	283	199,424
Spain	223	118,805	22	342	35,293	22	609	175,514	392	205,935	94	83,550	188	22,031	182	38,789	856	350,305
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	33	13,191	.....	33	13,191	4	2,241	.....	.....	1	130	1	3,703	6	3,074
Turkey	118	112,432	2	137	33,784	.....	257	148,498	150	158,023	105	91,545	83	22,588	74	31,182	412	303,338
	1,300	1,018,762	58	1,844	360,826	34	3,236	1,435,597	1,462	1,020,491	429	396,963	903	144,561	753	193,242	3,547	1,755,257
Barbary States	92	74,592	3	26	3,490	1	122	80,016	213	209,208	5	5,977	59	9,683	14	5,567	291	230,434
British Africa	24	15,451	1	54	22,258	.....	79	37,754	18	14,817	.....	.....	33	11,178	8	2,877	59	28,872
Egypt	126	146,289	1	7	2,082	1	135	150,346	96	108,153	10	11,970	21	5,750	.....	.....	127	125,873
West Coast of Africa .....	.....	.....	1	43	14,687	.....	44	14,817	1	665	.....	.....	1	4,688	5	1,745	17	7,098
Maauritius .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6,186	.....	.....	2	885	.....	.....	5	7,071
Other countries in Africa	2	1,986	1	18	5,190	.....	21	7,328	3	2,913	.....	.....	13	4,278	.....	.....	16	7,191
	244	238,318	7	148	47,707	2	401	290,241	334	341,942	15	17,947	139	36,461	27	10,189	515	406,539
The East } British	149	296,963	.....	11	6,750	.....	160	213,713	18	33,765	30	38,027	3	5,410	.....	.....	51	77,202
Indies. } Dutch	51	82,188	.....	18	10,774	.....	69	92,962	16	27,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	27,503
China	26	60,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	60,305	29	64,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	54,484
Australia	1	1,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,596	.....	.....	1	665	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	665
Oceania .....	.....	.....	.....	2	665	.....	2	665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	227	351,052	.....	31	18,189	.....	258	369,241	63	125,752	31	38,692	3	5,410	.....	.....	97	169,854
United States	44	68,852	.....	53	32,708	.....	97	101,560	40	62,268	5	6,766	26	14,675	29	16,457	100	100,166
United States, San Francisco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	981
Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	34	10,191	.....	34	10,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4,030	.....	.....	15	4,030
British America .....	.....	.....	.....	17	9,494	.....	17	9,494	2	2,324	2	1,916	.....	.....	10	8,979	14	13,219
Argentine Republic	41	70,871	.....	13	4,800	.....	54	75,671	25	49,924	.....	.....	42	16,473	.....	.....	67	66,397
Bolivia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	491	.....	1	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	1	1,395	.....	3	530	.....	4	1,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	6,045	4	2,057	24	8,102
Chili .....	.....	.....	.....	2	807	.....	2	807	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,353	.....	.....	4	1,353
Ecuador .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	806	.....	.....	3	806
Guatemala .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	374	.....	.....	1	374
Hayti .....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,121	.....	4	1,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,010	.....	.....	8	2,010
New Granada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,765
Peru .....	.....	.....	.....	1	345	.....	1	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port of Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	1	413	.....	1	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	527	1	360	3	887
St. Thomas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	388	2	1,121	4	1,509
Spanish America	1	1,029	.....	14	3,176	.....	15	4,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	10,604	4	1,407	32	12,011
Uruguay .....	.....	.....	.....	2	892	.....	2	892	1	1,984	.....	.....	17	6,699	.....	.....	18	8,683
Venezuela .....	.....	.....	.....	11	2,276	.....	11	2,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2,002	.....	.....	9	2,002
Total	87	142,147	.....	156	67,244	.....	243	209,391	72	121,265	7	8,682	180	66,967	50	30,381	309	227,295
Algeria	865	704,311	4	12	1,572	2	883	709,235	990	719,481	37	28,293	118	17,610	12	3,908	1,157	769,293
Réunion	5	6,153	.....	12	5,555	.....	17	11,708	3	5,187	.....	.....	9	4,868	.....	.....	12	10,055
Martinique .....	.....	.....	1	24	7,877	.....	25	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	8,374	1	342	29	8,716
Guadeloupe	1	555	.....	36	9,977	.....	37	10,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	6,872	1	275	23	7,147
Senegal	14	13,216	.....	56	18,039	.....	70	31,255	7	6,611	.....	.....	67	23,195	9	3,581	83	33,387

Navigation at the port of Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.														
	Steamers.			Sailing vessels.			Total.			Steamers.			Sailing vessels.			Total.					
	Cargoes.		Ballast.	Cargoes.		Ballast.	Cargoes.		Ballast.	Cargoes.		Ballast.	Cargoes.		Ballast.	Cargoes.		Ballast.	Total.		
	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Nossi-Bé.....	1	708								1	708										
Pondicherry.....	10	10,435								10	10,435										
New Caledonia.....																					
Saigon.....																					
French fisheries.....																					
Guiana.....																					
	896	735,378	5	3,096	168	48,073	2	879	1,071	787,426	1,002	736,506	38	29,904	268	67,062	43	12,559	1,351	846,031	
Europe.....	1,300	1,018,767	58	51,621	1,844	360,826	34	4,383	3,236	1,435,597	1,462	1,020,491	429	396,963	903	144,561	753	193,242	3,547	1,755,257	
Africa.....	244	238,318	7	3,173	148	47,707	2	1,043	401	290,241	334	341,942	15	17,947	139	36,461	27	10,181	515	406,539	
Asia and Australasia.....	227	351,052			31	18,189			258	369,241	63	125,752	31	38,692	3	5,410			97	169,854	
America.....	87	142,147			156	67,244			243	209,391	72	121,265	7	8,682	480	66,967	50	30,381	309	227,295	
French colonies.....	896	735,378	5	3,096	168	48,073	2	879	1,071	787,426	1,002	736,506	38	29,904	268	67,062	43	12,559	1,351	846,031	
	2,754	2,485,662	70	57,890	2,347	542,039	38	6,305	5,209	3,091,896	2,933	2,345,956	520	492,188	1,493	320,461	873	246,371	5,819	3,404,976	
French.....	1,406	538,941	53	18,601	2,172	163,411	90	20,314	3,721	741,267		(*)	(*)	(*)	2,327	425,763	1,120	84,061	3,347	509,824	
Foreign.....	56	15,391	2	165					58	15,546					39	8,637			39	8,637	
Total.....	4,216	3,039,994	125	76,656	4,519	705,450	128	26,619	8,988	3,348,719									9,205	3,923,437	

* Steamers and sailing vessels together.

N. B.—The French and foreign vessels from or to French ports are not included in the above table.

NANTES.

Report, by Consul Wilson, on the trade and commerce of Nantes for the year 1882.

I have the honor to inclose my report on the trade and commerce of Nantes for the year 1882. It is taken principally from the annual report made by the chamber of commerce. The tardiness of this report may be explained thus: the chamber of commerce does not distribute its reports until August.

I exercised my leave of absence during September, and have completed this as soon after my return as practicable.

I might have made this report in greater detail, but I have deemed it useless, for instance, to state as it is furnished to me the commerce, exportation, in kilograms, of lumber for building purposes, of ready-made clothing, of furniture, &c.

I am the better satisfied to do this, because in due course will appear, issued by the Government, the "Tableau Générale" of the commerce of the entire country, wherein it will be stated, or given in *value* instead of *weight*, and thus be of some benefit and give some understanding of the subject to the reader.

SUGAR REFINERIES.

This trade has been of great importance to Nantes. There are extensive refineries and large importations.

There were imported in 1882—

	Kilograms.
From foreign countries	6, 431, 099
Colonial	28, 641, 593
Total	35, 072, 692
Against in 1881	33, 850, 754
Increase	1, 221, 938

The domestic product last year was—

	Kilograms.
1881	6, 733, 298
1882	5, 882, 505
Decrease	850, 793

The consumption was—

	Kilograms.
1882	44, 827, 205
1881	38, 857, 398
Increase	5, 969, 807

The exportation was—

	Kilograms.
1881	8, 708, 805
1882	4, 260, 935
Decrease (more than one-half)	4, 447, 870

No fault or neglect on the part of the Nantais in this behalf is acknowledged by them. They attribute it to the system which they say prevails in other countries of favoritism to the refiners by a régime of prizes or

subsidies established by the Governments which gives to them an advantage over the refineries of France, and renders the latter unable to compete successfully.

SHIP-BUILDING

has improved under the application of the law of January 29, 1881, giving subsidy prizes for the building and running of ships. I refer to my dispatch No. 17, January 17, 1882, for a detailed statement. It reports the increase from 3,009 tons in 1881 to 16,048 tons in 1882. The average tonnage was, in 1881, 27 ; in 1882, 200 tons.

The shipping of the mouth of the Loire has decreased during 1882, by 56 vessels and 10,528 tons.

It was, December 21, 1882—

	Tons.
Nantes, 493 vessels	83, 212
St. Nazaire, 86 vessels.....	23, 563
Total, 579 vessels.....	106, 775

METALS.

This business seems to have improved during 1882. The import and export are as follows :

	Importations.	Exportations.
Cast iron kilograms..	30, 790, 746	.....
Iron ore.....do....	49, 098, 710	8, 356, 600
Lead and ore.....do....	17, 573, 157	.....
Tin.....do....	272, 583	.....
Copper.....do....	502, 520	.....
Zinc.....do....	640, 250	52, 109
Iron.....do....	8, 394, 736	943, 061

The iron forges and foundries at Basse Indre have increased their production by 775,000 kilograms, from 7,774,000 in 1881, to 8,549,000 in 1882.

The foundries at Couëron of lead, copper, and zinc also report an improvement. They have taken on fifty more workmen.

The manufacture of agricultural implements has not improved, though the exportation has, slightly. Complaint is made against the competition of England and fault found with the reductions made in France by the tariff of 1881.

COTTON AND WOOL.

These manufactures diminish year by year. Twenty years ago there were some ten cotton mills here in prosperous activity ; now there are two or three insignificant affairs. The chamber of commerce in the report before me admit their inability to compete with other sections.

The commerce has been as follows :

	Importations.	Exportations.
Cotton and wool.....kilograms..	536, 756	.....
Cotton cloth.....do....	1, 242, 114	2, 283, 104
Woolen cloth.....do....	95, 299	445, 340

HIDES AND LEATHER.

They report a "*fâcheuse situation*." They allege that their colonies in the Antilles are virtually closed to their commerce because of the proximity of the United States, and the want of a distinguishing tariff between its products and those of France.

"While there shall be maintained a régime so prejudicial to our interest," say they, "it is evident that the crisis will be prolonged, and the day not far distant when the Antilles will be entirely served by American articles imported under the American flag."

Importations.....	Kilograms. 191,246
Exportations:	
Dressed hides, leather	114,186
Manufactured leather	246,970
	361,156

SOAP AND OIL.

These articles have been satisfactorily active. The factory at Chantenay has been greatly enlarged, and its manufacture increased to 2,500,000 kilograms. The cheaper kinds of soap enter more and more into daily consumption. The sale of oil for sardines, &c., has greatly diminished.

The commerce stands thus:

Importations:	Kilograms.
Olive oil.....	937,730
Oil of palm and cocoa.....	273,679
Exportations:	
Oil of olive	179,166
Oil seeds of all kinds.....	387,920
Soap.....	90,396

PRESERVED FISH AND VEGETABLES.

The general results of 1882 were favorable to these industries. The wet season of 1882 (it was wretchedly wet) was favorable to the vegetables. About three millions of small peas were received at the factories of Nantes. Sardines were more abundant than for two years past.

The exportations were, of vegetables (preserved), 650,281 kilograms; of fish (preserved), 3,174,463 kilograms.

Rice.—The establishment at Chantenay manufactured or consumed in manufacturing no less than 6,000,000 kilograms, which was a diminution of 1,000,000 kilograms from that of last year. It seems to have consumed the entire importation.

Salt.—Is made here in the manner described by the United States consul at Turks Island in a late report. It is mostly for home consumption. The wet weather of 1882 was unfavorable; indeed, it was so wet that nothing (except the men) ever got dry.

Hemp and rope.—Improvement in shipbuilding naturally produced a corresponding improvement in the hemp and rope trade.

Manufactured 365,000 kilograms tarred hemp rope, 60,000 kilograms galvanized iron, 20,000 kilograms manila rope.

Grain and flour.—The importation for 1882 shows 54,204,804 kilograms—an increase of 4,000,000; of this, 45,154,153 was imported from the United States. The mode in detail, cost, &c., of importation was given by me in my dispatch Consular Report 31, page 24.

Wood and coal.—Wood for heating purposes, charcoal, &c., is furnished by the country; but all, or nearly all, used in construction of buildings, ships, furniture, &c., has to be imported. The importation for 1882 was 63,000,000 kilograms, of which the United States furnished 5,000,000.

The situation of France, and possibly all European countries, should be a warning to the United States to preserve its forests. It would be nothing short of a national calamity if the United States was so reduced as to require any considerable importation of wood for ordinary consumption.

Coal was imported, entirely from England and Belgium, to the amount of 527,515,279 kilograms.

Navigation and commerce.—There entered at the mouth of the Loire in 1882, 2,786 vessels, in cargo, bearing 716,880 tons; in ballast 334 vessels, 22,296 tons.

There departed 1,697 vessels, 260,670 tons cargo; and 1,684 vessels, 475,128 tons in ballast.

Foreign flags carried 53 per cent. of the trade; in 1881 they carried but 47 per cent.

The increase over 1881 was 14,000 tons for the French flag, and 91,000 tons for foreign flags.

The United States figures in this table with 7 ships and 8,501 tons.

The commerce with the United States stands as follows: Entries, 386 vessels carrying cargo of 32,824 tons; by actual weight it was much more, being 50,508 tons; departures, 12 vessels, 10,016 tons.

Petroleum:	Kilograms.
Crude	6,915
Refined	334,915
Total	341,830

Wine.—Only common wine, for use by working classes, is made in the valley of the Loire. It is all consumed in the neighborhood. The better class of wine is brought from elsewhere. There is some exportation of the champagne wine of Saumur to the United States, but not extensive.

Garden seeds.—Next to sardines, garden seeds occupy the highest place in the exportations from this district to the United States.

GENERAL PROSPECTS OF COMMERCE.

I cannot say truthfully that they are bright. I do not care to discuss, expose, or search for the causes, as they might appear in the habits or history of the people or the nation.

Two facts I mention as particular and local. One, the occupation of the entire length of the river front by the railway. If this were nothing but laid rails over which cars could run it might do no harm; but, for safety to the passers by, they have fenced the track with an iron fence, with sliding gates at crossings, which gates are closed when trains pass or are in sight. It is useless to enlarge upon this as a detriment, separating, cutting off as it does, the quays from the city—the heart from the members. The other, the city is 40 miles from the mouth of the river (Loire). The channel has been allowed to fill with sand and gravel until now 14 feet is the regulation depth—too shallow for ocean commerce.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

I have rendered to the consul-general the annual report of merchandise exported from Nantes to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1882 and 1883; but, to make this complete, I give here

with the report of the commerce with the United States for the calendar year 1882 :

Importations from the United States for 1882.

Grain, principally wheat	kilograms..	45, 154, 153
Wood, lumber, for building	do.....	4, 994, 000
Cane sugar		9, 139
Coffee		5, 466
Petroleum :		
Crude		6, 915
Refined		334, 915
		341, 830
Empty barrels	number..	300
Rum and "tafia"	liters..	3, 851

Exportations to the United States.

Boots, shoes, and leather	\$1, 544 32
Ores, iron	3, 968 60
Paints, bone black	6, 590 67
Preserved fruit, vegetables, sardines	182, 192 68
Seeds, garden	71, 840 61
Wine	10, 819 97
	276, 956 85

THOMAS WILSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nantes, October 26, 1883.

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NICE.

Report by Consul Meshor on the commerce and trade of Nice for the year 1882.

Tabular statements.—The accompanying tables show the exports, imports, duties, and navigation at the port of Nice for the year 1882. The figures show no material alteration from those of the preceding year.

Movement of travelers.—By a record kept at the railway station it appears that there have been 1,214,916 arrivals during the year, more than three-quarters of which were during the winter months.

Nice as a winter resort.—These figures suggest both the importance of Nice as a winter resort and the occupation of most of the inhabitants, for, excepting the laborious peasantry who still work the hard soil with the rude implements of long-past generations, the main industries are such as contribute to the pleasure or gratify the taste of visitors from all nationalities.

Industries.—Chief among these industries are the making of artistic pottery, of which there are manufactories at Nice, Valauris, and Mentone; of mosaics in wood and various carved wooden ornaments, for which the groves of olive, fig, orange, and walnut afford abundant material; and of toilet articles and perfumery, for the production of which the profusion of roses, jasmine, violets, tuberose, orange and lemon blossoms, rose geraniums, cassia, mignonette, lavender, rosemary, and thyme, many of them growing wild in the valleys and on the hillsides, furnishes an almost endless supply.

Value of products.—The value of the pottery product is about \$80,000 a year; of the carved wood and mosaics about \$25,000; and of the perfumery manufacture about \$2,000,000. Considerable of each of these products finds its way to the United States, the perfumery being usually sent in the form of pomades and oils, to be used in our own manufactories of perfumery at various points in the Union.

The flower oils and pomade are made by pressure, and the essential oils by distillation. On an average about 1,000 pounds of flowers yield one pound of essential oil.

Source of income.—The chief source of income to the peasants are the olive groves. It is calculated that there are about 1,000,000 olive trees in the vicinity of Nice, the oil product being estimated at \$2,700,000.

Silk culture.—The mulberry tree also flourishes here, and the manufacture of silk is carried on on a small scale, principally in private families. During the year about 100,000 pounds of cocoons have been produced in this district, valued at \$55,000.

Agriculture.—The agriculture of the district is of minor consequence, but it represents the expenditure of much manual labor. The terraces on which the small crops of wheat, rye, maize, oats, barley, hemp, and tobacco are grown, are made with great toil, and evince much plodding industry on the part of the people.

Nature of land.—This district is essentially mountainous, and the mountains have so encroached upon the lowlands that all the tillable hillsides and valleys combined hardly equal the laboriously formed terraces of the peasantry.

Agricultural products.—Not enough wheat or corn is grown in the district for home consumption, and the importation of the former grain the past year, principally from Russia and Italy, has amounted to about 15,772 tons.

Tobacco.—There is an extensive tobacco manufactory at Nice, in which large quantities of cigars, cigarettes, and snuff are produced, but the quality is inferior. This is especially true of the tobacco grown in the consular district. The native product is usually mixed with an imported article.

Mines.—There is believed to be considerable mineral wealth in this department, but the mines are undeveloped, except by a few foreign operators, principally English. The following table shows the nature of the mines, the number of workmen, and the value of the annual produce:

Mine.	Men employed.	Product.
Copper	120	\$35,000
Lead	25	8,700
Manganese	28	20,000
Lignite	15	7,500

Forests.—The forests of this department cover an area of only 125,000 acres, so that wood for building and fuel is very scarce. The Government is encouraging the planting of forests, and with noticeable success.

Fuel.—To supply the deficiency of fuel, about 10,000 tons of coal have been brought from England the past year, and one small cargo of wood from the United States.

Income from winter guests.—As already intimated, the principal revenue of the district is derived from the winter guests, of whom about 25,000 reside at Nice and its vicinity during the winter, paying into the cities of Cannes, Nice, and Mentone about \$25,000,000.

American goods.—This naturally creates a demand for American goods, especially eatables, a demand that is recognized and met by two or three English grocers, who annually bring out, by way of Marseilles and Havre, considerable quantities of canned meats, fish, and corn, cranberries in barrels, and articles of that sort, to supplement the native market.

Among American products which ought to find a good sale here in winter are articles of canned food, stoves for both wood and coal, sewing machines, and agricultural implements, especially hoes and axes. The native breaks up his wood for fuel with a pick-ax.

Fruits.—Semi-tropical fruits grow in abundance here, but the grapes are not of the first quality.

GEORGE F. MOSHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nice, France.

IMPORTS INTO NICE, 1882.

INTO NICE.

Wares.	Units.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence came.
Salt meat	Pounds	13, 650	\$1, 160 00	Italy.
Cheese	do	31, 000	5, 040 00	Italy, Holland.
Butter	do	11, 470	3, 500 80	Italy.
Salt fish	do	172, 140	9, 924 00	Italy, Norway.
Wheat	do	34, 698, 400	788, 600 00	Russia, Italy.
Indian corn	do	1, 597, 288	17, 425 00	Do.
Rice	do	322, 113	11, 713 10	Italy.
Beans	do	83, 556	4, 353 40	Do.
Vermicelli	do	68, 324	3, 739 40	Do.
Olive oil	do	16, 021, 000	2, 704, 870 00	Do.
Charcoal	do	49, 108	485 20	Do.
Wood	Cords	1, 577, 765	21, 388 80	Sweden, Russia, Italy, America.
Cork (rough)	Pounds	55, 360	126 00	Italy.
Hemp	do	130, 812	107 00	Do.
Bran	do	3, 153, 718	41, 290 60	Italy, Russia.
Coal	do	40, 561, 400	146, 285 60	England.
Wine (in casks)	Quarts	14, 881, 217	1, 339, 309 40	Italy, Spain.
Ironmongery	Pounds	2, 724, 336	667, 570 80	Belgium.

EXPORTS FROM NICE, 1882.

Wares.	Units.	Quantity.	Value.	Where sent.
Flour	Pounds	27, 880	\$801 00	Italy.
Bread and biscuits	do	140, 690	7, 720 20	Do.
Potatoes	do	26, 062	360 80	Do.
Beans	do	66, 882	3, 648 60	Do.
Fruits	do	53, 224	9, 640 80	Italy, United States, England.
Olive oil	do	2, 666, 864	442, 971 60	United States, England, Italy, &c.
Oily seeds' oil	do	1, 302	152 00	Italy, England, United States, Germany.
Woods (carved)	do	117, 510	376 20	All parts of the world.
Plaster	do	1, 197, 600	35, 925 00	Italy.
Tiles and bricks	Pieces	1, 517, 860	21, 252 80	Ten different countries.
Coal (charcoal)	Pounds	1, 198, 000	43, 520 00	Italy, France.
Perfumes	do	90, 110	84, 110 00	All countries.
Soap	do	5, 750	367 50	Italy, France.
Wines	Quarts	564, 437	62, 088 00	England, United States, Italy, &c.
Liquors	do	1, 556	933 60	United States, England, &c.
Pottery (rough)	Pounds	143, 062	11, 795 60	All countries.
Glass and crystal	do	192, 810	33, 122 00	Do.
Skins (untanned)	do	15, 412	4, 202 00	Italy, England, &c.
Cork (worked)	do	\$258	258 00	Italy and vicinity,
Casks (empty)	do	\$2, 016	2, 016 00	Do.

Statement showing imports and exports between Nice and the United States for the year 1882.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Wood	400 cords.	\$2,400 00	.....	.....
Bronzes and paintings				\$1,810 00
Furniture				1,595 50
Oils (olive and almond)				9,085 90
Porcelain and pottery				1,590 80
Sugar and candied fruit				3,948 00
Toilet articles and perfumery				129,231 15
Upholstery and wall paper				741 00
Totals		2,400 00	.....	148,002 35

NOTE.—The above exports refer only to the articles that have been invoiced at this consulate and agencies for shipment from Marseilles and Havre. There is practically no direct trade between Nice and the United States.

Navigation at Nice by flags, 1882.

ENTERED.

Flags.	Loaded ships.		Ships in ballast.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Russia	1	172	.....	.....	1	172
Sweden	4	1,313	.....	.....	4	1,313
Norway	4	1,728	.....	.....	4	1,728
Denmark	1	382	.....	.....	1	382
England	31	18,183	.....	.....	31	18,183
Holland	2	1,188	.....	.....	2	1,188
Spain	26	2,149	.....	.....	26	2,149
Austria	9	3,912	.....	.....	9	3,912
Italy	664	57,547	7	250	671	57,797
Greece	4	1,051	.....	.....	4	1,051
France	876	82,066	17	772	893	82,838
Total	1,622	169,691	24	1,022	1,646	170,713

CLEARED.

Russia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden .....	.....	.....	3	1,085	3	1,085
Norway .....	.....	.....	4	1,728	4	1,728
Denmark .....	.....	.....	1	382	1	382
England	4	1,816	23	14,746	27	16,562
Holland	2	1,188	.....	.....	2	1,188
Spain	18	1,256	3	169	21	1,425
Austria .....	.....	.....	7	2,834	7	2,834
Italy	328	29,479	227	22,610	555	52,089
Greece .....	.....	.....	1	257	1	257
France	362	63,264	391	19,917	753	83,181
Total	714	97,003	660	63,728	1,374	160,731

Statement of ships entered and cleared, port of Nice, during the year 1882.

ENTERED.

Flags.	Loaded ships.		Ships in ballast.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
French ships:						
Sailing	23	8,953	.....	.....	23	3,953
Steamboats	5	1,282	1	7	6	1,289
Foreign ships:						
Sailing	684	59,147	6	226	690	59,373
Steamboats	62	28,478	1	24	63	28,502
Coasting:						
Sailing	668	21,338	8	394	676	21,732
Steamboats	180	55,493	8	371	188	55,864
Total	1,622	169,691	24	1,022	1,646	170,713

CLEARED.

French ships:						
Sailing	14	1,151	20	3,745	34	5,296
Steamboats	52	16,054	2	1,059	54	17,113
Foreign ships:						
Sailing	311	16,365	254	35,864	565	52,229
Steamers	41	17,374	15	7,947	56	25,321
Coasting:						
Sailing	167	5,282	359	14,908	526	20,190
Steamers	129	40,377	10	205	139	40,582
Total	714	97,003	660	63,728	1,374	160,731

Statement of duties, 1882.

Custom-house duties:	
Imports	\$405,535 80
Exports .....	.....
Statistics	5,405 00
Navigation duties	1,265 00
Wharf duties	17,496 20
Sanitaries	3,459 40
Accessory receipts	1,160 20
Tax of salt manufacture and importation	67,150 40
Total	501,477 00

ROUEN.

Report by Consul Williams on the trade of Rouen for the year 1882.

Cotton goods.—Although the prospect of the cotton trade appeared auspicious at the beginning of the year, the stock being low, and the demand somewhat animated, this soon yielded before a market much circumscribed by foreign competition from various quarters. Not only did England and Germany contend with the home and neighboring markets, but Switzerland passed her manufactures through France to Spain. The skillful adjustment of labor-saving machines, with careful workmanship, has caused the Swiss to make great progress. Beset on all sides the cheap cottons maintain their position with much difficulty.

Woolens.—The mildness of the winter affected the home consumption of woolen goods, and it meets with equal competition on all sides, and the year has not been considered favorable for that interest.

The Utrecht velvet, cloths, merinoes, cashmeres, laces and tulles, and toilet articles, are highly esteemed, and really meritorious, and are the chief articles of export from this district to the United States. There is little change in this trade, and any decrease in its volume at this point would indicate that increased frequency of delivery had diverted a portion of this trade to England, Belgium, and Germany. Nevertheless enough is taken from Calais to more than offset the \$1,200,000 in wheat sent from the United States to that port, and the same applies to this port. All of the above exports from France are subject to a high tariff rate in the United States, whence no rivalry has arisen to check the demand.

The detailed history of these several manufactories, which I hope to present to the Department, may prove serviceable in devising a remedy therefor.

Distilleries.—The distillers have had some trouble to maintain prices, on account of German competition, and the high price of corn would have still more affected them, had not rice been largely substituted for it with paying results.

Machine shops.—The machine shops and foundries have been and are still active.

Leather.—Leather manufacturers have had a disastrous year.

Chemicals.—The manufacturers of chemicals have encountered energetic competition from England, and the trade in India and dyed goods was dull, but all extracts from foreign wood have been in demand at paying prices.

Port tonnage.—The tonnage of the port has nevertheless maintained its status of former years, although the importation of grain in the last year has returned to its normal state.

The largest portion of this freight consists of merchandise destined for Paris, such as cereals, petroleum, kerosene, wine, calicoes, chemicals, &c. The merchandise from Rouen are grain, rice, coal, iron, building timber, oleaginous grains, raisins, &c.

In 1873, the maritime tonnage of Rouen entered and cleared was 625,000 tons upon 4,102 vessels. In 1882, the tonnage exceeded 1,368,000 tons upon 4,617 vessels. Owing to the improvements of navigation, the size rather than the tonnage of vessels has increased.

Imports.—Some of the principal articles received at this port during the past year were—

	Tons.
Building-materials, plaster, &c.....	893,000
Coal.....	460,000
Cereals (wheat, corn, oats, and barley).....	260,000
Colonial commodities.....	48,000
Wine.....	47,000
Iron.....	36,000
Marble, granite, and cut stone.....	36,000
Fruit and vegetables.....	31,000
Textile materials (cotton, wool, and hemp).....	11,000

After that followed other metals, glassware, pottery, rags, &c.

Exports—The merchandise exported was chiefly as follows:

	Tons.
Cereals	300,000
Oil	172,000
Brandy	97,000
Chemical products	82,000
Building material	59,000
Manufactures of tissues	33,000
Iron	32 000

In addition, wine, marble, granite, &c.

General commerce.—Nearly every national flag is represented in this port, the English at the head, the French next, and the American last.

The extent of the commerce of this port is universal. England sends coal, iron, and machinery; Norway and Sweden, wood and iron; Russia, wheat, corn oleaginous grains, and hemp; Egypt, beans and cotton; New Orleans, cotton and corn; Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and San Francisco, wheat, corn, petroleum, and salted meats; Spain, wine and lead; Turkey, raisins, wheat, and corn; Italy, alum, beans, oil, and rice; Australia, wheat; India, rice.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN ROUEN.

The embargo upon American pork, and the high price of corn, seriously affected the receipts at this port. It is my firm belief that the short-sighted policy which led to the former is too well understood to admit its long continuance.

The equally mistaken course of the several produce exchanges to except the port of Rouen from continental charter-parties tended to curtail the sales of American grain at this port. It is beyond my comprehension why this suicidal policy should have been adopted, much less continued. The superintendent of tramways at Rouen informed me that for a length of time during the past winter he was unable to procure American corn, and consumers at Paris were probably in the same plight.

There are many articles in which America excels which find their way here, although the tariff of France is rigid and eminently protective; if the quantity of these could be increased, it would be mutually beneficial to the two nations, especially agricultural instruments, horseshoes, car-wheels, common furniture, steel-spring beds, kerosene-lamps, and stoves, clocks, watches, &c. Sewing-machines of American manufacture have large sales, and seem to defy all competition. Clumsy washing-machines of English manufacture find sale here; I see no American machines. English canned fruits are on sale everywhere. I have noticed the importation of several cargoes of alfa for the use of paper manufacturers. Although its introduction into France is recent, large and increasing importations have been made into England. It is indigenous to the plateaus of Algeria, and the leaves containing the fibers which render it valuable resemble those of the sparta, and grow alongside of each other, and both serve to make carpets, mats, hats, and especially cordage. The sparta furnishes a vegetable hair to stuff mattresses and furniture, and upholsterers often substitute it for the real article. The alfa is particularly well adapted for making pulp for paper manufacturers. England took of this article 4,000 tons in 1864, and in 1874, 60,000 tons.

American return vessels could take in ballast French Caen stone, which is cheap and better adapted for interior finish than any other building stone, especially where ornamentation is required, as it is

readily carved, and some of the finest sculpture in France is in this stone. It could be advantageously substituted in many instances for marble.

This port is 81 miles from Paris and connected with that city by rail and water. The removal of all restrictions from the trade of this port, and the establishment of more direct communication, are subjects for the immediate consideration of the merchants of America, and would be reciprocated by the importers at this port.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
ROUEN, *September 20, 1883.*

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Rouen, France, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1883.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	
Salt meat	2,000	\$480 00
Wheat	15,050,000	797,650 00
Corn.....	16,651,000	493,006 00
Pine building timber	2,482,000	37,230 00
Oak plank	24,000	600 00
Cotton.....	238,000	71,400 00
Petroleum:		
Crude	75,444,000	603,520 00
Refined.....	2,276,000	263,784 00
Books and engravings	6,000	4,800 00
Machines and machinery	2,500	1,060 00
Total		2,273,530 40

EXPORTS.

	<i>Kilograms.</i>	
Laces and tulles		\$679,643 84
Upholstery goods and wall paper		211,043 80
Woolen cloth		47,491 74
Toilet articles and perfumery.....		36,741 36
Merino, cashmere, and dress goods		34,578 78
Willows		3,709 78
Oils.....		1,911 55
Wines and liquors		1,284 55
Glues		1,064 89
Ores		1,474 68
Vegetable fiber		147 60
Horses for breeding purposes		33,888 00
Miscellaneous		13,389 97
Chalk and pyrites	490,000	
Iron ore	460,000	
Total		1,066,370 54

NAVIGATION.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Rouen, France, for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1883.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	158	54,212	105	11,583	263	65,795
English	845	362,182	178	33,439	1,023	395,621
American .....	.....	.....	2	1,544	2	1,544
Norwegian	33	14,786	52	15,686	85	30,472
German	75	49,770	39	8,101	114	117,871
Swedish	45	27,020	17	8,520	62	35,541
Russian .....	.....	.....	21	5,969	21	5,969
Danish	19	16,389	5	730	24	17,119
Italian	3	2,271	25	13,743	28	16,014
Austrian	10	8,372	10	5,532	20	13,904
Dutch	2	1,277	7	1,089	9	2,366
Belgian	5	880	.....	.....	5	880
Spanish	2	879	1	317	3	1,196
Grecian	5	2,693	1	298	6	2,991
Portuguese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish .....	.....	.....	1	433	1	433
Total	1,200	540,732	464	106,984	1,666	647,706

CLEARED.

French	160	54,106	107	11,777	247	65,883
English	859	364,906	175	30,409	1,034	395,315
American .....	.....	.....	2	1,544	2	1,544
Norwegian	13	13,911	56	16,816	89	30,727
German	74	49,106	38	7,853	111	56,959
Swedish	45	27,021	18	8,646	63	35,667
Russian .....	.....	.....	19	5,359	19	5,359
Danish	19	16,389	5	729	24	17,118
Italian	3	2,271	24	13,346	27	15,617
Austrian	10	8,372	10	5,532	20	13,991
Dutch	2	1,279	6	869	8	2,148
Belgian	5	880	0	.....	5	880
Spanish	3	3,096	1	317	4	3,413
Grecian	3	2,693	1	298	4	2,991
Portuguese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish .....	.....	.....	1	433	1	433
Total	1,216	544,030	463	103,938	1,679	647,958

SWITZERLAND.

Report by Minister Cramer on the commerce and industries of Switzerland for the year 1883.

POPULATION, AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

The people of Switzerland are celebrated for the spirit of freedom and independence, by which they have ever been inspired, while their intense patriotism is proverbial. They have ever displayed, in times of need, unflinching bravery and a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of freedom of conscience and civil and political liberty. By these heroic qualities, admired by everybody, they have maintained for centuries their liberties and independence. They are energetic, industrious, frugal, intelligent, and attached to their republican institutions.

The following table shows the area, population, and religious confessions of Switzerland according to the decennial census of December 1, 1880:

Cantons.	Square leagues.	Confession.				Totals.	Population of square league.
		Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Jews.	Sects.		
Zurich	74.8	30,298	283,124	806	3,338	317,576	4,234
Bern	294	65,828	463,163	1,316	1,857	532,164	1,810
Lucerne	54	129,190	5,402	152	62	134,806	2,496
Uri	47	23,149	524	7	14	23,694	630
Schwyz	40	50,266	954	7	8	51,235	1,280
Unterwalden	43.5	26,979	367	2	-----	27,348	816
Glarus	29.8	7,065	27,097	7	44	34,213	1,140
Zug	10.2	1,218	21,734	27	15	22,994	2,299
Freyburg	71.1	97,113	18,138	104	45	115,400	1,625
Soleure	34.5	69,008	17,130	139	147	80,424	2,329
Bâle (city)	1.5	19,286	44,238	830	747	65,101	43,400
Bâle (country)	18.5	12,099	46,679	233	270	59,271	3,230
Schaffhausen	12.9	4,165	33,890	30	263	38,348	2,949
Appenzell:							
Rhodes, exterior	10.7	3,694	48,088	18	158	51,958	4,723
Rhodes, interior	7.3	12,294	545	1	1	12,841	1,835
St. Gallen	87.7	126,177	83,429	380	505	210,491	2,392
Grisons	304.1	41,753	53,139	38	61	94,991	312
Aargau	60.4	88,914	108,029	1,236	466	198,645	3,275
Thurgau	42.8	27,122	71,821	120	489	99,552	2,315
Ticino	121.6	130,093	356	11	317	130,777	1,072
Vaud	138.7	18,169	219,439	578	544	238,730	1,717
Valais	226.5	99,327	854	-----	35	100,216	444
Neuchâtel	34.7	11,712	91,040	677	303	103,732	2,965
Geneva	12.2	51,620	48,310	671	994	101,595	8,466
Total	1,769.3	1,161,055	1,666,984	7,380	10,683	2,846,102	1,608
Census of 1870	-----	1,084,665	1,566,001	7,007	11,430	2,669,095	1,508
Increase	-----	76,390	100,983	373	737	177,007	100

Of the 2,846,102 inhabitants, 95,262 are Germans, 1,111 are Americans, and 210,000 belong to other European nationalities.

VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

Among the entire native population, to 2,030,792 inhabitants, German is the vernacular; to 608,007, French; 161,923, Italian; 38,705, the Romanic; and 6,675 speak other languages.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

The following table shows the number of marriages, births, and deaths during the years 1878-'81, inclusive:

Year.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
1878	20,590	91,426	68,904	22,522
1879	19,450	89,692	67,163	22,529
1880	19,413	87,413	65,471	21,942
1881	19,425	88,503	67,341	21,162

EMIGRATION.

During 1881 and 1882 the number of emigrants, going mostly to the United States, amounted to about 11,000 in each year. In 1883 it is

supposed the number will have reached 12,000. When it is remembered that most of these emigrants are adult persons, in the best years of their lives, with experience in their respective callings, and possessing more or less funds on their arrival in the United States, it will at once be seen that they bring with them a considerable amount of labor and cash capital. In my dispatch No. 20 (diplomatic series), of November 18, 1882, I have discussed the question of emigration to the United States more fully, and made some suggestions as to their treatment, education, &c., during the process of their naturalization. The reader is respectfully referred to that dispatch.

THE SWISS NATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ZURICH.

This exposition was formally opened at Zurich on the 1st of May, 1883, and closed on the 1st of October following. It was the result of several years of earnest thought and laborious preparation. There were included therein products of the various branches of industry and manufacture, of agriculture and horticulture, of art and science, of educational and benevolent institutions. In this latter branch it was, perhaps, unique. Indeed, the whole exposition furnished a complete picture of the life and labor and civilization of the Swiss people. Nor was this picture an indifferent one. It showed the wonderful progress this industrious and intelligent people have made in the various branches of human activity and labor, notwithstanding the great natural and political difficulties with which, for many years, they have had and still have to contend. This exposition showed that "might is not always right"—is not the normal law of nations—but that genius, free labor, perseverance, intellectual and moral culture, a non desire for territorial acquisitions, and a due regard for the interests of others are the chief factors of progress in all that makes a nation truly great. The Swiss Government and people understand the laws of true progress, of which fact their national exposition was a sufficient proof. Surrounded as Switzerland is by countries with more or less high protective tariffs and well-established industries, and possessing few natural resources, the Swiss people, by their creative genius, their energy, perseverance, intelligence, and free labor, have risen to a position of proud eminence as regards industry and commerce, political, educational, and benevolent institutions. They have shown themselves to be worthy of the exceptional position they occupy among the civilized nations, for their territory has been the seat of the first great international court of arbitration. Upon their soil the international convention of the Red Cross has been gradually formed and ripened for the amelioration of the condition of the sick and wounded in times of war; and their capital is the seat of the international postal and telegraph bureaus.

Financially, as well as in every other respect, their exposition was a great success.

AGRICULTURE.

In my last annual report I stated the total amount of land under cultivation in Switzerland. Nor has it been to any appreciable extent increased. Much, however, is being done to improve the soil and to reclaim marshy and stony land. The federal legislature has passed a law authorizing the executive Government (1) to adopt stringent measures against the introduction of the phylloxera by prohibiting the importation of vines, plants, roots, seeds, &c.; and (2) to furnish aid in the form of money for the improvement of the soil, under the following conditions: (1) Applications for aid must in all cases be made before work is begun, must be accompanied with statements as to the nature

of the soil, the necessity and importance of the desired improvement, and the probable cost thereof, and must be submitted to the federal Government by the respective cantonal government; (2) the contribution of the canton must in every case be as large as that of the federal Government, and the latter must in no case exceed one-third of the whole amount required; (3) the cantonal government must assume the obligation to constantly keep in a good order and condition the work thus accomplished; (4) the cantonal laws must contain provisions necessary for the execution, maintenance, and protection of the improvements, and measures must be adopted to execute these provisions; (5) payment of the amount allowed by the federal Government follows, when the work has been completed and approved.

There are quite a number of agricultural and dairy associations, which have for their object the improvement either of the soil, or of the methods of cultivating grain, or of the methods of preparing butter and cheese, &c. To these associations the federal Government is authorized to grant subventions under certain specified conditions; as, also, to agricultural expositions, which are to be held, quadrennially, alternately in Eastern, Middle, and French Switzerland. On the whole, in few countries is so much systematic work done with a view to improving the soil and all other agricultural interests as in Switzerland.

THE HARVEST

in Switzerland in 1882 was rather a poor one. Though the winter of 1881-'82 was mild, the following spring and summer were cold and rainy. There were heavy frosts from May 12 to 14; while on June 9 it was snowing on the Rigi and Pilatus Mountains, near Lucerne. In 1883 the harvest was moderately good. Though during the summer there was terrible hail-storms in various parts of Switzerland, causing what was then thought immense damage, the harvest and vintage were of an average yield, as well as of an excellent quality. It was a godsend to the small farmers, otherwise there would have been great suffering and even want.

In this connection I may be permitted to repeat what I have stated in my report of last year, that Switzerland must import a large per cent. of breadstuffs for home consumption from abroad. Grain, flour, &c., are imported from Hungary and Russia. In 1881 there was imported into Switzerland 2,464,982 quinteaux métrique (1 metric quintal=100 kilograms=220 pounds) of wheat, and 3,207,948 quinteaux métrique of other cereals and dry vegetables.

I see no reason why American grain and flour dealers, by quick and prudent management, may not very soon command the Swiss market. Grain, flour, &c., from Hungary and Russia has to be transported all the way by railway, which, on account of the difficulties the German Government raises in their transit through German territory, enhances their price very much. It seems to me that flour and grain transported in sailing vessels from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore either to Havre or Antwerp, and thence by railway to Switzerland, could be sold cheaper than that from Hungary and Russia. Who will make the experiment?

IMPROVEMENT IN HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING.

In this connection it may be well to mention the fact that the federal Government is doing much towards improving the breeds of horses and

cattle. A certain amount of money is annually appropriated by the federal Assembly for this purpose, and the federal Council is authorized to import annually a number of the best breeds, and sell them at greatly reduced prices either to agricultural associations, or to private stock-raisers. The Government is also paying annual premiums to the best quality of home breeds. In this manner Switzerland retains always a fine and healthy stock of horses and cattle. As to the number and character of the several breeds of cattle in Switzerland, I respectfully refer to my dispatch No. 17, of January 10, 1883 (consular series).

MINING INTERESTS.

Few countries possess a greater interest for geologists than Switzerland, whose formations are exhibited on the grandest scale and reveal in the most striking manner the metamorphism to which rocks are subject, converting strata of comparatively recent formation into schistose and crystalline rocks; but its mineral resources are of no great importance. There are some iron, lead, and copper mines, the annual yield of which, compared with those in the United States, is rather small. Anthracite of inferior quality is also found in several places. The salt mines near Bâsle are reported to yield about 12,000 tons annually. On the 13th of November, 1881, there were discovered at Bex, canton of Vaud, extensive and massive layers of rock-salt, about 300 meters below the surface. That was a memorable day for Switzerland, for that new mine is now a source of considerable income to its owners. Other metallic and mineral products are of little importance, with the exception of the mineral springs, of which there are a large number, and among them many famous as watering places. The most celebrated are Lenk, canton of Valais; St. Maurice, in the valley of Engadin, Grisons; Pfeffers, St. Galle; Baden, and Schinznach, Argovie. In this connection it may be proper to mention that as the yield of the metallic mines of Switzerland is comparatively small, by far the largest quantity of the various articles manufactured from iron and steel used here are imported from abroad. I see no reason why American cutlery-ware, hardware, all kinds of iron and steel tools, and agricultural implements may not find a ready and extensive market in this country. Enterprise and energy and some capital are needed for this purpose. These articles may be cheaply transported in sailing vessels from the various ports of the United States, either to Havre or Antwerp, and thence by railway to Switzerland. For elegance of form and workmanship, as well as for durability, the American articles of manufacture in these branches are acknowledged to be superior to those of other countries. Though there are a large number of sewing-machine factories in Germany and France, the American sewing machine is preferred here. Recently a number of sewing-machine "stores," having exclusively articles of American manufacture for sale, have been opened in various cities of Switzerland. The same might be done with cutlery and hardware. Let a few manufacturers in the United States club together, open "stores" in convenient localities in Switzerland under the direction of energetic and reliable men, who are able to speak French and German, and there is little doubt but what they will soon command a moderate success, if not more.

HOTELS IN SWITZERLAND.

At the close of 1880, the number of hotels in Switzerland designed for the traveling public amounted to 1,002, containing in all 58,137

beds. The total value of their real estate was estimated at 240,000,000 francs; of their furniture, &c., 73,500,000 francs, and of their provisions on hand (*i. e.*, of the capital employed in running them) 6,000,000 francs; or the total value of the invested capital amounted to 319,500,000 francs, or about \$63,900,000. The gross receipts amounted to 52,800,000 francs, or about 17 per cent. of the entire capital. The number of employés in the interior of the hotels amounted to 16,022 persons, of whom 9,392 belonged to the female sex. There are for every hotel on the average, 16 employés and 58 beds. About 353 hotels, with 19,070 beds, are situated at an altitude of about 450 meters above the level of the sea; 635 establishments, with 38,467 beds, occupy positions ranging between 450 and 2,000 meters above the sea; while 14 hotels, with 600 beds, are over 2,000 meters above the sea. As has already been mentioned, the gross receipts in 1880, amounted to 52,800,000 francs; the running expenses amounted to, for victuals, wines, liquors, &c., 23,800,000 francs; for repairs in buildings and furniture, 5,400,000 francs; for salaries and wages of employés, 5,000,000 francs; or the total running expenses, including wash, light, fuel, taxes, &c., amounted to 36,800,000 francs; by deducting this amount from the gross receipts, there is left a balance of 16,000,000 francs; or about 5 per cent. on the invested capital. If the traveling season, or, as the Swiss people call it, "the industry of foreigners," lasts on the average from sixty-five to seventy-five days, the result is, that each guest costs the landlord from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 francs per day. The cost of "service" (*i. e.*, salary, board, and lodging of the employés) amounted to about 10,000,000 francs, or about 600 francs per person. Articles of consumption were imported from foreign countries to the following amounts: Wine, 3,500,000 francs; poultry, 2,040,000 francs; fish, 1,200,000 francs; preserves, 1,025,000 francs; coffee, 600,000 francs; sugar, 500,000 francs; tea, 240,000 francs; olive oil, 200,000 francs; total, 9,305,000 francs. The Swiss hotels are generally well kept, and are reasonable in their charges, considering the fact that the traveling season lasts only from sixty-five to seventy-five days.

RAILROADS.

At the close of 1881 there were in Switzerland 2,618 kilometers of railroads in operation, while foreign railroad lines traversed Swiss territory to the extent of 64 kilometers. The paid-up capital on the Swiss railroads amounted then to 1,015,732,407 francs, while the cost of their construction amounted to 758,968,974 francs. The number of passengers carried during that year was 21,861,765; freight, including passengers' luggage, 5,683,794 tons. The total receipts were 61,190,291 francs; that is, from passengers, 24,292,157 francs, from freight, 31,709,037 francs, and from miscellaneous sources, 5,189,097 francs; while the running expenses, including the salaries of officials and employés, amounted to 31,690,194 francs.

During the last twenty years railroad building in Switzerland has been somewhat overdone; hence, some of their roads, though well managed, scarcely pay more than their running expenses. The Swiss railway companies are well known for the safe and economical management of their roads.

THE POSTAL SERVICE

Switzerland is acknowledged to be a model of perfection. In 1882 there were 804 regular post-offices, 2,063 post-depositaries, and 21 postal agencies in foreign countries. The number of letters and postal cards

mailed during that period amounted to: Internal, 57,872,718; international, 26,196,768; total, 84,069,486. The number of Swiss newspapers, &c., mailed within Switzerland and to Germany amounted to 51,576,203; number of newspapers received from Germany and Austria-Hungary, 1,797,282. (Newspapers to and from other countries are classed under "printed matter" and "samples of merchandise," hence their number cannot be specifically given.) Printed matter, samples of merchandise, and "mercantile papers" amounted to: Internal, 13,707,752; international, 11,974,884; total, 25,469,701. Travelers in post-chaises, 768,194. The receipts amounted to 15,315,765 francs, and the expenditures to 13,707,752 francs.

According to statistical calculations, Switzerland possesses, comparatively speaking, the largest number of post-offices, namely, one for every 14.3 square kilometers. Likewise, a larger number of newspapers are mailed, namely, 1,884 for every 100 inhabitants. In England and Ireland, however, were more letters mailed, namely, 4,102 letters for every 100 persons, while in Switzerland 2,954 letters came to every 100 inhabitants. On the other hand there are a larger number of post-offices in Switzerland compared with the number of inhabitants than in any other European state, namely, one post-office for every 985 inhabitants, while in Norway there is one only for every 1,987 inhabitants. Hence, as regards area and population, Switzerland has the most numerous and most frequented post-offices of any state in Europe.

The following official table in relation to this subject explains itself:

In—	One post-office for number of square kilometers.	One post-office for number of inhabitants.	Number of letters for every 100 inhabitants.	Number of newspapers for every 100 inhabitants.
Switzerland.....	14.3	985	2,954	1,884
Great Britain.....	20.4	2,272	4,102	402
Germany.....	43.1	3,605	1,971	1,045
France.....	83.6	5,957	1,668	905
Austria-Hungary.....	91.0	5,532	1,084	322
Italy.....	83.7	8,037	526	397
Spain.....	191.4	6,257	572	.....
Sweden.....	237.2	2,445	922	620
Belgium.....	32.9	6,193	2,125	1,601
Portugal.....	101.5	4,973	408	236
Holland.....	25.6	3,148	1,973	1,042
Roumania.....	726.0	30,034	176	.....
Russia, inclusive of Asiatic Russia.....	4,650.8	21,372	151	112

TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph in Switzerland is the property of the state and is managed by the same. In 1882 the total length of the lines was 6,744 kilometers, and the total length of the wires 16,336 kilometers. Number of state stations, 1,072; of railway stations 88; of depot stations, 76, and of officials, 1,675. Number of internal telegrams, 1,790,311; number of telegrams to and from foreign countries, 845,640; number of transit telegrams, 318,670; number of service telegrams, 91,561; grand total, 3,046,182 telegrams. Receipts, 2,433,506 francs; expenditures, 2,217,995 francs.

THE OFFICIAL FINANCES

of Switzerland are in a good and healthy condition. The total receipts of the confederation amounted in 1882 to 43,736,106 francs; in 1883 to 48,382,000 francs. The total expenditures amounted in 1882 to

43,247,797 francs, and in 1883 to 48,674,000. At the close of 1882 the federal debt amounted to 36,457,895 francs. I have been unable to procure exact statistics concerning the debt of the several Swiss cantons, but the grand total amounts to about 253,000,000 francs. The thirty-three Swiss banks authorized to issue bank-notes had, on December 29, 1883, 117,550,995 francs in notes in circulation, secured by 63,422,075 francs in specie.

THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

in Switzerland are in a flourishing condition, though in recent times they have to contend with a strong competition in France, Germany, England, and the United States, while the more or less protective tariffs in these countries act as a partial barrier to the extensive importation of Swiss manufactured articles into these countries. The chief seats of the cotton manufacture and embroidery are St. Galle and Appenzell; silks are woven extensively in Zurich and Bâle, and linen at Bern. The western and northern cantons are also in possession of manufacturing industries. Watches and jewelry are manufactured in the cantons of Geneva and Neuchâtel. As the several United States consuls in Switzerland furnish the Department with special reports on the specific industries in their respective districts, it is not deemed necessary to repeat them here. One branch of manufacture may be mentioned as of a superior quality, and that is, all kinds of lace curtains manufactured at Herisan and St. Galle. If I am not mistaken, they are, for beauty of design, fineness of execution, and for excellent quality and durability, superior to those manufactured elsewhere, while their manufacturing and market price is no higher than that of other similar articles. As to beauty of design and excellence of quality, the silks manufactured at Zurich and Bâle are at least on an equality with those manufactured at Lyons, France, and elsewhere. As the United States consuls at those places make special reports on the character and export of these articles, nothing further needs to be said here on the subject.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Most if not all of the raw materials for all kind of Swiss manufacture, especially for cotton goods, has to be imported from abroad. The raw cotton is imported partly from Egypt and partly from England, that is, indirectly from the United States. I believe that by energetic and prudent management raw cotton could be imported into Switzerland from the United States direct much cheaper than from Egypt and England, as transportation from Egypt to Switzerland costs almost as much as from the United States, while its direct transportation from the United States to Switzerland via Havre or Antwerp, would save the cost of unloading it at an English port, and reloading it for transportation to the port nearest to Switzerland. By prudent management American cotton may command the Swiss market.

WATCH MANUFACTURE IN SWITZERLAND.

In the late Swiss National Exposition already referred to the exhibition of watches, from the simplest form to the most complicated marine chronometer, formed one of its principal and most beautiful features. They showed that in this branch of industry the Swiss watch manufactures, for solidity of work and exquisiteness of finish, maintained their well-earned high reputation. And yet the export of watches and parts

thereof to the United States has been steadily declining, as will be seen from the following table, including the years 1864 to 1882 :

	Francs.		Francs.
1864.....	8, 477, 192	1874.....	12, 119, 941
1865.....	11, 301, 954	1875.....	8, 499, 501
1866.....	13, 093, 408	1876.....	4, 809, 822
1867.....	10, 362, 418	1877.....	3, 569, 048
1868.....	10, 469, 728	1878.....	3, 995, 716
1869.....	13, 222, 578	1879.....	5, 292, 098
1870.....	16, 512, 162	1880.....	10, 143, 813
1871.....	17, 105, 752	1881.....	11, 809, 122
1872.....	18, 312, 511	1882.....	13, 238, 489
1873.....	13, 054, 147		

It is complained that the export of Swiss watches to other countries than to the United States has also been on the decline. The reason thereof is supposed to be found in the fact that the American watches have begun to find great favor in the estimation of the people of other countries. And the reason of this is believed to lie in the fact that while the Swiss watch manufacturers retain to a great extent the old and slow method of manufacture, the American manufacturers have adopted a new and a more rapid and economical method, which enables them to manufacture watches on a larger and cheaper scale, and yet retain all the fineness of their finish, the superiority of their workmanship, and the first-class quality as time indicators of their watches. It is maintained by a writer in the London Times that at the present time a smaller number of watches are manufactured in England than a hundred years ago, notwithstanding the fact that the number of persons there carrying watches is twelve times larger than a hundred years ago. The Swiss watch manufacturers, however, are on the way of regaining their lost ground by gradually adopting the American method, although they still complain of American competition; for they admit that since American watches are largely sold in England, Germany, France, and Australia, the export of their own watches has thereby been greatly diminished. The Swiss consul in Sydney reports, under date of September 17, 1883, that the inquiry for and sale of Swiss gentlemen's watches "is almost at zero," while American watches constantly gain in public favor. Swiss ladies' watches, however, find considerable sale. Besides Geneva, Locle and La Chaux de Fonds and the surrounding towns are the principal places in which the manufacture of watches forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. These two cities the former having 10,000 inhabitants, and the latter 22,000, are situated in the Jura Mountains, over 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; hence, neither the climate nor the soil is adapted for agricultural purposes; therefore the diminution of the export of watches, jewelry, and music-boxes causes much want and consequent suffering among the people. We wish these good and industrious people great success in their special branch of industry, but, as "competition is the soul of trade," they will have to accept the consequences if they allow their American brethren to outrun them in the race of securing the market of the world for their valuable articles of manufacture. It is a matter of laudable pride that, though the Swiss watch manufacturers have had for centuries the start of their American brethren, the latter have not only overtaken them, but bid fair to outstrip them both in the quality and quantity of their manufactured articles. It is to be hoped that the American watch manufacturers will continue to pay special attention to producing articles of the very best quality, and they will have no difficulty in soon commanding the market of the world.

COMMERCE.

Statements of the value of exports and imports and of goods in transit have heretofore not been published by the Swiss custom-house or other financial authorities. Import duties in most cases are levied, not according to the value, but according to the weight of the goods imported. Besides, the general tariff is in a number of cases modified by stipulations of commercial treaties between Switzerland and other countries, especially with those of France, Italy, Germany, and Austria.

During the past year new commercial treaties have been concluded between Switzerland, on the one side, and France, Italy, and Spain on the other. In these treaties Switzerland, being in each case the smaller nation, was obliged to modify the general tariff, so that Swiss manufacturers complain that while the duty on many imported goods has been reduced, the duty on articles of export from Switzerland has been raised, especially by France, thus diminishing the export of articles of Swiss manufacture, and consequently injuring the industrial interests in Switzerland.

The following figures show the total amount of imports and exports in "metric hundredweights," in 1882 (the statistics for 1883 have not yet been published):

Description.	Exports.	Imports.
	<i>Metric cwt.</i>	<i>Metric cwt.</i>
Undutiable goods.....	2, 520, 852	664, 916
Dutiable goods	18, 100, 214	2, 128, 166
Total	20, 621, 066	*2, 793, 082

* The exports from Switzerland to France amounted in 1881 to 125,470,000 francs, and in 1882 to 120,363,000 francs.

Goods on which import-duties were levied according to their value have been imported amounting to 1,217,098 francs, and exported valued at 8,266,051 francs. Animals imported or exported are tariffed by the piece. There were imported during that period 243,360 animals of various kinds, and exported 122,643. France, Germany, Italy, and Austria are the principal European countries with which the above amount of business has been transacted.

TRADE OF SWITZERLAND WITH THE UNITED STATES.

I have not been able to learn the amount, either in value or in weight, of the goods imported from the United States to Switzerland. While in value they cannot be compared with the value of goods exported from Switzerland to the United States, it may nevertheless be stated with certainty that the exports from the United States to Switzerland have within the past few years been largely increased. As the several United States consuls in Switzerland are required to furnish the Department with a digest of their invoice-books—that is, a classified statement showing the kinds and values of the goods exported from their respective districts to the United States—it is not necessary to repeat them here.

The following table, however, shows the total value of declared exports to the United States from the several consular districts in Switzerland during the calendar year ending December 31, 1883 :

Berne	\$795,805 37
Bâle, including the agency at La Chaux de Fonds	4,371,233 83
Geneva, including agency at Vevay	1,157,919 48
Horgen	2,675,583 51
St. Galle* .....	.....
Zurich	2,691,625 18
Total	11,692,167 37
In 1882	20,797,948 29
In 1881	17,119,372 00

HOW TO ENLARGE AMERICAN TRADE IN SWITZERLAND.

In order to increase the exports from the United States to Switzerland, the following suggestions are ventured:

1. Let a number of American exporters of cotton, wheat, hardware, agricultural tools and implements, bacon, lard, petroleum, sewing-machines, &c., form a co-operative association in one of the seaports of the United States; employ an energetic, enterprising, and trustworthy man, capable of speaking English, German, and French, whose duty it shall be to open a commercial warehouse in one of the principal cities of Switzerland, and keep on hand an assortment of such articles as admit of it, and receive orders for such articles as wheat, cotton, &c., which may easily be ordered by cablegram;

2. Let this gentleman see to it that retail dealers in the various cities and towns of Switzerland be supplied with salable articles from his central warehouse; and,

3. Let him employ a commercial traveler, capable of speaking English, German, and French, whose duty it shall be to visit the various cities, towns, villages, and agricultural districts of Switzerland, properly furnished with a descriptive price-list of the articles for sale, and solicit orders from wholesale and retail dealers, as well as from private parties. In this way much of the produce and manufacture of the United States would find a ready market in Switzerland.

M. J. CRAMER,

United States Minister Resident and Consul-General.

LEGATION AND CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berne, Switzerland, January 10, 1884.

ST. GALLE.

Report by Consul Beauchamp on the commerce and industries of Switzerland for the year 1882.

AGRICULTURE.

The year 1882 was in general unfavorable to the Swiss farmer, because late frosts, hail, continual rain in summer and autumn, early snow in the mountains, warm south winds, and other natural calamities united, so to say, to deprive the Swiss farmer of the fruit of his labor.

* A statement of the total amount of exports from the district of St. Galle has failed to reach me. If we take the total amount of the year 1882, viz, \$6,506,214.51, as a criterion for 1883, the total amount of exports from Switzerland to the United States will be \$18,198,381.88 for the year 1883.

Hay crop.—Hay grew in abundance on the mountains and in the valleys, but owing to continual rains it had to lie too long on the ground, thereby losing its nutritious value, and could in many mountainous districts, especially the second crop, be gathered and housed only in small quantities. On the Alpine pasture grounds, where the cattle pass the whole summer, there were frequent falls of snow, in consequence of which all the herds of cattle had to be driven down into the valleys several weeks earlier than in other years. Entire flocks of sheep even perished in the snow. A natural consequence of the bad weather was that the produce of milk and the products obtained from milk were much inferior to those of good years, and for the same reason the increase of the weight of the animals was also less. The Alpine pastures, which, in Swiss farming and in the manufacture of cheese, play a very important part, are divided into three regions. The low region, at an altitude above the level of the sea of 600 to 1,200 meters (3 meters equal to 10 feet), affording on the average 116 pasture days; the middle region 1,200 to 2,100 meters above the sea, with an average of 92 pasture days, and the high region or high Alps, 2,100 to 2,700 meters above the sea, that is bordering on the region of glaciers, with an average of 76 pasture days. But in 1882 the number of pasture days was reduced in the high regions to 50, in consequence of the early fall of snow, in the middle regions to 76, and in the low regions to 105. This is a great loss, for on all the 4,559 pasture grounds in the Swiss Alps there are altogether 270,389 head of cattle (cows and bullocks), beside an immense number of calves, sheep, and goats, which are fed there the whole summer.

Cereals.—Wheat and other grains promised, at first, a good harvest, but incessant rains during the time of maturing, and in some places hail-storms and heavy gales, considerably diminished the quantity expected, and rendered the work difficult.

The very imperfect statistics of Switzerland give us no estimates about the quantity of this year's grain harvest; but it must be remarked as a matter of importance for the American export trade that the cultivation of corn diminishes in all parts of Switzerland from year to year, and that therefore more and more corn and flour are imported from foreign countries. The reason of this diminution is the rapidly increasing number and extension of dairy farms for the manufacture of the different products obtained from milk, and also the greater extent of land applied to the cultivation of artificial fodder (*Kunstfutter*), which is more profitable than raising corn, and which is obtained by mixing the seed of the best kinds of clover and grass, in the proportion of 1 to 3½, and sowing about 72 kilograms (194 pounds English weight) per hectare (2½ acres English measure) of this mixture on well plowed and hoed fields, the clods being well broken.

Corn yielded a satisfactory harvest, but as its cultivation is limited to only a few districts, and the cost of production, in consequence of expensive manures and high wages, being greater than the price of the same article imported here from America, Swiss corn as an article of trade has no chance of success. Present trade prices run from 18 to 22 francs per 100 kilograms (\$3.48 to \$4.25 per 220 pounds).

Potatoes never before yielded such a bad crop; they rotted in the ground, and the few that were produced are of the worst imaginable quality, which necessitates a continual and large importation of this article. Bohemia furnishes the principal stock to cover the demand, which amounts to more than 600,000 cwt. Present trade prices range from 5.50 francs to 7 francs per cwt.

Fruit.—Of pears there was a pretty satisfactory quantity, but only

few apples, in consequence of which many dried American apples are now consumed here. They are liked very much, so that Switzerland will certainly become a large and lasting market for the importation of dried American fruit, provided prices go down a little, which will certainly be possible with direct transactions. Here dried American apples sell retail at 1.60 francs a kilogram (1 kilogram = $2\frac{1}{5}$ pounds English weight); American apricots with stone, 1.90 francs (38 cents) a kilogram; dried American apricots without stone, 2.10 francs (42 cents) a kilogram, which is decidedly too high in proportion to other provisions.

The American shippers should endeavor to deliver their goods direct to the Swiss wholesale merchants without the intervention of brokers or agents in the European seaports. Their addresses are found by means of Hubbard's Export Directory.

Wine.—Wine yielded, according to situation of vineyard, only one-third to one-half the ordinary quantity; the grapes rotted during the wet autumn, so that finally the quality also turned out very inferior. During the period of ten years there has not been one good wine year, the winefarmers have been reduced to a critical position, and most wines are imported from foreign countries. Hungary and Italy for the most part supply the Swiss demand. The light Hungarian wines are in particular favor; prices, from 70 to 90 centimes (14 to 18 cents) per liter (a liter = $1\frac{3}{4}$ pints). The deficit of the wine product in 1882 for all Switzerland is computed at 22,000,000 francs (\$4,400,000), of which sum 14,000,000 francs (\$2,800,000) falls alone on the canton of Vaud.

AGRICULTURAL CHANGES.

In consequence of a succession of bad harvests during many years, accompanied, especially in the east of Switzerland, by a very rapidly increasing application of labor to industrial (manufacturing) pursuits at high wages, the prices of land throughout the country have greatly diminished, to which the considerable emigration may also, in some measure, be added. In many places a square meter of best meadowland, which three or four years ago cost 6 francs, costs now 4 francs. There are localities where, owing to this reduction, the valued property assessed for taxes has gone down by 500,000 to 1,000,000 francs. The agricultural population, therefore, justly complain that their position becomes worse and worse, and they call for help from the state. This will, no doubt, be afforded, on the one hand by pecuniary assistance being given by the cantonal governments to the needy to enable them to buy seed; on the other hand by an inquiry being instituted with the view of discovering the underlying causes inherent to agriculture, and then to find the proper remedies to check the evil; lowering the rate of interest for money lent on mortgages down to 4, or at most $4\frac{1}{2}$, per cent., introducing a more general and more rational culture of fruit trees and of artificial fodder, together with an increase of products obtained from cattle. Such are the principal objects which are now aimed at. In order to pursue and to realize them, the Swiss Agricultural Society, which forms the central union of all the cantonal and district special societies, and containing about 9,000 members, has appointed a permanent secretary paid by the Swiss federal Government. Besides, much has been done for a number of years by the agricultural district and cantonal societies for the improvement of agricultural products, by courses of practical instruction lasting from eight to fourteen days, by lectures delivered by traveling lecturers, by exhibitions, trials, and experiments with machines, trial fields, periodicals for agricultural socie-

ties, &c. It has also been proposed to lay out near every village school a model garden for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, and to be planted and worked by the scholars under the direction of their master, who, having himself received at the normal school excellent instructions in this branch of knowledge, is therefore fully competent to conduct the cultivation of such model gardens in an exemplary manner. Thus, in the course of time, it is hoped a generation may be brought up well provided with agricultural knowledge and abilities.

Swiss cattle.—With the view of making the best possible use of the high Alps in the canton of Grisons (the most eastern part of Switzerland), a trial has been made to introduce a small breed of cattle from England. They are said to be well adapted to the steep, rocky mountain pastures. The animals are not larger than yearling calves, climb well among the rocks, are not greedy, give in proportion to their size much milk, and only cost one-third of the price of the heavy Swiss cattle. They are likely to supplant the goats. The prices of cattle stood very high towards autumn, young cows bringing from 400 to 600 francs; they went nearly all to Italy and to France. However welcome such high prices for cattle may be to the farmer in these unpropitious times, the circumstance has also its drawback, inasmuch as the entire stock of Swiss cattle is deteriorated in quality, for the finest and best animals are thus exported, and not sufficient attention is paid to the new breed to make up for the loss. The young cows of the fine brown cattle breed of Eastern Switzerland are of the most value for exportation to Italy.

AMERICAN VS. SWISS PRODUCTS FROM MILK.

The entire cost for producing one liter ($1\frac{3}{4}$ pints) of milk is computed in Switzerland, on an average, at 11 to 12 centimes ($2\frac{1}{5}$ to $2\frac{2}{5}$ cents). The selling price to the cheese dairies and at the manufactories of condensed milk is $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 centimes ($2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{5}$ cents), so that the producer of the milk must be content with a net profit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 centimes (three-tenths to two-fifths cent) a liter. By retail the milk is sold in villages at 15 to 18 centimes (3 to $3\frac{3}{5}$ cents), in towns at 20 centimes (4 cents) a liter.

Condensed milk.—The manufacture of condensed milk assumes greater dimensions from year to year, for since 1880, in which year it already amounted to 183,000 cwt., it has increased annually by 50,000 cwt. To the extensive manufactories of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company at Cham and Düringen, where the milk, with an addition of sugar, is steamed down and the product of this process packed in tin cans, two new establishments have been added, one at Egnach, near the Lake of Constance, about 10 miles north from St. Galle; the other at Gossau, 7 miles west from St. Galle, in both of which the milk without sugar is made conservable and sent off in bottles or flasks. It seems, however, that America will soon compete with Switzerland in this branch, as Dr. Niklaus Gerber, a man thoroughly acquainted, scientifically and practically, with the subject and all its ramifications, has emigrated to Little Falls, N. Y., where he has already introduced a rational system of preserving milk, with the view of spreading this industry in the United States. It would indeed appear surprising if America, with its much cheaper production of milk, should not acquire the principal business in this article. It may be proper to direct the attention of American farmers and capitalists, who might invest their money in the very lucrative industry of the conservation of milk, to Dr. N. Gerber's newest publications on this subject, which have received first premiums at all the European exhibitions. He is also the inventor of the best flour for infants. In this

branch Switzerland, with its five great establishments, still holds the first place in the market of the world. Why should not America, with its cheap production of milk and wheat, easily become the mistress of the world's market for this article?

An important and most inestimable invention for supplying large cities with milk has lately been made by Professor Felder in Luzerne. Fresh milk treated according to his new method of conservation is now daily delivered in Paris from the mountain districts of Luzerne. It is said to remain perfectly fresh at least a fortnight. If the great American farmers living in the vicinity of railways should succeed in acquiring Felder's method, they would undoubtedly find a large field for the sale of their fresh milk in the great cities and mining districts of America.

Finally, I must mention a newly established large milk-preserving business, the "Swiss Milk Company," at Gossau (7 miles west from St. Galle), which delivers milk condensed to one-third of its volume, in glass bottles hermetically closed, without any addition whatever, in London, Calcutta, &c., and can warrant their product to remain fresh for a year, even in the hottest climate.

Cheese.—The Swiss manufacture of cheese was not favorable in the year 1882. The production, it is true, considerably surpassed, as regards quantity, that of former years, and this notwithstanding the inferior quality of the summer milk (owing to almost incessant rain); but the high customs duties and the competition of foreign countries acted unfavorably on the export more than formerly and depressed prices. In the year 1880 the export amounted to 434,378 cwt.; in 1881 it was 480,794 cwt.

For 1882 the statistics are not yet closed, but it is already known that in one single quarter of the year the export of cheese has been 400,000 francs less than in the same period of the preceding year.

As regards the prices of the three principal export sorts of Swiss cheese it may be noticed that in 1880, 1881, and 1882 the following prices were obtained :

1880.		Francs.
100 kilograms Gruyere cheese.....		158
100 kilograms Spalen cheese		146
100 kilograms Emmenthal cheese		170

1881.		
100 kilograms Gruyere cheese.....		124
100 kilograms Spalen cheese		150
100 kilograms Emmenthal cheese		130

1882.		
100 kilograms Gruyere cheese.....		120
100 kilograms Spalen cheese		152
100 kilograms Emmenthal cheese		120

Cheese exhibition.—The attention of Americans who take an interest in the far advanced Swiss manufacture of cheese is called to the Swiss National Industrial Exhibition, which will take place next summer at Zurich, where a model cheese dairy will be at work. An exhibition of cattle of the best breed will be connected with it.

Meat prices.—The prices of butcher's meat in 1882 have remained the same as in the preceding year with the exception of pork, which has decreased 5 centimes a kilogram ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound) on gross weight. This reduction is probably owing to an increased importation of American bacon.

Wheat prices.—As regards prices, the following may be quoted:

Description.	Beginning of 1882.	End of 1882.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Russian wheat 100 kilograms..	31 to 32½	25½ to 28
Hungarian wheat do	32½ to 33¼	26½ to 28½
Swiss wheat do	32 to 33	24½ to 25
Hungarian flour No. 4 do	49	44½
Hungarian flour No. 6 do	44½	39½

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

A more satisfactory picture than farming is presented by the principal branches of Swiss manufacture, especially by the growing purchasing power of the United States, for the amount of Swiss manufacturing goods exported to the United States was not less in value than 101,250,000 francs (\$19,536,569), while the exports were—

	<i>Francs.</i>	
1881	79,331,766	\$15,311,031
1880	84,405,908	16,290,340
1879	69,541,701	13,421,548
1878	54,597,878	10,537,390

It has therefore nearly doubled.

In this amount of export of 101,250,000 francs the consular district of St. Galle participated with 33,710,955 francs. Zurich and Horgen together show an export amount of 33,555,718 francs; Bâle and Bern together, 24,847,098 francs, and Geneva 6,111,976 francs.

As regards the kind of goods, the export amounts are:

	<i>Francs.</i>
Silks	45,030,630
Woven cotton goods	2,824,959
Embroideries	29,769,446
Clocks and watches	13,238,489
Straw and horsehair articles	1,584,174
Musical boxes	582,799
Cheese	2,849,343
Leather	2,537,728
Aniline colors	1,058,113

The remainder includes various things, especially machines.

The principal article of the manufactures in the eastern part of Switzerland is machine embroidery, which, in the beginning of the year 1882, lay yet almost hopelessly prostrate, rose in the summer month to a never-expected degree of activity. Prices and wages rose, and the 14,500 machines which till then had been working for the St. Galle trade proved to be insufficient. With a feverish haste, the six machine works in Eastern Switzerland, which are especially arranged and fitted up for this branch, were now at work making new embroidery machines, so that an official count, instituted by the Government towards the end of the year, showed for the cantons of St. Galle, Appenzell, and Thurgau alone 14,032 machines. But as machine embroidery also extends over other cantons, particularly the canton of Zurich in proportion even more rapidly, and also over Vorarlberg (Austrian territory adjoining the canton of St. Galle on the east), the number of embroidery machines (including Vorarlberg) engaged for the St. Galle trade exceeds 17,000, which produce embroideries annually to the value of about 80,000,000 francs. The approximate number of machines engaged in the manu-

facturing of embroidery in the various cantons of Switzerland and in other countries are placed and divided as follows :

Cantons.	1882.	Remarks.
St. Galle.....	9,257	
Appenzell.....	2,293	
Thurgau.....	2,482	
Total.....	14,032	
Grisons.....	34	} In these three cantons alone there was an increase in 1882 over 1880 of 1,351 machines.
Glarus.....	88	
Schwyz.....	29	
Zurich.....	599	
Schaffhausen.....	9	
Aargau.....	76	
Luzerne.....	3	
Soleure.....	6	
Bâle (city).....	4	
Bâle (country).....	2	
Total.....	850	
Total December, 1882.....	14,882	

Outside of Switzerland the approximate number of embroidery machines working (in December, 1882) was as follows:

Vorarlberg.....	2,200
Bohemia.....	250
Saxony.....	3,250
France.....	1,200
Italy.....	80
Russia.....	50
United States.....	120
Total.....	7,150

In this connection it is proper to state that all the goods manufactured in the various cantons of Switzerland and Vorarlberg are brought either into the canton of St. Galle or Appenzell before the goods can be made ready for market, as in no other canton do there exist bleaching and finishing establishments, and the merchandise begins the journey to the objective points from the consular district of St. Galle.

Industrial history affords no second example of so rapid a development of any industry as is here presented. Machine embroidery becomes more and more a real domestic industry, for, while in the first period of its development large manufactories were established, the machines are now being placed, one by one, in dwelling-houses. Thereby the embroiderers have a double advantage, in that they do not come within the law applying to manufactories; in that they can lengthen the day's labor at their own convenience, and that they can employ the labor of their children (for threading). From this change competent men of the trade argue that Swiss embroidery will maintain its unconditional superiority over the Saxon, French, and American competition, for the Swiss embroiderer, with his own machines, even for wages at which his competitors can no longer exist, will yet be able to work at a profit, because with the combined earnings of his family in his own house he can, to some extent, make up by more work for what he earns less per stitch under the normal progress of business. Besides, domestic industry is not so easily liable to overproduction as the work in large factories, where they often work for stock.

In the course of the year 1882 a fairly large number of embroidery machines have again been sent to America, and Swiss embroiderers have emigrated thither. Considering, however, the enormous increase and the above-mentioned state of the embroidery business in the east of Switzerland it is risky for Americans to invest much money in embroidery machines, for, with the high American wages, they will only be able to work with profit, at most, in a few "novelty articles."

With respect to the different sorts of embroideries exported from St. Galle to America, the following table is given as statement for the last four years :

Articles.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Embroidered goods:				
Hamburg trimmings:				
In cotton foundations:	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
White	25,141,922.38	17,190,455.40	20,414,643.77	18,037,991.77
Colored	142,059.75	94,806.45	325,049.24	139,080.65
In other foundations.....	290,995.98	2,795.41	33,557.28	20,369.85
Tamboured lace curtains, vestibules, &c	1,307,286.07	898,833.56	918,446.21	644,236.97
Handkerchiefs, ties, and other fancy articles	1,553,104.25	1,873,014.32	857,498.55	81,855.05
Cotton goods:				
Loom trimmings in cotton	642,352.29	381,279.64	294,367.98	296,302.81
Half-linen loom trimmings and dress goods	64,606.89	7,803.25	223,234.15	94,910.10
Fancy articles:				
Colored Toggenburg articles	63,728.44	117,151.20	341,878.68	244,755.94
Printed handkerchiefs, &c., white foundation		18.45	3,866.40	10,483.25
Piece goods:				
Plain muslin.....	159,509.40	166,937.00	69,514.13	16,295.25
Figured and dotted Swiss, &c.....	1,891,727.88	1,800,609.25	979,520.46	525,252.45
Printed calico, &c	1,709.00			
Silk goods:				
Piece goods.....	828,027.99	782,420.72	905,203.15	694,175.75
Ribbons	67,724.72	42,009.25	98,728.68	43,839.90
Embroidered articles:				
Cashmere and silk	1,283,310.99	180,914.36	263,609.62	141,897.50
Embroidered robes, shantings, all silk	50,767.00			
Miscellaneous:				
Iron-yarn goods.....	30,742.85	25,271.35	39,342.85	76,681.15
Provisions	1,315.07	31,975.00	34,386.00	22,090.35
Sundries.....	115,414.05	255,093.87	110,409.16	51,130.88
Embroidery machines	74,650.99			
Total in francs.....	33,710,955.99	23,851,388.48	25,913,256.31	21,141,349.62
Total in United States gold dollars	6,506,214.51	4,603,317.78	5,001,258.47	4,080,280.48

It is to be observed here that the handkerchiefs and collars quoted in the table are mostly embroideries done by hand, made in the southern part of the canton of Appenzell, here known by the name of Appenzell Inner Rhoden (the northern part of the same canton being called Appenzell Ausser Rhoden). The principal market of this article is Paris. Tambour goods (chain-stitch embroidery) is principally applied to curtains and collars. There was in the beginning of the year considerable apprehension that the French market would be lost, because of France changing the ad valorem into specific duties collectible by weight, which was thought would tax manufacturers too heavily. However, by the introduction of new tasteful specialties, especially of rich "applique work" and linen, some of the principal makers have succeeded in giving to this branch a new impulse, so that at present there is full employment also for this business. The workwomen mostly use the Bonnaz machine, which is applicable in many ways. Silk embroidery was very brisk during the summer months, particularly for ladies' dresses.

Swiss machine embroidery has made great progress in the manufact-

ure of imitation lace. Spanish lace, for instance, is now imitated on the embroidery machine so as not to be inferior to the genuine article either in fineness and exactness of the work, or in the elegance of the ornamental part, and is certainly much cheaper.

Besides the ordinary Heilmann's embroidery machine, which is set in motion by the embroiderer himself (the left hand working the pantograph on the drawing, while the right hand, by means of a wrench, keeps the "carriage" with the rows of needles in motion), the so-called Schiffchen machine, which is moved by steam or water power, and works with a continuous thread, has made great progress this year. For establishing the embroidery industry in America these Schiffchen machines would probably be best suited, as they work rapidly and cost little in wages. The most effective system of these machines is now made at the machine works of Saurer & Sons, in Arbon, about eight miles north from St. Galle, on the Lake of Constance. It is admirably adapted for lace articles ("dentellery").

As regards wages, embroiderers stood well in the year 1882. As much as 70 centimes were paid for 100 stitches, so that a good embroiderer, working with his own machine, would earn from 8 to 10 francs net, daily.

At the end of the year, however, wages went down 10 per cent., because the consequences of overproduction were already felt in the great markets of London and New York. At present everything tends to show that wages will go down still more. Nevertheless, the demand for, and consequent erection of, new embroidery machines continues, and is promoted by different corporations, who either offer to give gratis the building-ground for an establishment, timber, and water-power, or to assist the undertaking with capital, in order to transfer in this manner industrial labor into villages hitherto entirely dependent on agriculture. Owing to the above-described critical state of the farming interest, this is indeed necessary, for the inquiry at present instituted into the economical condition of the people shows that the majority of the population of the canton of St. Galle would be driven to penury without the help of the embroidery business, whereas where this exists there is, if not exactly ease or prosperity, at least no actual poverty.

Besides embroidery, St. Galle does also a large business in "Plattstich" (or "Blattstich") weaving, and its products, loom trimmings, dotted Swiss muslins, which are made almost exclusively in the canton of Appenzell. They are, externally at least, the articles of the kind of edgings similar to embroideries, and are made on the Plattstich handloom. This is almost entirely a domestic industry, and its products go for the greatest part to the linen-apparel establishments of Paris, London, and New York.

Weaving of colored and fine goods, formerly extensively carried on in the canton of Appenzell and in Toggenburg (part of the canton of St. Galle), has disappeared, except in a few larger establishments.

By the establishment of a weaving school at Wattwyl (in Toggenburg), which is very well patronized, it is expected that a new impulse will be given to the entire weaving interest in Eastern Switzerland. This school already bears excellent fruit and is likely to realize good results. A special school for machine embroidery is also projected, in addition to the already existing drawing school for patterns.

EMORY P. BEAUCHAMP,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Galle, February 1, 1883.

SPAIN.

Report by Consul-General Reed on the commercial industries of Spain for the year 1882-'83.

For some time past I have been endeavoring to obtain the necessary data for my first annual report, but I regret to state that I have not been very successful in my efforts—not, however, for want of courtesy and a desire on the part of the officials to furnish the data, but because on many important subjects they do not exist.

In making this report I will follow as closely as possible the order indicated in paragraph 556 of the Consular Regulations, and I may here remark that it will be accompanied by such of the reports (annual) as I have received from our consuls in the Peninsula.

AGRICULTURE.

I have been unable to obtain data as to the cereal production of the Peninsula. Strange as it may seem, no official or other statistics exist, but from the reports of our consuls and from my own personal knowledge I am enabled to state that there was an average crop in the north last year, while in the south it was almost a complete failure. The crops this year have been unusually good in every part of the Peninsula, and there is just reason to believe that the production of all classes of cereals will exceed that of many years.

Agriculture in Spain is not so far advanced as it might be. In almost every part of the Peninsula one may see the old-time farming implements. Harvest reapers are hardly known, and until quite recently the old-fashioned “sickle” was entirely used in harvesting all kinds of grain. Thrashing-machines are no better known, and the grain is generally thrashed in the field by the “flail” or by horses treading upon it. Still, some of the improved farming implements are being introduced, and there is no reason why their use should not become general.

PHYLLOXERA.

The “phylloxera,” according to the report of Consul Marston, at Malaga, is still advancing. Not long since the statement was made in the newspapers here (and supposed to be official) that there was in the south alone 115,000 acres of vineyards infected by this pest. No remedy, further than the digging up of the vines and their replacement by American, seems to have been discovered for the doing away with this evil.

MANUFACTURES.

Although Spain may be considered as a manufacturing country of no little importance, I regret to say that I have been unable to obtain any data whatever as to the principal articles manufactured further than that contained in the tables of exports published in the *Gaceta de Madrid*. Upon these tables and upon my own personal knowledge I must rely.

As is already known, wine is the most important of the manufactures for exportation and home use, and is, perhaps, the greatest source of revenue to the Government. The other principal articles manufactured for exportation are oils, spirits, preserves, cork, raisins, wheat flour, soap, copper in bars and plates, iron and implements of iron, lead in bars and sheets, zinc, paper, licorice, salt (common), silk (raw). Machinery is also manufactured to a considerable extent, but not, so far as I am aware, for exportation. The largest machine works are at Barce-

Iona and Saragossa. The well-known Spanish lace is manufactured in almost every part of the Peninsula, but principally at Barcelona, and notwithstanding the fact that it is exported in considerable quantities, it does not appear in the table of exports. The manufacture of palm-leaf hats is also quite an important industry. Many thousand dozen of these hats are annually exported to the United States. Cotton and woolen goods are also largely manufactured, especially at Barcelona. In 1882, according to the report of Consul Scheuch, Barcelona imported 229,621 bales of cotton for the use of the cotton mills at that port, and the indications are that the importation will be even greater during the present year. The goods manufactured from this cotton would seem to be for home use, as I do not find that any are exported.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The mines of Spain are one of the principal fountains of her national wealth. Perhaps no other country in the world is blessed with greater riches in this respect. Almost every kind of mineral is to be found, but it is a well-known fact that these immense fountains of wealth have not as yet been properly developed, or perhaps I might better say properly worked. It would seem, however, from the latest mineral statistics, corresponding to the year 1881, and published during the present year by order of the direction general of agriculture, industry, and commerce, that considerable advancement has been made in the past few years in the working and development of Spanish mines.

According to these statistics there were on the 31st December, 1881, 16,820 mines, embracing a territory of 507,858 acres, and employing 67,919 laborers, consisting of men, women, and boys.

The value of the mineral production of these mines during the same year at the mine and in its natural state was 93,918,500.75 pesetas, or \$18,126,270.64 in money of the United States, distributed as follows :

	Value in pesetas.
Iron	9,452,067 90
Lead	45,483,169 80
Lead (silver).....	4,671,406 00
Lead and zinc.....	6,000 00
Silver	922,168 30
Copper	16,130,879 00
Copper (silver).....	1,100 00
Zinc	1,148,625 00
Quicksilver	95,400 00
Antimony.....	860 00
Nickel	9,600 00
Cobalt.....	68,580 00
Manganese	345,628 00
Salt (common)	1,671,201 35
Sulphate of soda.....	41,000 00
Sulphate baryta (barita).....	4,000 00
Phosphorite.....	302,685 00
Alum	16,937 50
Sulphur.....	544,360 00
Kaolin.....	10,311 00
Coal.....	12,548,930 30
Coal (lignite)	339,801 60
Peat (turba)	1,300 00
Asphaltum	920 00
Waters, subterranean *	101,570 00
Total	93,918,500 75

*These are waters obtained from the mines and sold for irrigation, and other purposes, where rain seldom falls.

It may be well for me to here state the provinces in which these minerals are to be found.

Iron.—In the provinces of Biscay, Murcia, Santander, Almeria-Malaga, Oviedo, Guipuzcoa, Huelva, Navarre, Seville, Logroño, Barcelona, Teruel, Leon, Burgos, Badajoz, Lugo, Guadalajara, and Alicante. The province of Biscay leads all the others in the amount of production. The others (as to amount of production) follow in the order above named.

Lead.—In the provinces of Jaen, Murcia, Almeria, Badajoz, Huelva, Ciudad Real, Baleares, Seville, Granada, Cordova, Gerona, Alva, Biscay, Huesca, Malaga, Caceres, Tarragona, Oviedo, and Santander, respectively, as to the amount of production.

Lead and zinc.—This mineral is only to be found in the province of Granada.

Silver.—In the provinces of Almeria and Guadalajara, respectively.

Copper.—In the provinces of Huelva, Seville, Corunna, Murcia, Navarre and Valencia, respectively.

Copper (silver) is only to be found in the province of Navarre.

Zinc.—In the provinces of Santander, Murcia, Guipuzcoa, Biscay, Castellon, Almeria, Oviedo, Teruel, Granada, Badajoz, and Valencia, respectively.

Quicksilver.—In the provinces of Ciudad Real and Oviedo, respectively.

Antimony.—In the provinces of Badajoz and Leon, respectively.

Nickel.—In the province of Badajoz only.

Cobalt.—In the provinces of Oviedo, Leon, and Castellon, respectively.

Manganese.—In the provinces of Huelva, Oviedo, Almeria, and Teruel, respectively.

Salt (common).—In the provinces of Guadalajara, Barcelona, Murcia, Saragossa, Burgos, Guipuzcoa, Teruel, Soria, Alicante, Albacete, Huesca, Logroño, Cuenca, and Jaen, respectively.

Sulphate of soda.—In the provinces of Burgos and Madrid, respectively.

Sulphate of soda.—Baryta (barita) is only found in the province of Tarragona.

Phosphorite.—In the province of Caceres only.

Alum is only found in the province of Murcia.

Sulphur.—In the provinces of Murcia, Almeria, and Teruel, respectively.

Kaolin.—In the provinces of Toledo and Madrid, respectively.

Coal.—In the provinces of Oviedo, Valencia, Cordova, Seville, Gerona, Ciudad Real, Burgos, and Lorida, respectively.

Coal (lignite).—In the provinces of Teruel, Baleares, Guipuzcoa, Santander, Barcelona, Lerida, Logroño, and Oviedo, respectively.

Peat (turba).—In the provinces of Ciudad Real and Oviedo, respectively.

Asphalt.—In the provinces of Alava and Servia, respectively.

Waters, subterranean.—These waters appear to be sold only in the province of Alicante, where rain seldom falls.

The mining territory of Spain is divided into three sections, each section consisting of four districts. For each section there is an inspector-general of the first class; and for each district an inspector-general of the second class, with certain other subordinate officers.

MINERAL EXHIBITION.

On the 30th of May last an exhibition of minerals, &c., was inaugurated at this capital, and is still open. Although the exhibition is a

national one, foreign Governments were invited to participate, and some few are represented. In this exhibition may be seen specimens of all classes of minerals and machinery of Spanish production and manufacture, and, while the exhibition was somewhat hastily gotten up, it does great credit to the originators, and will no doubt do much towards the advancement and development of this important branch of industry in Spain.

FISHERIES.

The following tables, which I have prepared from the "Memoria sobre la Industria y Legislacion de Pesca" from 1874 to 1879 (the latest statistics published), will show the state of the Peninsula fisheries at the close of the year last above mentioned:

Fish-curing establishments:

Number of establishments	785
Value of establishments	pesetas.. 7, 149, 278
Number of vessels	1, 620
Tonnage	5, 966
Value of vessels	pesetas.. 779, 350

For the supply of fresh fish, and not connected with the above establishments:

Number of nets and other contrivances for taking fish	95, 458
Value	pesetas.. 6, 634, 114
Number of vessels	14, 017
Tonnage	40, 184
Value of vessels	pesetas.. 7, 779, 577

The total number of persons employed in the fish-curing establishments and in the supply of fresh fish for the same year (1879) was 78,184, while the total value of the said establishments, vessels, and outfits, including those for the supply of fresh fish, as will be seen by reference to the above tables, was 22,342,319 pesetas, or \$4,312,067.56 in money of the United States.

No returns exist as to the amount or value of the products.

ATUN OR TUNNY FISH.

I may make special mention of the atun or tunny fish, as it is not found in our waters, and as it is one of the principal productions of the Peninsula fisheries. This fish weighs from 100 to 300 pounds. It is migratory in its habits, and enters the Mediterranean from the Atlantic in the spring of each year, in large schools, for purposes of reproduction, returning to the ocean afterwards. It is taken in strong seines, and when surrounded by the net each fish is lifted on board the vessel by means of poles with a stout hook at the end. The flesh is highly esteemed and it is eaten fresh, and is also cured in oil in large quantities.

For the purpose of taking the tunny fish the coasts of the Peninsula are divided into districts, and each district is leased by the Government at public auction, to the highest bidder, for a term of from three to five years. According to statistics which I have at hand, and published in 1880, the Government received in 1879 a rent of 124,071 pesetas, or \$23,945.70 in money of the United States.

THE CANARY ISLANDS FISHERIES.

On the west coast of Africa, between the twentieth and twenty-ninth parallels of north latitude, there exists an immense abundance of fish of many varieties. It is from this source that the Canary Islands derive their supply of fish for salting purposes.

Thirty-five schooners of from 30 to 50 tons each, manned by about 700 men and boys, constitute the fishing fleet of these islands. This fleet furnishes annually about 7,500,000 kilograms, or 16,500,000 pounds, of imperfectly cured fish for the consumption of the inhabitants. It does not appear that any of the fish, with the exception of a small quantity to the island of Cuba, is exported. These fishing banks are within the belt of the northeast trade winds, which almost constantly blow, and so mild is the climate and temperate the breeze that during the four centuries Spain has possessed the islands not a single fishing vessel, so far as is known, has been lost from stress of weather. The products of this fishery might be very greatly increased if larger and more commodious vessels were employed, and if the improved methods of curing practiced by other nations were at the same time generally introduced.

FORESTRY.

I think I may safely say that in no other country is greater care taken or a more perfect system of forest culture inaugurated, than in Spain. To be sure Spain is not so rich in her forests as some other of the European countries, but what she has is carefully guarded and is made to be a source of no little revenue to the Government, as will be seen later.

It would be idle for me to attempt to describe in this report the system of forest culture in this country, and I will, therefore, only give a brief statement of the number of acres and the amount of revenue derived therefrom.

According to the latest report corresponding to the year 1870, and published in 1882, by the direction-general of agriculture, industry, and commerce, there were 3,994,279 acres of forests in the Peninsula, which produced a revenue to the state of 10,283,151.25 pesetas, or \$1,984,640.19 in money of the United States.

I am informed by the bureau of forestry that but little change has taken place since that date (1870), either in the number of acres or in the amount of production and revenue.

As the subject of the protection of forests in the United States is now being agitated it may not be amiss for me to add a few words, by way of illustrating its importance, as to the evils which have resulted from the wanton waste of the Spanish forests in olden times.

Perhaps no country in Europe has so much reason as Spain to deplore the prodigal waste of her forests in those times. Fertile and productive districts have become arid and barren plains. Brooks and small streams have entirely disappeared, and those of larger capacity, dry or shallow in summer, become swollen torrents in the rainy season, thus inundating and damaging extensive agricultural territories. The slopes of hills being entirely denuded of trees, the soil fails to retain and gradually drain the surplus of water, which is at once precipitated into the natural courses, and sad havoc and destruction are the result. This will account for the great Spanish floods that occur almost yearly.

Had Spain adopted her present system at the proper time, she would not have been called upon to suffer what she has suffered, and will continue to suffer, for the want of forests. But she awoke to the fact too late, and could only adopt such measures as would serve to protect what she had left. These measures she adopted, and so earnest is she in carrying them out, that when the minister of finance, in February last, proposed to sell certain of the state forests to balance his budgets, a ministerial crisis was the result, and the forests were saved.

Let, therefore, the United States take warning from Spain, and profit by her sad experience.

COMMERCE.

The statistics for the year 1882 show a considerable increase in commerce over other years, and the indications are, judging from the statistics published up to the 30th June last, that the present year will show a large increase over that of 1882. This increase will be due in a great measure to the treaties of commerce with France, Germany, and Sweden and Norway, to the state of the crops, and to a more general confidence in the stability of the Government. Owing to these and other reasons which I might mention, all branches of industry seem to have taken new life, and a general advancement has been the natural result.

SHIPPING.

The following table, which I have prepared from the statistics published monthly in the *Gaceta de Madrid*, will show the number and tonnage of vessels, both national and foreign, which have arrived at and departed from the ports of the Peninsula during the calendar year 1882.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The exports for the calendar year 1882, according to the reports of the direction-generale of customs published monthly in the *Gaceta de Madrid*, amounted in value to 642,309,208 pesetas, or \$123,965,677.14 in money of the United States. The imports for the same year amounted in value to 614,690,798 pesetas, or \$118,635,224.01.

The exports exceeded the imports in value by 27,618,410 pesetas, or \$5,330,353.13 in United States money. For more specific information I beg to refer to the tables of exports and imports which accompanied my dispatch No. 10 of the 9th instant.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

According to information furnished me by the direction-general of customs, the exports to the United States from the Peninsula during the year 1882 amounted in value to 27,962,268 pesetas, or \$5,396,717.72 in money of the United States. The imports from the United States during the same year amounted in value to 91,540,239 pesetas, or \$17,677,266.12, showing a balance in favor of the United States of 63,577,971 pesetas, or \$12,270,584.40.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The trade with the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, shows a considerable increase over that ended June 30, 1882. In my "general remarks" I will again refer to this subject.

REVENUES.

The revenues received from all sources (except customs) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, according to the information kindly furnished me by the "Intervencion General de la Administracion del Estado," amounted to 622,666,001.07 pesetas, or \$120,174,538.20, in money of the United States.

I am unable to say how much this amount exceeds that received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, but in view of the stimulus in trade and of "better times" generally, I am led to believe that it is considerable.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

But one commercial treaty, that with France, was negotiated during the year 1882, while *ten* ceased to exist in the month of October of that year. During the present year three treaties of commerce have been negotiated, viz, with Germany, Sweden and Norway, and Switzerland.

It may be well for me to add that China, United States of Colombia, Japan, Morocco, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Siam, and the Hawaiian Islands, in virtue of other treaties, enjoy the treatment of the most favored nation clause.

POPULATION.

The population of Spain and her colonies on December 31, 1877, according to the census lately published, was as follows:

Population of—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Peninsula, adjacent islands, and possessions in the north of Africa	8, 134, 331	8, 500, 014	16, 634, 345
Island of Cuba.....	850, 520	671, 164	1, 521, 684
Porto Rico.....	369, 054	362, 594	731, 648
Philippine Islands	2, 800, 347	2, 767, 338	5, 566, 685
Fernando Po.....	792	314	1, 106
Total	12, 155, 044	12, 301, 424	24, 456, 468

NOTE.—On December 31, 1877, there were living in the Peninsula 447 persons who were born in the United States.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The direction general of health, &c., has lately issued its bulletin of births and deaths in the Peninsula and adjacent islands during the first six months of the present year, from which it appears that there were 236,127 births and 192,227 deaths, a difference in favor of births of 43,900.

In all the provinces the number of births exceeded the number of deaths, with the exception of those of Cadiz and Madrid.

EMIGRATION.

I have been unable to obtain any information in regard to emigration. It has not been the custom heretofore to publish statistics of emigration, but I am informed at the direction general of statistics, &c., that they have lately initiated the system, and are now engaged upon a report which they expect to have ready for publication in a few months.

PRICE OF FOOD.

Articles of food in Spain are, I think, as dear (if not dearer) as in any other of the European countries.

The following is a list of the retail prices at this capital of some of the principal articles:

Flour (wheat).....	kilogram* ..	\$0 16
Bread	do.....	09
Beef:		
Ordinary	do.....	50
Tenderloin	do.....	1 00

* A kilogram is equal to 2 pounds 3 ounces.

Mutton	kilogram..	\$0 40
Mutton chops.....	do.....	45
Veal	do.....	60
Pork:		
Fresh and ordinary	do.....	50
Fresh and choice.....	do.....	60
Salt	do.....	40
Ham	do.....	80
Chickens (fair size).....	one..	60
Turkeys (fair size).....	do.....	2 00
Ducks (fair size).....	do.....	80
Eggs	dozen..	30
Lard.....	kilogram..	40
Butter	do.....	60
Fish (fresh)	do.....	\$0 30 to 1 40
Codfish.....	do.....	28
Coffee, browned	do.....	1 10
Tea	do.....	3 00
Sugar	do.....	30
Cheese	do.....	70
Potatoes.....	do.....	6
Rice.....	do.....	16
Gabanzas (kind of bean).....	do.....	13 to 0 40

WAGES.

Wages are low as compared with those paid in the United States. For instance, carpenters, masons, mechanics, and all classes of day laborers are paid from 40 cents to \$1.25 per day, and board and lodge themselves. House servants (male) are paid from \$5 to \$15 per month; female house servants are paid from \$1.50 \$9 per month. In the two latter cases board and lodging are included.

One would naturally ask how do the day laborers, such as carpenters, masons, mechanics, &c., live on the small wages they receive in view of the high price of food and of the other actual necessities of life, especially those who have large families. The answer is that they are very simple in their habits and dress, and are not, as compared with the same classes in the United States, *large eaters*. A small loaf of bread and a glass of wine satisfy them for breakfast, while another small loaf, another glass of wine, and a plate of "cocido," which consists of "gabanzas" (a kind of bean), and a small slice of pork boiled together, satisfy them for dinner. This is their food every day in the year, and as it costs but little they are enabled to live upon what they earn.

REPORTS FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN THE PENINSULA.

It will be seen by the accompanying reports from our consuls at Barcelona, Cadiz, Corunna, and Malaga that trade in their respective consular districts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, has, generally speaking, increased over that ended June 30, 1882.

In compliance with the consular regulations I will give a brief statement of the value of exports to and imports from the United States, taken from the reports above referred to.

BARCELONA.

The exports from Barcelona to the United States for the year ended December 31, 1882, amounted in value to \$46,499.76. (See Table E, Consul Scheuch's report.) The importations into Barcelona from the

United States further than that of cotton are not given. Of this article 131,802 bales were imported; value not stated. (See Table C, same report.)

The exports to the United States from Valencia during the year 1882 amounted in value to \$581,293.05. (See Table F, same report.) The importations are not given.

The exports to the United States from Tarragona during the same year amounted in value to \$369,297.99. (See Table G, same report.) The importations are not given.

CADIZ.

The exports from Cadiz to the United States during the calendar year 1882 amounted in value to \$894,637.40. (See Table No. 4 B, Consul Oppenheim's report.)

The imports into Cadiz of merchandise of American origin during the same year amounted in value to \$723,628.60. (See Table No. 4 A, same report.)

CARTHAGENA.

According to information furnished me by our consul at Carthagen, 175,630 tons of iron ore and manganese were exported from that port to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

The imports into Carthagen from the United States consisted mostly of wheat and alcohol. I am not informed as to the amount or value.

CORUNNA.

There were no exports from Corunna to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, but the imports amounted in value to \$436,659. (See table attached to Consul Carricarte's report.)

MALAGA.

The exports from Malaga to the United States during the calendar year 1882 amounted in value to \$2,204,555.60. (See Table No. 2, Consul Marston's report.) The amount of imports from the United States is not given.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Before closing this report it may be proper for me to make a few general remarks in regard to the trade between Spain and the United States.

The trade between the two countries is naturally checked by there being no treaty of commerce, and by the high duties imposed by each Government. Still, as before stated, the trade has gradually increased each year, and by greater exertion on the part of our commercial houses I see no reason why they should not find a ready market in Spain for many articles, especially wheat, alcohol, machinery, farming tools, sewing-machines, railway plant, carriages, tramway cars, clocks and watches, musical instruments, glassware, stationery, paper, plated ware, beer, drugs, patent medicines, canned fruit, canned meats, lobsters, salmon, oysters, leather, lubricants, perfumery, and trunks and satchels. In almost every article of manufacture I think we might compete with the French, German, Swiss, and Swedish and Norwegian manufacturers, who now seem to have a "monopoly." But to do so, it will be necessary for our commercial houses to adopt a new system in the manner of in-

trodition and sale of their articles, and the plan suggested by our counsul at Cadiz of forming a "general agency" for the exclusive sale of American manufactures and production appears to me to be worthy of consideration. I am further led to think well of this suggestion from the fact that other of our consuls in the Peninsula have advised me that there are no American or other firms engaged in the sale of American goods in their respective consular districts, and the natural result is, that those goods are hardly known to the Spanish people. If, therefore, our commercial men will turn their eyes towards this country, and if they will adopt the plan above suggested or some system other than the present one for the introduction and sale of their goods, I feel confident that in the course of a few years they would reap a rich harvest.

DWIGHT T. REED,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Madrid, October 30, 1883.

SPAIN.

Supplemental report, by Consul-General Reed, on the commerce of Spain for the year 1882.

I have the honor to transmit under "separate" cover a copy of the report on Spanish commerce for the year 1882, lately published by the direction-general of customs.

This report shows a considerable increase, both in exports and imports, over the year 1881, as will be seen by the following brief statement:

The importations in 1881 amounted in value to 650,559,400 pesetas, or \$125,557,964.20, and in 1882 to 816,666,901 pesetas, or \$157,616,711.89, an increase over 1881 of 166,107,501 pesetas, or \$32,058,747.69 in money of the United States

The exports in 1881 amounted in value to 670,889,032 pesetas, or \$129,481,583.17, while in 1882 they amounted to 765,376,087 pesetas, or \$147,717,584.79, an increase of 94,487,055 pesetas, or \$18,236,001.61 in money of the United States.

The total value of imports for 1882 was 816,666,901 pesetas, or \$157,616,711.89, and of exports 765,376,087 pesetas, or \$147,717,584.79, which shows an excess of imports over exports of 51,290,814 pesetas, or \$9,899,121.10 in money of the United States.

The articles which were less steady in importation were wheat, silk, cotton (raw), mineral coal, flour, iron and articles of iron, cocoa, wool, machinery, and woods; those of exportation were wines, spirits, shoe-leather, preserves, live stock, and minerals of all classes.

The European countries which most contributed to the increase of importations were France, Germany, England, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, Sweden, and Norway. Importations from Italy and Russia appear to have decreased.

Exportations to France, England, Belgium, and Algiers increased; while those to Germany, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and Norway decreased.

The importations of articles ("generos") from Cuba, Porto Rico, Ecuador, United States, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the British Possessions increased; those from Brazil and New Grenada decreased.

The exportations to Cuba, Porto Rico, Ecuador, United States, Mexico, New Grenada, Peru, and Venezuela show an increase; while those to Brazil, Guatemala, Uruguay, and the British possessions show a decrease.

The following table, prepared from the report, will show the countries which maintained during 1882 the largest commercial relations with Spain:

Countries.	Importation.		Exportation.	
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
France	220, 878, 319	42, 629, 515 56	309, 742, 745	59, 780, 349 78
England	170, 851, 379	32, 974, 316 14	235, 191, 480	45, 391, 955 64
United States.....	91, 540, 239	17, 667, 266 12	27, 462, 268	5, 396, 717 72
Germany	82, 741, 548	15, 969, 118 76	7, 096, 630	1, 369, 649 59
Belgium	32, 317, 060	6, 237, 192 58	6, 935, 929	1, 338, 634 29
Cuba	23, 352, 609	4, 507, 053 53	67, 713, 198	13, 068, 647 21
Russia.....	21, 464, 478	4, 142, 644 25	2, 966, 264	592, 488 95
Italy.....	18, 401, 422	3, 551, 474 44	4, 740, 373	914, 891 98
Norway.....	18, 121, 643	3, 497, 477 09	502, 773	97, 035 18
Algiers.....	17, 729, 288	3, 421, 752 58	7, 876, 367	1, 520, 138 83
Philippines.....	16, 209, 774	3, 128, 486 38	2, 840, 127	548, 144 51
Turkey.....	13, 973, 348	2, 696, 856 16	18, 813	3, 630 90
	727, 481, 107	140, 423, 153 59	673, 586, 967	130, 002, 284 63

It will be seen by the table that the United States ranked third in regard to imports from, and fourth as to exports to.

DWIGHT T. REED,
Consul-General.

CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Madrid, February 12, 1884.

BARCELONA.

Report, by Consul Scheuch, on the commerce and trade of Barcelona for the year 1882.

As an introduction to this report, I may mention that the almost complete absence of any proper official statistics deprives me from giving desired details as regards figures; nevertheless, as a result of innumerable exertions, I have found the means of furnishing a report with such information as may be considered reliable, and in my constant endeavors to this purpose, I am confident to have succeeded in accumulating all the most well based and true data which is of interest.

The period of time to which this report bears reference has been most favorable to commerce as well as agriculture, and especially if we are to take into consideration the adverse predictions which were made by the Catalonian manufacturers at the closing of the commercial treaty with France. Industry also has in this time thrived most extraordinarily.

The crops, especially of grapes, have been very abundant; olive, nuts, almonds, and other fruits of the Catalan soil having likewise been very plentiful. The exportation of wine has been exceptionally large, especially to France, where the phylloxera is still invading the vineyards and continues to destroy the crops as for the last three years. The value of the exports of wine to that country is estimated at \$4,000,000. A large quantity has also been shipped to the river Plate, where the imports

are valued at \$900,000. The extensive exports which these figures represent have caused a considerable rise in the prices and therefore a most lucrative business has been done in this line. The quality of wine exported, chiefly to France, is of the most ordinary; it is the simple heavy dark-red wine, which is afterwards manufactured by the French into what is known as Bordeaux claret, and exported, neatly bottled and labeled to all parts of the world, including this very province. The wine shipped to America undergoes a certain manipulation here, as it must be conveniently prepared so as to not lose its virtue on passing the line, and a lot of the light wine, both dry and sweet, is also shipped in that direction.

Oil has been moderately exported, mostly to the Spanish colonies, very little to foreign parts. The oil crop for 1882 has been a total failure.

Vegetables and fresh fruits have been most profusely exported to France, Paris being the central market. Our own markets have, therefore, shown great scarcity in all kinds of greens and fruits, and prices have been ruling very high, owing to the heavy out-door demand. An idea may be formed on the importance that this trade has gained of late when it is stated that a special vegetable train runs regularly through from Valencia to Paris, besides the steamers which sail from this port twice a week, on which are generally shipped large quantities of the produce of the soil to Marseilles. There is also a market list published periodically in Paris, which only refers to prices of vegetables and fruits imported from Catalonia and the province of Valencia.

SHIPPING.

There has been a fair increase over 1881 in the number of vessels arrived at this port, while their tonnage seems not to have been quite as large as in the preceding year. Nevertheless, the value of cargoes imported shows an increase over those introduced in 1881. By viewing Table A it will be noticed that all flags have been well represented, as in former years, with the exception—which I regret to have to report—of the American, which has only been seen twice in our port during the past eighteen months. The Greek flag has been most uncommonly shown here, the number of vessels, including several steamers, being as high as forty; and, what may be mentioned as a most rare occurrence, the “half moon and star” flag appeared in our port twice within the past twelve months. These extraordinary arrivals of eastern vessels is due to the large quantities of grain which during the past season have been imported from the Black Sea.

Spanish tonnage, especially in steam, has lately increased to a very large extent. Several new lines have been started to Cuba and to the Philippine Archipelago, and also to the river Plate. The cargoes conveyed is valued at \$30,000,000. Sailing vessels are not doing very much under the Spanish flag, their trade being confined, as usual, to the conveyance of mixed cargoes, generally for their own account, principally composed of wine, olive-oil, nuts, onions, garlic, &c., to Cuba, and returning with cotton, staves, grain, timber, or petroleum from the United States, and sometimes hides, cotton, and tallow from Brazil. A short time ago Spanish ship-owners were entertaining hopes of a new trade opening for them by the motion brought about in the Cortes to obtain the free importation of rice, but their expectations were soon dissolved by the defeat of the proposal, owing to the protests made through the members of both houses for the province of Valencia, and special deputations of the cultivators of rice of that district.

This having failed many sailing vessels will continue unemployed, more so, as the Cuban trade is daily employing steamers.

BALTIC TRADE.

This has been during the past year, 1882, very large in timber; the importation of this material has reached as high as 12,080 standards. The importation of ice has fallen off, and only one cargo has been brought during this past summer. This circumstance is due to the fact, that since the importations of ice commenced, several factories for artificial ice have been successfully started with American machinery.

GERMAN TRADE.

The trade between this province and Germany has been steadily increasing, and in consequence the regular lines which ply between Barcelona and Hamburg, calling at all the ports on the coast, have been actively employed. The imports have been very valuable in drugs, alcohol, paper, and hardware.

ENGLISH TRADE.

English trade, principally consisting in coals, has been very lively, as usual. The number of tons imported in 1882 is 301,049, some 50,000 tons more than in 1881. (See Table H.) Miscellaneous cargoes, composed of chemicals, coke, pig-iron, rails, and fire bricks, have also been imported to a considerable extent. The importation of machinery seems to have decreased in late years, and although that country enjoys better facilities, mostly to be found in the means of conveyance and prices of materials, than the United States, several large orders have been filled by our manufacturers, of which the most important is the machinery, "locomotives, cars, and other articles," last year imported for the new "Barcelona, Vales, and Madrid." The Belgians have also gained access to the Spanish market with their metal works, and are filling several considerable orders.

AMERICAN TRADE.

American trade has been very brisk in the past period. In consequence of the activity displayed in the cotton mills, the importation of cotton has increased considerably. The annual consumption has increased from 175,000 bales in 1881, to 229,621 bales in 1882, and the importations during the first semester of this year, 1883, have already been 167,342 bales. (See Table C.) The importation has been proportionate with the increase in the demand, there being no speculation in this article here; all cotton is for actual consumption. As previously stated the cotton manufactory has not, despite the evil predictions of the Catalonian manufacturers, suffered in the very least through the late commercial treaty with France, but quite to the contrary this trade seems to have been more animated than ever before. The importation of grain from the United States has been very large, and among the numerous cargoes entered, two large ones by steamers came from San Francisco, Cal., which gave much satisfaction and commanded a high price.

Our alcohol has also had a steady demand, and importations have increased in 1882 over 1881 some 25 to 30 per cent. Regarding the last-

named articles, grain and alcohol, I am about writing a special report, which I hope soon to follow the present.

Petroleum has been steadily imported, but the trade is falling off in a marked manner; the demand seems to grow less daily, presumably on account of the introduction of gas in the smaller towns. The Government placing a heavy duty on refined petroleum, some two years ago, allowing the crude free, several large refineries have sprung up in this district and the importation of American refined is almost dead.

The trade in American machinery is increasing but not as considerable as it ought, owing to adversity of the Spanish people, especially the farmers, to change their old fashioned tools and machinery for the modern: nevertheless novel American styles will and must soon meet the approbation of the people here.

In short, the trade between the United States and this country has been very extensive during the past year, and shows a remarkable progress over former. The district of Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the center, has been hitherto and will continue being the most important for trade with the States, as also with other countries, as may be judged that out of the total importations during 1882 of all Spain, from the States, five-eighths were entered in this port, viz: Total importation in Spain, \$18,929,200; entered in Barcelona, \$12,550,000.

The American trade has been expected chiefly—yes, entirely, in 1882, by foreign vessels, principally by English, Italian, Norwegian, and Spanish, and although our trade with this country has increased over 50 per cent. since the past five years, American tonnage is more rarely employed (in fact, in 1882, not a single American vessel entered this port), in the conveyance of our goods, which circumstance finds an explanation in the fact, that American sailing tonnage cannot be obtained at such reduced figures as that belonging to other countries, and that our steam tonnage is not abundant enough to compete in any way with that of the other countries, especially England. English steamers found excellent employment last season in the cotton and wheat trades and are looking for an extraordinary active one this season.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

The extent of the importations has as usual been adapted exclusively to the consumption, and therefore has not experienced much increase. The regularity of the imports and permanence of stock has not given room to much fluctuation in prices.

FINANCE.

The predictions made in my last annual report are now turned into facts. The feverish desire which so suddenly prevailed two years ago, for entering into hazardous speculations in new bank and other society stocks, has arrived at the only end that could be expected for it—an early and disastrous failure. The numerous banks and other societies of credit, so rapidly formed on apparently consistent basis, have, with the exceptions of a few more of real solidity, come to grief, and the normal calm has again set in, regarding such operations among those who have received sad experience; nevertheless the well termed “gambling spirit” is still prevalent among the old frequenters of the “Petit Bourse,” and we hear now and then for the disappearance of some unfortunate speculator.

RAILROADS.

Railroads have been tolerably successful in 1882, especially the French line, owing to the extra movement in the wine, vegetable, and fruit trade. Great discontent prevails at present among the shareholders in all the different lines, owing to the late act of the Cortes sanctioning a reduction of 10 per cent. in the tariffs, without, nevertheless, granting the suppression of any part of the 15 per cent. paid as contribution to the State.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The innovations which have been introduced into our port during the last three years are worthy of particular mention, as they will undoubtedly contribute in a most powerful manner toward the development of trade, offering wide facilities to shipping. Considering the extensive character of the works lately carried out in this port, and in order to furnish full details, I have thought best to make a special report thereon, to follow the present one.

CONSULAR AGENCIES.

Grao, of Valencia.—The fine weather and opportune rains through the whole year favored the crops of all kinds of fruit; oranges, raisins, wine, olive-oil, &c., which were plentiful and of finest quality, producing an extraordinary movement of exportation to foreign countries, particularly to England, France, and America. The yield of oranges was about 500,000,000, at an average value of about \$3,000,000. The value of oranges exported last year, 1882, to the United States amounted to \$480,256. The raisin crop was a superior one, amounting to about 800,000 quintals, of which 292,254 were exported to the States, at a market price of \$5 per quintal of first quality and \$4 of second. The total value of exports to the States of wine, saffron, and other articles were \$80,000. The value of imports from the States during the same year, as tobacco, staves, timber, alcohol, and petroleum, amounted to about \$300,000. The American flag appeared but once during 1882 in the port of Grao, and the whole trade of exports and imports was done under the English flag, with a few Italian, Swedish, and Spanish vessels.

Tarragona agency.—The crops were more than satisfactory, wine, almonds, and hazel-nuts, and exports unusually large, especially wine. The total number of foreign vessels that entered the port during the year was 468, of which the French and Italian flags were predominant viz, 131 of each, while the American was conspicuous by its absence. The imports from the States were \$208,400, petroleum and staves, and exports to the States \$369,629. The total export of wine to all countries amounted to 25,501,734 gallons, of which France received over 20,000,000 gallons.

FRED'K H. SCHEUCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barcelona, October 8, 1883.

TABLE A.

Return of foreign shipping (American and Spanish not included) at the port of Barcelona during the year 1882.

Flags.	Arrived.			Departed.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value cargo.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value cargo.
English.....	338	257, 225	\$9, 800, 000	338	257, 225	\$425, 000
Italian.....	263	68, 780	1, 500, 000	263	68, 780	Unknown.
French.....	166	63, 935	3, 200, 000	166	63, 935	Do.
Swedish and Norwegian.....	94	44, 334	1, 300, 000	94	44, 334	Do.
German.....	52	41, 257	1, 700, 000	52	41, 257	Do.
Russian.....	34	16, 845	350, 000	34	16, 845	Do.
Greek.....	45	12, 920	750, 000	45	12, 920	Do.
Austrian.....	13	7, 838	260, 000	13	7, 838	Do.
Danish.....	23	6, 370	71, 000	23	6, 370	Do.
Belgian.....	2	1, 450	40, 000	2	1, 450	Do.
Dutch.....	2	695	10, 500	2	695	Do.
Portuguese.....	1	170	1, 200	1	170	Do.
Total.....	973	521, 819	18, 902, 700	973	521, 819	.....
Against in 1881.....	910	487, 597	13, 824, 000	910	487, 597	.....

NOTE.—Most vessels leave Barcelona in ballast.

TABLE B.

Return of Spanish shipping exclusively at the port of Barcelona during the year 1882.

	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Coasting.....	716	307, 184	565	247, 983
Foreign.....	671	328, 260	555	254, 272
Colonial.....	57	33, 745	149	78, 000
Total, 1882.....	1, 438	669, 189	1, 269	580, 255
Total, 1881.....	1, 437	547, 717	1, 204	668, 422

Value of cargoes.	1882.	1881.
Estimated value of cargoes inward.....	\$31, 000, 000	\$28, 000, 000
Estimated value of cargoes outward.....	25, 000, 000	26, 500, 000

NOTE.—Coasting vessels under 20 tons are not figured in the foregoing statement. Of this class some two thousand have entered the port during the year. Value of cargoes unknown.

TABLE C.

Statement showing the importation of cotton at the port of Barcelona during the year 1882, and the first semester, 1883.

From—	1882.	First semester, 1883.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
New Orleans.....	17, 263	41, 850
Mobile.....	5, 201	.....
Savannah.....	53, 171	29, 119
Charleston.....	56, 167	43, 871
Smyrna.....	4, 847	2, 829
Pernambuco.....	14, 635	8, 397
India (Oriental).....	11, 973	16, 400
Indirect.....	63, 420	24, 824
Alexandria.....	2, 944	52
Total.....	229, 621	167, 342

NOTE.—The weight of cotton bales from the United States is 200 kilograms a bale; from Brazil, 80 kilograms; from the Levante, 180 kilograms; from the Indies, 145 kilograms, and from other indirect ports many only 50 kilograms.

TABLE D.

Importations into Spain from the United States during the year 1882.

1 peseta = 20 cents.

Articles.	Value.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Cotton	49,120,195
Alcohol	9,354,720
Maize	8,403,102
Petroleum:	
Crude	4,490,041
Refined	3,199,671
Tobacco (Virginia, Kentucky)	3,873,913
Staves	3,487,000
Wheat	3,007,306
Other cereals	3,520,773
Lumber and deals	1,164,000
Other articles, machinery, furniture, patent medicines, hardware	5,000,000
Total	94,620,721

Total exports to the United States from Spain, 1882, 21,661,458 pesetas.

TABLE H.

Statement showing the importation of coal at Barcelona during the year 1882.

1882.	Cardiff.	New Port.	Swansea.	Grimsby.	New Castle.	Glasgow.	Gijon.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
January	13,193	10,890	1,350	1,110	6,467	2,508	.....	35,518
February	11,412	4,732	1,018	1,106	15,928	.....	.....	34,196
March	6,815	5,956	1,020	513	8,110	1,141	.....	23,555
April	8,938	5,139	1,257	2,923	2,028	1,650	.....	21,935
May	8,115	1,063	.....	.....	5,074	.....	350	14,602
June	9,345	8,373	1,020	.....	5,038	846	.....	24,622
July	13,802	4,992	1,010	1,717	4,722	1,330	.....	27,573
August	5,744	3,096	1,428	2,050	4,579	1,558	.....	18,455
September	9,188	6,971	2,906	795	6,046	2,201	.....	28,106
October	9,917	6,538	690	.....	4,506	2,829	.....	24,480
November	4,681	5,358	1,010	.....	10,582	1,073	.....	22,704
December	4,424	6,295	2,777	2,978	6,756	1,964	100	25,302
Total	105,574	69,403	15,486	13,192	79,836	17,100	450	301,049
Against 1881 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249,624

TABLE I.

Meteorological observations taken at Barcelona during the year ending June 30, 1883.

Years and months.	Thermometer.		Barometer, aneroids.		Hygrome- ter, Saus- sure.		Pluvime- ter, Babinet.
	Reaumur.	Centigrade.					
1882.			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Millime- ters, rain.
July.....	20 to 28.2	25 to 35.3	754	769	73	84	26
August.....	18.1 to 27.8	22.7 to 34.8	758	767	74	86	71
September.....	14.6 to 26.1	18.3 to 32.6	749	765	75	87	162
October.....	10 to 22.8	12.7 to 28.5	742	768	74	86	71
November.....	4 to 16	5 to 20	755	772	70	85	00
December.....	+ 0.5 to 12.1	+ 0.6 to 15	744	770	70	90	56
1883.							
January.....	— 2 to 13.2	— 2.5 to 16.6	734	774	68	90	62
February.....	0 to 15	0 to 18.8	760	778	68	86	22
March.....	— 5 to +13.1	— 6.3 to 16.3	745	770	68	86	50
April.....	4.1 to 15.1	5.1 to 18.8	742	767	70	88	61
May.....	7.1 to 22.1	8.8 to 27.5	748	769	68	88	22
June.....	8 to 22	10 to 27.7	751	766	68	85	50.2
Total.....							653. $\frac{1}{2}$

CADIZ.

Report of Consul Oppenheim, on the commerce and industries of Cadiz for the year 1882.

The country embraced within this consular district furnishes at present but very little material for an annual report outside of what has been already embodied in previous dispatches. I inclose herewith a return of the navigation of this port for the calendar year 1882, also tables showing its merchandise, imports, and exports, and a detailed statement of the trade of Cadiz with the United States.

AGRICULTURE.

There seems to be no doubt that the cereal crops this year have been most abundant in this section. Exact figures as to yield cannot be obtained, and it is hazardous even to pronounce upon the crop of 1883, as compared with the normal or average crop; yet I think it is staying within safe limits to say that the yield of cereals has been at least 25 per cent. larger than such average. Wheat has fallen from about 70 reals per fanega (100 lbs. avoirdupois) in April to about 42 reals in July, a fall brought about by the conjunction of an abundant crop with a market already glutted by speculative imports of Bombay grain. Under these circumstances no one (save the consumer) has an interest in exaggerating the yield, but the speculative holders of imported grain, as well as the producers, have a strong interest in understating it; hence I believe that the abnormal abundance of this year's crop has not yet been fully grasped by the public. Certain it is that there is to be cheap bread for the masses at home, and a large surplus for export, chiefly to Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Spanish flour imports into Cuba are always large, the quantity for 1881 having been 32,226,602 kilograms, of a value of 11,279,311 pesetas. Although no official figures are available, it is safe to say that there was a decided falling off in 1882. This year, however, it is expected that the shipments will be considerably in excess of those of 1881. This trade deserves our special attention, as the Spanish grain and flour compete with our breadstuffs in the Cuban market. A consideration of it also serves to show the great injury done to our shipping interest by the discrimination in favor of breadstuffs carried to Cuba in Spanish bottoms. As over four-fifths of the sugar exports from Cuba go to the United States, it would be most natural that our cereals and flour should go as return cargoes, and nothing but almost prohibition dues can hinder the development of this trade.

The reports as to the forthcoming wine crop in the Jerez district are, on the whole, favorable. A fair yield is expected, though the quantity will probably be somewhat below the average. The weather during the summer has been exceedingly propitious for the development of the grapes. The stunting effects of the drought of the two preceding years, however, is still felt, and there were frosts in March that did some injury. Were it not for those drawbacks the vintage would undoubtedly have proved an abundant one. It is at present estimated that the yield will exceed last year's (a very short one) by at least 25 per cent., which would, however, still make it about 33 per cent. short of an average year. There seems to be every prospect of this year's wine being of fine quality, as the grapes look well-matured and healthy.

COMMERCE.

The trade of this district during the last fiscal year has, on the whole, not been unsatisfactory. The almost total failure of the cereal crop last year brought about large imports of grain, chiefly from India. Whilst there is a limited market for our wheat flour here, our grain has little or no sale, being considered too soft; even samples of what is called "hard wheat" in New York were found open to that objection. It is doubtful if the importers of Indian wheat have done well on the whole, though prices were well sustained until the prospects of this year's large crop broke the market. On the Indian wheat now left in the hands of holders there must certainly be a heavy loss at the prices now ruling.

The wine exports during the last twelve months from the Jerez district have continued on about the usual scale. The great demand of young and cheap wines for France is still a great feature of the trade, and keeps up the price of the low-grade wines. The English wine business is in anything but a satisfactory state; and, although there is no serious decrease in the quantity shipped to that market, prices there are ruling low, and consumption seems to be flagging. The change of our duty upon sherries, from 40 cents to 50 cents per gallon, has caused an unusual quantity of shipments to the United States during the second quarter of this year. These shipments consisted chiefly of the cheaper grades, upon which the increase in duty bears most heavily. The finer qualities of sherry are, however, undoubtedly meeting with increasing favor in the United States, and the purity of these wines, as well as their cheapness when compared to anything equaling them in merit, make it probable that the tendency in that direction will not be interrupted.

The making of sea salt is a leading industry of this place, furnishing labor to many hands and return freights to vessels. The crop of 1882 has been a large one, amounting to not far from 350,000 avoirdupois tons; the average quantity made is reckoned at about 250,000 tons, but in 1880 and 1881 the yields were abnormally small, respectively 160,000 and 140,000 tons, leaving very little old salt on hand; this has favored the producers in keeping up the price this year, notwithstanding the large yield. From June 15, 1882, to May 1, 1883, the price was \$6 per last (2½ tons, avoirdupois); from the 1st of May, 1883, to this date, it has been \$5.50 per last, these prices including delivery alongside of vessels in the bay of Cadiz. The total export for the year ending September 1, 1883, has been about 220,000 tons.

FREIGHTS.

The rate for carrying salt from this port to the United States during the past year have been as follows: To New York, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per ton; to Boston, Gloucester, or Portland, from 8s. 6d. to 12s. per ton, all by sail. The rate for wine to New York by sailing vessels was \$6 and 10 per cent. primage per ton (of two butts), and to Boston \$10 and 10 per cent. primage; wine shipped by steamer direct from Cadiz to New York paid \$10 and 10 per cent. primage; by steamer via Liverpool the rates were \$15 and 10 per cent. primage to New York, and \$12 and 10 per cent. to Boston (the reason of the low rate of this route to the last-named port could not be ascertained). Mineral from Huelva by sail paid from 10s. to 11s. 6d. to New York, and from 12s. to 13s. 6d. to Philadelphia. The change of duty upon iron ore (from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to 75 cents per ton) has, I am informed, rendered further shipments from Huelva impossible.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

American imports into this district consist mostly of products of the field or forest not far advanced in manipulation. Of American manufactures, properly so called, one sees very little. A few clocks, sewing machines, some tools, "notions," and canned goods about cover the field.

The merit of most of our manufactures and our superexcellence in in some articles is universally admitted, hence we need not look in that direction for the cause of our lagging behind in that trade. That we do lag behind, however, there is no doubt whatever, and the reasons must be found in circumstances unconnected with the intrinsic merit of our goods. Our manufactures may be too high-priced, or they may be unadapted to the tastes or wants of this country, or lastly, they may not be properly introduced, or, as the phrase goes, "pushed."

About the first two points there may be wide differences of opinion ; at all events the objections therein formulated could only apply to certain of our manufactures ; about the last point, however, there can, I think, be but one voice.

This part of Spain is certainly sadly neglected by our traveling agents ; it is true we send out trade journals, very well gotten up and illustrated, and filled with interesting information, but these sheets, being printed in English, they are not read by the Spaniards to any appreciable extent. Moreover, and with all due respect to the members of the fourth estate, I am of opinion that trade publications alone, even if printed in the language of the country, never can bring any considerable addition to our trade. The French and the Germans are pretty keen traders, yet one hardly ever comes across French or German trade journals, but French and German agents, traveling and resident, one meets at every turn. I would therefore submit that it may be worth our while to take a leaf from our competitors' book and try their plan.

Good, energetic traveling agents, conversant with the Spanish language, would, I believe, establish a market for many of our commodities here, though at first there might be more expense than profit. These agents should make their rounds at stated times, and take no orders but what will be filled faithfully and honestly as regards quality and price, and promptly as regards time ; the latter recommendation is the more important, because our competitors are all nearer to this market than we are. It would be advantageous also to carry on the correspondence in Spanish when so required. Another plan, which I have advocated elsewhere, for the introduction of our goods, would be for some ten or fifteen of our leading manufacturing firms to establish a joint agency at some convenient point—Seville being probably the most eligible in this district. The agency should be strictly American, dealing only in our manufactures. Spanish salesmen might, however, be employed, and some advertising should be given to the local press. At the end of each year the expenses of the agency should be divided pro rata to the sales of each firm represented.

Under either method we should, as regards terms, do as our competitors do, that is to say, give credit to deserving parties. The commercial community here as a rule is solvent and trustworthy ; failures are infrequent and fraudulent ones very rare ; there is no special difficulty in ascertaining the status of any firm, and if our people confine their dealings with houses of fair standing they will certainly suffer but very few losses. As manufactures specially adapted to this market, I would mention : Beer (both in bottles and casks), carriages and parts thereof,

clocks and watches, drugs and patent medicines, glassware (of the cheapest sort), canned meats, canned fish, lobsters, and oysters, leather, lubricants, perfumery, musical instruments, stationery, plated ware, trunks, and satchels. In all of these articles I think we could certainly secure a footing, if only the proper efforts were made; but these articles by no means cover the whole field, as I lay no pretensions to exhaustive knowledge of the commercial wants of this district.

The railway plant in this part of Spain is mostly of foreign manufacture; the cars usually of Swiss, German, or French make, and the locomotives generally French. It seems to me that our locomotive manufacturers ought to be able to compete with the French, and that it might pay them to make a bid for the business, especially as there is no tariff discrimination against us in railway rolling stock. There ought also to be a market here for our agricultural machinery; the holdings are large, and agricultural labor has become of late at once more expensive and less reliable, so that machinery is gradually coming into use. On an estate of over 3,000 acres near Port Saint Mary's, owned and managed by English parties, plowing, harvesting, threshing, and winnowing are all done by machinery, the latter all of English make. Whilst this farm is probably exceptional in the completeness of its equipment, yet there are a great number of places in Western Andalusia where machinery is employed.

Drills and threshing machines of English make find a market here; they are in all important particulars almost fac-similes of our own, but have the great advantage of being lower in price. Three of our drills and threshers, each with a motor of about 30 horse-power, were brought out here in 1881, but I am informed that the difference in price as compared with the English machines stood in the way of their sale, and they have been recently re-exported.

Certain of our machine tools will not sell readily here on account of their cost, even when their excellence is recognized and we have no competitors.

Of thirty sets of machinery for the making of tin cans—price, landed here, being only \$35 per set—only one could be placed, the rest had to be sent back. I lay stress upon these cases on the principle that failures are often more instructive than success, though telling the story may not be quite so pleasant. The day is certainly not far distant when we shall be forced to look to the foreign market for the sale of our surplus manufactures. Our mechanical genius, our unequalled supply of fuel and material for manufacturing, as well as the growing distaste of our people to a country life, all point to an industrial development far in advance of any probable increase of our population. We shall therefore have to look for customers abroad, and it were highly desirable that our manufacturers should wake up to the fact that exclusive catering to the domestic market has had its day, and that unless we establish foreign outlets for our goods our manufacturing activity must at no distant period receive a serious check.

ERNEST L. OPPENHEIM,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cadiz, September 1, 1883.

Statement showing imports of merchandise of American origin into the port of Cadiz for the year 1882.

Commodities.	Quantities.	Values, exclusive of freight.
Staves.....M.....	3, 245	\$406, 889 00
Timber and planks.....kilograms..	725, 722	6, 162 50
Refined petroleum.....cases.....	4, 000	5, 060 00
Alcohol.....barrels.....	460	8, 939 00
Rosin and tar.....kilograms.....	22, 055	1, 490 00
Hams and bacon.....do.....	*12, 927	4, 820 00
Pickled pork.....do.....	3, 178	1, 100 00
Lard.....do.....	†4, 057	811 20
Butter.....do.....	4, 340	1, 400 00
Wheat.....do.....	†20, 402	1, 060 80
Wheat flour.....do.....	138, 497	13, 428 00
Tobacco, leaf and stems.....do.....	†1, 606, 915	224, 968 10
Canned meats, fish, lobsters, &c.....		4, 800 00
Copper sheeting and nails.....kilograms..	1, 179	2, 700 00
Hardware, tools, and fancy goods.....	(*)	34, 000 00
Dentists' instruments and materials.....	(*)	2, 000 00
American clocks, watches, and materials.....	(*)	1, 500 00
Miscellaneous.....kilograms.....	†69, 816	2, 500 00
		723, 628 60

NOTE.—The M staves contains 1,200 pieces.

* Values partly estimated.

† Quantities ascertained; values estimated.

‡ Price of tobacco estimated here at \$0.14 per kilogram; the Government contract price for fiscal year 1881-'82 was 0.60 pesetas, and for fiscal year 1882-'83 was 0.83 pesetas.

Statement showing the declared exports from the port of Cadiz to the United States for the year 1882.

Commodities.	Quantities.	Values.
Wines:		
In barrels.....gallons.....	1, 008, 173½	\$845, 171 40
In bottles.....dozens.....	1, 018½	
Salt.....lasts.....	*4, 145½	25, 614 04
Iron ore.....tons.....	585	1, 637 00
Miscellaneous.....		22, 214 96
Total.....		894, 637 40

* Value partly estimated.

Statement showing quantities (in kilograms) of merchandise imported at the port of Cadiz, and their origin, for the calendar year 1882.

Commodities.	Whence imported.						
	United States.	Argentine Republic.	Uruguay.	New Granada.	Mexico.	Other countries in America.	Asia.
Petroleum, refined.....	87, 481						
Spirits and alcohol.....	78, 925					62, 620	
Starch.....						60	
Tar and pitch.....	22, 279						
Indigo.....				6, 494			
Rice, hulled.....							10, 564
Sugar.....						1, 596, 048	2, 246, 779
Coffee.....					23, 185	176, 464	607, 103
Cacao.....	20, 921					10, 408	
Pickled beef and pork.....	2, 256					51	
Cocoanuts.....						93, 209	
Preserves and alimentary preparations.....	1, 381					1, 312	
Skins, raw.....		150, 557				777	

Imports at Cadiz, 1882—Continued.

(Amounts stated in kilograms.)

Commodities.	Whence imported.						
	United States.	Argentine Republic.	Uruguay.	New Granada.	Mexico.	Other countries in America.	Asia.
Glassware	132					3,088	88
Staves	13,026,875						
Drugs and oils	300					70	
Beans, dried					80	254	
Wheat flour	138,497						
Hay and straw	20,000						
Ironware	5,133					176	
Hams	2,927						
Earthenware and porcelain	135					1,000	343
Timber and plank for building	725,722						
Furniture timber						23,485	1,400
Wooden ware	3,570					3,660	2,358
Lard	4,057						
Butter	80						
Marble and granite						178	
Machinery and tools, all kinds	3,097					300	
Lime, sand, bricks, &c.	165						
Material of war	5,140						
Indian corn		491,154	127,863				
Leaf tobacco	1,606,915					503,100	2,790,537
Manufactures of tobacco						38,140	1,170
Textiles, all kinds						100	633
Wheat	20,402						
Empty barrels, boxes, &c.	31,842					4,020	
Candles	50						
Wines						34	
Returned wines	32,136						
Miscellaneous	14,114	7,055	140			20,339	12,187
Total	15,854,532	648,766	128,003	6,494	23,265	2,538,893	5,673,162

Commodities.	Morocco.	England.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Belgium.
Petroleum, refined		40				
Chicory			15,096			
Spirits and alcohol	1,000	109,821	22,635	4,738,125		8,179
Cordials and liqueurs		5,947	11,865	780	100	
Starch		32,527	450	4,776		13,093
Canary seed	6,140	20,880	64,517			
Tar and pitch		420,184	50	74,649		
Indigo				68		
Rice, hulled		294,040		97,734		
Sugar		8,110	118,909	517,917		
Sulphur			45,806		249,424	
Codfish, salted		170,374		15,523	540	
Coffee		2,468	2,084	1,264		
Pickled beef and pork		32,864	6,605	61		
Coal		57,772,999				
Barley	385,450	508,077	2,250,187	99,215	343,097	1,560
Beer		70,226	874	21,864		
Preserves and alimentary preparations		27,602	50,035	1,525	1,980	
Skins, raw	350					
Glassware		88,605	128,419	95,055	1,095	22,879
Dates	23,040	63,420				
Staves		109,369				22,687
Drugs and oils	70	263,212	76,627	35,974	125	
Chickpeas, dried	5,453	8,053	62,957		216,610	
Vetches, dried	331,838	380,086	21,362		9,170	
Brans, dried			15,993	35,010		
Wheat flour		153,575	2,888,538	235,080	8,000	
Hay and straw	5,718	29,257	30,975	65,626		630
Yarns and twines		13,380	206	624		893,319
Cast-iron blooms and tubes		296,479	205	120		401,539
Wrought-iron bars and plates		266,052	34,190	1,496,952		
Hoop iron		977,419				65,400
Ironware	5,060	1,544,492	45,227	30,031	330	
Tinned plates		33,882				
Eggs	79,515					
Soap		115,905	70			
Hams		70,019	661	719		150
Earthenware and porcelain	135	6,079	17,194	3,843	300	

Imports at Cadiz, 1882—Continued.

(Amounts stated in kilograms.)

Commodities.	Whence imported.					
	Morocco.	England.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Belgium.
Timber and plank for building		2, 552, 445	1, 192, 060		4, 830	4, 600
Furniture timber		2, 450	1, 681			
Wooden ware	10	26, 033	52, 986	30, 313	240	15, 172
Lard		113, 834	8, 405	43, 579		
Butter		300	520	26, 556		
Marble and granite		4, 603	305	181	517, 029	
Machinery and tools, all kinds		674, 343	36, 454	163, 225		105, 004
Iron bridge material				899, 394		726, 483
Lime, sand, bricks, &c	2, 000	533, 378	1, 634, 136	1, 500	15, 445	14, 380
Material of war		198, 305				
Indian corn	138, 525	416, 048	425, 050			
Iron ore					994, 000	
Marjoram	15, 681					
Printing paper		110	192	48, 392		3, 207
Writing paper		1, 781	13, 745	3, 015		3, 259
Potatoes		416, 505	356, 097	28, 122		
Fish, fresh and smoked	17, 023	22, 000	970			
Cheese		85, 445	8, 260	4, 000	1, 024	
Textiles, all kinds	210	94, 575	73, 476	18, 372		1, 526
Wheat	107, 752	3, 833, 838	8, 288, 721	100, 423	809, 784	
Empty barrels, boxes, &c		98, 142	345, 271			500
Candles		4, 449	8, 270	6, 842		
Wines		4, 120	27, 077	306	600	
Returned wines		109, 308	1, 400	600		
Miscellaneous	28, 877	201, 440	89, 557	50, 364	6, 053	9, 510
Total	1, 153, 847	73, 288, 895	18 476, 370	8, 997, 719	3, 179, 776	2, 313, 077

Commodities.	Russia.	Holland.	Portugal.	Sweden.	Norway.	Turkey.
Spirits and alcohol		10, 286				
Tar and pitch	1, 100					
Codfish, salted				6, 691	10, 433	
Barley						503, 207
Glassware		225	459			
Drugs and oils			285			
Hay and straw						308, 000
Ironware			110			
Earthenware and porcelain		150	2, 191			
Timber and plank for building	6, 439, 059		74, 503	2, 729, 046	1, 445	
Wooden ware			1, 721			
Machinery and tools, all kinds			2, 383			
Cheese		577				
Textiles, all kinds				520		
Empty barrels, boxes, &c			90			
Wines			16, 888			
Miscellaneous	1, 000		1, 504	4, 000	1, 136	
Total	6, 441, 159	11, 238	100, 134	2, 740, 257	13, 014	811, 207

RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTS AT CADIZ.

Commodities.	Total in 1882.	Total in 1881.	Increase, 1882.	Decrease, 1882.
Petroleum, refined	87, 521	422, 814		335, 293
Chicory	15, 096	13, 643	1, 453	
Spirits and alcohol	5, 031, 591	3, 029, 775	2, 001, 816	
Cordials and liqueurs	18, 692	20, 333		1, 641
Starch	50, 906	31, 740	19, 166	
Canary seed	91, 537	10, 182	81, 355	
Tar and pitch	518, 262	393, 629	124, 633	
Indigo	6, 562	7, 675		1, 113
Rice, hulled	402, 338	99, 502	302, 836	
Sugar	4, 487, 763	6, 725, 136		2, 237, 373
Sulphur	295, 230	471, 282		176, 052
Codfish, salted	203, 561	185, 828	17, 733	
Coffee	812, 568	1, 019, 277		206, 709
Cacao	31, 329	19, 283	12, 046	
Pickled beef and pork	41, 837	86, 671		44, 834
Coal	57, 772, 999	49, 764, 763	8, 008, 236	

RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTS AT CADIZ—Continued.

Commodities.	Total in 1882.	Total in 1881.	Increase, 1882.	Decrease, 1882.
Barley.....	4, 089, 233	21, 322	4, 067, 911	.....
Beer.....	94, 524	132, 676	.....	38, 152
Cocoanuts.....	93, 209	51, 700	41, 509	.....
Preserves and alimentary preparations.....	83, 835	64, 216	19, 619	.....
Skins, raw.....	151, 684	141, 761	9, 923	.....
Glassware.....	340, 045	431, 879	.....	91, 834
Dates.....	86, 460	58, 410	28, 050	.....
Staves.....	13, 136, 244	11, 606, 109	1, 530, 135	.....
Drugs and oils.....	399, 350	497, 015	.....	97, 665
Chickpeas, dried.....	293, 073	22, 526	270, 547	.....
Vetches, dried.....	742, 456	80, 420	662, 036	.....
Beans, dried.....	51, 337	83, 291	.....	31, 954
Wheat flour.....	3, 423, 690	50, 508	3, 373, 182	.....
Hay and straw.....	459, 576	35, 039	424, 537	.....
Yarns and twines.....	14, 840	63, 806	.....	48, 966
Cast-iron blooms and tubes.....	1, 190, 123	104, 588	1, 085, 535	.....
Wrought-iron bars and plates.....	2, 198, 733	2, 343, 786	.....	145, 053
Hoop iron.....	977, 419	762, 243	215, 176	.....
Ironware.....	1, 695, 959	172, 188	1, 523, 771	.....
Tinned plates.....	33, 882	61, 844	.....	27, 962
Eggs.....	79, 515	61, 944	17, 571	.....
Soap.....	115, 975	152, 090	.....	36, 115
Hams.....	74, 326	84, 302	.....	9, 976
Earthenware and porcelain.....	31, 520	36, 846	.....	5, 326
Timber and plank for building.....	13, 723, 710	11, 418, 159	2, 305, 551	.....
Furniture timber.....	29, 016	25, 610	3, 406	.....
Wooden ware.....	136, 063	102, 670	33, 393	.....
Lard.....	169, 875	107, 970	61, 905	.....
Butter.....	27, 456	31, 612	.....	4, 156
Marble and granite.....	522, 296	317, 550	204, 746	.....
Machinery and tools, all kinds.....	984, 806	913, 570	71, 236	.....
Iron bridge material.....	1, 625, 877	1, 386, 934	238, 943	.....
Lime, sand, bricks, &c.....	2, 201, 004	3, 558, 786	.....	1, 357, 782
Material of war.....	203, 445	72, 619	130, 826	.....
Indian corn.....	1, 598, 640	50, 125	1, 548, 515	.....
Iron ore.....	994, 000	100, 000	894, 000	.....
Marjoram.....	15, 681	13, 065	2, 616	.....
Printing paper.....	51, 901	75, 262	.....	23, 361
Writing paper.....	21, 800	29, 526	.....	7, 726
Potatoes.....	800, 724	1, 018, 272	.....	217, 548
Fish, fresh and smoked.....	39, 993	33, 313	6, 680	.....
Cheese.....	99, 306	100, 150	.....	844
Leaf tobacco.....	4, 900, 552	5, 251, 325	.....	350, 773
Manufactures of tobacco.....	39, 310	40, 535	.....	1, 225
Textiles, all kinds.....	189, 412	176, 052	13, 360	.....
Wheat.....	13, 160, 920	925, 182	12, 235, 738	.....
Empty barrels, boxes, &c.....	479, 865	1, 022, 385	.....	542, 520
Candles.....	19, 611	26, 417	.....	6, 806
Wines.....	49, 025	69, 626	.....	20, 601
Returned wines.....	143, 444	150, 454	.....	7, 010
Miscellaneous.....	447, 276	640, 747	.....	193, 471
Total.....	142, 399, 808	107, 079, 958	41, 589, 691	6, 269, 841
Net increase in 1882 (kilograms).....	.....	35, 319, 850	.....	.....

Duties collected upon imports in 1881.....	Pesetas. 4, 935, 661. 87
Duties collected upon imports in 1882.....	6, 092, 520. 27
Increase in 1882.....	1, 156, 858. 40
Total value of imports into Cadiz, 1881 (includes tobacco, estimated value, 5,000,000) pesetas.....	25, 020, 356
Total value of imports into Cadiz, 1882 (estimated upon official custom-house valuations for 1882).....	34, 322, 067
Increase in 1882.....	9, 301, 711

Statement showing quantities (in kilograms) of merchandise exported from the port of Cadiz, Spain, and their destination, for the calendar year 1882.

Commodities.	Whither exported.					
	United States.	Argentine Republic.	Uruguay.	Mexico.	Brazil.	All other countries in America.
Olive oil	40,924	36,657	32,511	130,386	.....	1,077,924
Olives and capers	51,510	154,568	36,573	39,928	836	813,037
Spirits .....	.....	8,068	32	25,911	.....	62,106
Garlic .....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	25,868
Canary seed .....	.....	4,298	1,830	.....	.....	35,152
Almonds .....	.....	9,317	630	2,380	.....	3,667
Anise seed .....	.....	3,090	3,090	.....	.....	8,303
Rice, hulled .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Tunny .....	.....	.....	886	290	.....	250
Hazelnuts .....	.....	.....	.....	1,219	.....	2,000
Chestnuts .....	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	39,813
Onions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000
Cummin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,627
Preserves .....	.....	7,770	1,000	2,080	.....	23,545
Cork wood	84,870	.....	.....	.....	3,136	.....
Corks	15,100	1,220	.....	8,450	.....	123
Salt pork	182	110	.....	1,170	.....	21,346
Chocolate .....	.....	60	25	136	.....	693
Dates .....	.....	80	.....	290	.....	7,580
Confectionery .....	.....	130	385	.....	.....	7,371
Vermicelli .....	.....	.....	.....	22,050	550	988,700
Chickpeas, dried .....	.....	65,937	10,000	.....	.....	719,800
Vetches, dried .....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	2,560
Beans, dried	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,835
Flour, all kinds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,620
Figs, dried .....	.....	550	6,820	5,930	550	236,950
Old iron	370,000	.....	.....	33	.....	920
Printed books and pamphlets	450	15,470	3,600	10,000	.....	10,261
Soap .....	.....	2,160	21,250	140	.....	14,704
Butter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,600
Iron ore	1,741,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Playing cards .....	.....	450	110	6,870	.....	9,463
Marjoram .....	.....	.....	.....	1,151	.....	7,250
Raisins .....	.....	168,710	149,050	45,760	.....	3,911
Potatoes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,725
Capsicum .....	.....	1,747	.....	300	.....	37,696
Wine lees	1,320	.....	.....	78	.....	1,758
Licorice	56,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sardines, salted	567	2,760	8,341	70	.....	12,480
Sea salt	8,186,850	12,769,140	35,028,850	.....	17,794,830	1,399,426
Rags	66,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	549,690
Grapes .....	.....	.....	.....	1,265	.....	12,803
Wines	4,000,830	167,440	59,100	1,226,762	2,930	1,079,822
Vinegar .....	.....	80	.....	3,544	.....	11,795
Miscellaneous	9,651	4,600	960	10,500	430	61,936
Total	14,631,754	13,424,562	35,365,183	1,546,860	17,803,262	7,595,510

Commodities.	Asia.	Morocco.	Egypt.	England.	France.	Germany.	Italy.
Olive oil	50,290	20	.....	3,658	3,817	1,718	.....
Olives and capers	32,460	.....	60	110,138	2,676	30	450
Spirits	15,834	2,716	.....	5,761	20,897	.....	.....
Garlic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
Canary seed .....	.....	.....	.....	37,662	10,200	.....	.....
Almonds	2,224	.....	.....	.....	202	393	.....
Anise seed	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice, hulled	3,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carob beans .....	.....	84,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tunny .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,824,666
Hazelnuts	300	1,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chestnuts .....	.....	.....	.....	1,160	.....	.....	.....
Onions .....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....
Cummin .....	.....	280	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
Preserves	10,755	.....	.....	870	60	.....	.....
Cork wood .....	.....	.....	.....	12,340	950	3,640	.....
Corks	170	.....	.....	2,860	300	570	.....
Salt pork	9,640	.....	.....	353	390	.....	.....
Chocolate	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dates	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectionery	8,490	.....	.....	160	54	.....	.....

Exports from Cadiz, 1882—Continued.

(Amounts stated in kilograms.)

Commodities.	Whither exported.						
	Asia.	Morocco.	Egypt.	England.	France.	Germany.	Italy.
Vermicelli.....	11,530			2,065	6,545		
Chickpeas, dried.....	65,640				220		
Pomegranates.....				62,600			
Fish oil.....				18,000			65,120
Guano.....				1,960			173,100
Vetches, dried.....					12,120		
Beans, dried.....	19,700						
Flour, all kinds.....		9,200					
Figs, dried.....	1,170			10,100		116,800	
Old iron.....		4,600					1,761,380
Tinned ware.....				150			13,800
Printed books and pamphlets.....	920			856			
Soap.....	440						
Wood, for fuel.....		13,600					
Butter.....	100					430	
Iron ore.....				4,700,000			
Playing cards.....	45,740			5,450	7,430	428	
Oranges.....				671,520	40,100	1,560	
Raisins.....	4,990			470	810	710	
Capsicum.....	940			450	200		
Silver, in ingots.....				9,340			
Pig lead.....				2,398,100	300,000		
Wine lees.....	150		70	9,780	135,275		
Licorice.....						440	
Sardines, salted.....					5,120	900	5,810
Sea salt.....	104,000	119,600		30,312,640	15,208,200		
Tobacco, leaf and stems.....						180,270	
Rags.....				21,833	5,065		
Grapes.....	880			220			
Wines.....	466,582	5,612	34,720	17,864,232	5,241,340	1,124,790	4,200
Vinegar.....	26,460				6,570		
Miscellaneous.....	7,354	368	1,000	81,476	48,540	6,513	3,000
Total.....	891,979	241,326	35,850	56,346,564	21,057,132	1,439,192	3,851,526

Commodities.	Belgium.	Russia.	Holland.	Portugal.	Sweden.	Norway.	Denmark.
Olive oil.....				300			1,553
Olives and capers.....		30	6,707				
Spirits.....				320	260		
Hazelnuts.....					153		
Cork wood.....		7,670	5,974		2,274		483
Corks.....	1,000		960				10
Chickpeas, dried.....			1,572				
Figs, dried.....		400	1,250		45,880	5,000	
Playing cards.....				5,980			
Oranges.....			19,800				
Raisins.....		200					30
Wine lees.....	303		682	1,100	90		
Sea salt.....		3,220,950	1,770,700	398,200	3,009,700	12,705,900	4,582,350
Tobacco, leaf and stems.....	26,910						
Wines.....	159,726	1,286,700	678,223	11,416	822,640	56,000	127,680
Miscellaneous.....				5,100	47		
Total.....	187,939	4,515,950	1,885,868	422,416	3,881,044	12,766,900	4,712,106

RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS AT CADIZ.

(Amounts stated in kilograms.)

Commodities.	Total, 1882.	Total, 1881.	Increase, 1882.	Decrease, 1882.
Olive oil	1, 379, 758	1, 508, 315	.....	128, 557
Olives and capers	1, 249, 003	1, 399, 193	.....	150, 190
Spirits	141, 905	65, 868	76, 037	.....
Garlic	26, 069	56, 142	.....	30, 073
Canary seed	89, 142	473, 416	.....	384, 274
Almonds	18, 813	12, 385	6, 428	.....
Anise seed	15, 483	4, 758	10, 725	.....
Rice, hulled	6, 190	3, 102	3, 088	.....
Carob beans	84, 200	20, 480	63, 720	.....
Tunny	1, 826, 092	1, 604, 458	221, 634	.....
Hazelnuts	4, 852	2, 106	2, 746	.....
Chestnuts	41, 140	36, 762	4, 378	.....
Onions	45, 240	2, 475	42, 765	.....
Cummin	21, 977	26, 539	.....	4, 562
Preserves	46, 080	41, 575	4, 505	.....
Cork wood	121, 337	275, 652	.....	154, 315
Corks	30, 763	57, 560	.....	26, 797
Salt pork	33, 191	22, 498	10, 693	.....
Chocolate	1, 014	7, 897	.....	6, 883
Dates	8, 280	4, 362	3, 918	.....
Confectionery	16, 590	12, 422	4, 168	.....
Vermicelli	1, 031, 440	994, 850	36, 590	.....
Chickpeas, dried	863, 169	1, 010, 716	.....	147, 547
Pomegranates	62, 600	23, 414	39, 186	.....
Fish oil	83, 120	80, 606	2, 514	.....
Guano	175, 060	144, 140	30, 920	.....
Vetches, dried	14, 820	80, 920	.....	66, 100
Beans, dried	125, 035	58, 883	66, 152	.....
Flour, all kinds	85, 820	146, 173	.....	60, 353
Figs, dried	431, 400	834, 434	.....	403, 034
Old iron	2, 126, 933	420, 000	1, 716, 933	.....
Tinned ware	13, 950	33, 821	.....	19, 871
Printed books and pamphlets	41, 557	42, 178	.....	621
Soap	38, 694	4, 950	33, 744	.....
Wood, for fuel	13, 600	6, 822	6, 778	.....
Butter	15, 130	6, 826	8, 304	.....
Iron ore	6, 441, 670	200, 000	6, 241, 670	.....
Playing cards	81, 921	69, 055	12, 866	.....
Oranges	732, 980	2, 263, 310	.....	1, 530, 330
Marjoram	8, 401	16, 967	.....	8, 566
Raisins	374, 641	365, 832	8, 809	.....
Potatoes	43, 725	52, 192	.....	8, 467
Capsicum	41, 333	56, 497	.....	15, 164
Silver, in ingots	9, 340	3, 750	5, 590	.....
Pig lead	2, 698, 100	1, 507, 100	1, 191, 000	.....
Wine lees	150, 606	266, 469	.....	115, 863
Licorice	57, 200	62, 789	.....	5, 589
Sardines, salted	36, 048	78, 441	.....	42, 393
Sea salt	146, 011, 336	247, 549, 770	.....	101, 538, 434
Tobacco, leaf and stems	207, 180	335, 697	.....	128, 517
Rags	93, 468	68, 826	24, 642	.....
Wheat	549, 690	401, 482	148, 208	.....
Grapes	15, 168	14, 816	352	.....
Wines	34, 420, 745	37, 400, 181	.....	2, 979, 436
Vinegar	48, 449	23, 696	24, 753	.....
Miscellaneous	241, 475	224, 490	16, 985	.....
Net decrease, 1882, kilograms	202, 602, 923	300, 488, 058	10, 070, 801	107, 955, 936 97, 885, 135

Pesetas.

Total value of exports from Cadiz, 1881..... 19, 543, 703. 60

Total value of exports from Cadiz, 1882..... 19, 233, 673. 64

Decrease in 1882..... 310, 029. 96

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Cadiz for the year ending December 31, 1882.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	United States			2	1,047	2	1,047
	All other countries	1	1,500	5	2,746	6	4,246
American	United States			8	4,292	8	4,292
	France			1	1,204	1	1,204
British	United States	1	1,753	4	1,853	5	3,606
	England	112	75,644	102	13,622	214	89,266
	All other countries	35	27,412	54	9,492	89	36,904
Belgian	All other countries	5	4,032			5	4,032
Brazilian	Brazil			1	114	1	114
	All other countries			3	1,128	3	1,128
Danish	United States			1	342	1	342
	Denmark			3	547	3	547
	All other countries			6	1,051	6	1,051
French	France	27	15,741	79	12,865	106	28,606
	All other countries	25	34,298	18	4,355	43	38,653
German	Germany	2	1,285			2	1,285
	United States	1	1,170			1	1,170
	All other countries			25	5,312	25	5,312
Greek	All other countries			1	217	1	217
Dutch	Holland	1	742	1	172	2	914
	All other countries	14	9,593	7	2,328	21	11,921
Italian	Italy	16	16,616	46	21,060	62	37,676
	All other countries			22	7,541	22	7,541
	United States			11	5,184	11	5,184
Portuguese ..	Portugal			4	668	4	668
	All other countries			1	69	1	69
Swedish and Norwegian.	United States			6	2,682	6	2,682
	Sweden and Norway			7	1,771	7	1,771
	All other countries	22	8,521	54	15,860	76	24,381
Spanish	United States	1	2,837	1	240	2	3,077
	France	110	70,762			110	70,762
	England	96	71,931	4	617	100	72,548
	All other countries	26	16,824	2	506	28	17,330
	Spanish colonies	45	103,031			45	103,031
Russian	United States			2	1,149	2	1,149
	Russia			13	4,598	13	4,598
	All other countries			12	4,529	12	4,529
	Total	540	463,692	506	129,161	1,046	592,853

CLEARED.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	United States	1	1,500			1	1,500
	All other countries			2	544	2	544
	Austria			2	933	2	933
American	United States			6	3,761	6	3,761
	Cuba			1	510	1	510
	St. Thomas			1	679	1	679
	England			1	473	1	473
British	United States	1	697	4	1,664	5	2,361
	England	93	72,903	124	17,431	217	90,334
	All other countries	49	30,927	43	8,355	92	39,282
Belgian	All other countries	5	4,032			5	4,032
Brazilian	Brazil			1	114	1	114
	All other countries			1	227	1	227
Danish	United States			1	265	1	265
	All other countries			10	1,882	10	1,882
French	France	22	9,911	79	11,083	101	20,994
	All other countries	18	18,592	14	4,283	32	22,875
	United States	12	20,063			12	20,063
German	Germany	1	725			1	725
	All other countries	2	1,730	25	5,312	27	7,042
Greek	All other countries			1	217	1	217
Dutch	Holland	3	914			3	914
	All other countries	5	1,586			5	1,586

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Cadiz, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED—Continued.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	Italy	3	1, 104	10	1, 466	13	2, 570
	All other countries.....	14	15, 653	59	27, 818	73	43, 471
Portuguese ..	United States			8	3, 757	8	3, 757
	Portugal			2	184	2	184
Swedish and Norwegian.	All other countries.....			3	563	3	563
	United States			8	3, 345	8	3, 345
Spanish.....	Sweden and Norway.....	11	4, 766	26	6, 326	37	11, 092
	All other countries.....	11	3, 860	29	9, 909	40	13, 769
Russian.....	United States	1	2, 837	1	240	2	3, 077
	France	110	70, 762			110	70, 762
	England.....	96	71, 931	4	617	100	72, 548
	All other countries.....	26	16, 824	2	506	28	17, 330
	Spanish colonies	45	103, 031			45	103, 031
	United States			2	1, 561	2	1, 561
	Russia			18	6, 050	18	6, 050
	All other countries.....			4	1, 563	4	1, 563
Total		529	454, 348	492	121, 638	1, 021	575, 986

MALAGA.

Report by Consul Marston on the trade and commerce of Malaga for the year 1882.

In Malaga it is simply impossible to get any statistics. I have, however, succeeded in making up some tables from the records of this office and through the courtesies of my colleagues, and I will do my utmost to make this report a reliable one.

SHIPPING.

I inclose herewith Appendix No. 1, showing a comparative statement of arrivals and departures of vessels of all nations at Malaga for 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882, with their crews and tonnage. This table makes a poor exhibit for the American Nation, the only one thing, I believe, in which we are behind; but one American vessel appeared here in 1882, and in the ratio of decline shown in this table at last the end has come.

RAISINS.

The year 1882 will be long remembered as the commencement of a new era in the raisin trade with the United States. Valencia now disputes the palm with Malaga in the magnitude of her yield and sale, for whereas the shipments from Malaga to the United States during 1882 amounted to a little over 1,000,000 boxes, of 22 pounds each, Valencia sends more than 1,500,000 boxes, containing 28 pounds each, during the last four months of 1882, as against 727,344 boxes during the same period of 1881, which is about double. There is a great difference between the Malaga and Valencia raisins; the latter are cured by the washing process, while the former are dried and prepared in the sun. The Valencia raisins are solely used for cooking purposes, and many prefer them, but they do not keep so well in transportation, nor is it safe to keep them through the summer season for fear of fermentation. Fine table fruit will always come from Malaga.

The Malaga producer has many things to learn in the way of business with America. In the opening of the vintage in September, 1882, fair prices ruled in Malaga, say 26, 28, and 30 reals vellon per box, for common layers, loose Muscatels, and London layers, respectively, but holders would not sell, always asking 2 or 3 reals vellons above the market rates. consequently New York buyers turned their eyes to Valencia, and orders began to go in that direction, thus reducing the shipments from Malaga. prices here have steadily declined, and the same fruit which they could have sold in September last for 26 to 30 reals vellon per box is now being offered at 16 to 18 without purchasers. The New York market is glutted and Malaga has still about 225,000 boxes of raisins for sale. Malagueñans are now reaping the result of their foolish demands, and Valencia raisins are gradually supplying the trade which Malaga formerly controlled.

In the vintage season the merchant is kept busy filling the orders that come in the regular course of business from his correspondence in foreign countries. As soon as the rush of business is over, there are certain firms here who telegraph *firm* offers (*i. e.*, offers including C. F. and I) for goods. Especially is this done immediately preceding the arrival of a steamer sailing direct for New York. In many cases these *firm* prices are predicated upon the market prices upon the day the telegram is sent. Frequently these offers are accepted. The holder in the mean time hearing that a steamer is coming for New York, advances his prices, say 2 reals vellon per box, and while that vessel lay in this harbor the advance prices are demanded. In many instances the steamer sails, and Malaga fruit again declines to prices even lower than those indicated in the telegram, the holder defeats himself, the merchant, the steamer that expected the cargo, and everybody concerned; the correspondent in the United States is disgusted, and thus Malaga drives her trade away.

Another vintage is approaching and many holders of fruit here are negotiating with the wine merchants to purchase their raisins for the press at prices from 12 to 15 reals vellon per box, which is all they are worth for that purpose.

The crop of raisins produced in Malaga for the last three vintages are about as follows:

	Boxes.
Vintage, 1880-'81.....	2,015,000
Vintage, 1881-'82.....	1,800,000
Vintage, 1882-'83.....	2,000,000

The vintage of 1882-'83 to May 31, 1883:

	Boxes.
Shipped to United States about.....	936,000
Shipped to other countries.....	839,000
Stock in Malaga	225,000
Total crop	2,000,000

PALM-LEAF HATS.

The principal productive point for this article of commerce is the village of Almojia and neighborhood, situated within 10 miles of Malaga. There the entire population, both rich and poor, occupy themselves in this branch of industry, either in the collection of the material, its preparation, plaiting, or making into hats, frails, or mats, or in collecting the manufactured article, and bringing it to Malaga for sale.

The *modus operandi* has many details which experience alone teaches.

Children of five and six summers are already expert plaiters, and can aid the family earnings not a little. It is no uncommon sight to see a family of six or eight persons hard at work with busy fingers plaiting the palm leaf.

The palm from which the material is procured grows wild throughout the country, but cannot be cultivated, and collectors of it pull the new part of the plant during the months of July and August, lay it out to dry, and in seven to ten days carry it to their houses, laying up a supply for fall, winter, and spring work, if they are fortunate enough; otherwise, they must fall back on holders who "stock up" on a large scale for the purpose of supplying the plaiters with it, either in exchange for the manufactured article or cash. To give an idea of the importance of this business in this neighborhood, a rough estimate places the production of hats alone at about 200,000 dozen annually, at a first-cost value of 6 to 12 reals vellon per dozen, according to size, quality, and demand. During the war of the rebellion in the United States the prices of these hats reached 20 reals vellon per dozen.

After they have gathered the material in their houses, they bleach it with sulphur; then split it the required width for plaiting, the plait being made according to the fineness or coarseness of the work it is intended for; then, if for hats, it is stitched together with fancy or plain edges, as may be desired, and sewed together in dozens, ready for the collectors, who make periodical visits to the villages, taking the ready-made article on account of advances made, or if from an independent worker, paying cash, the collector then makes up his load by tying them in large bundles on the backs of mules and donkeys and starts, "Indian file," for Malaga, delivering them to the merchant, who, in his turn, examines, selects, redozens, bales, and ships.

Home consumption is very large, but the large majority finds its way to the New York market, which consumes about 150,000 dozen annually.

PETROLEUM.

The importation of petroleum from the United States to Malaga is confined to but one establishment, who, it is said, import only the crude article, which they refine here.

During 1882 the importation of petroleum amounted to about 62,846 cases (of 2 tins each) and 2,239 barrels.

The concern who receives it started here about three years ago. One of the proprietors is reported to have invested \$10,000; his interest is now worth \$30,000; this increase has been realized by making what is termed here as refined petroleum, possessing the most astonishing qualities for exploding frequently, and under almost any circumstances, at the price of 98 reals vellon, or \$4.90 per case.

Many persons refuse to use it at all, being compelled to send to Gibraltar in order to purchase the American article, the cost of which amounts to \$2.40 per case there; the several duties imposed by the Spanish customs tariff amounts to \$3.76 per case, or 156 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the cost price. These heavy duties are imposed by the Spanish Government to protect the home production, which, in its explosive qualities, is only excelled by dynamite itself.

LEMONS.

The estimate of the lemon crop may be put down at about 220,000 quarter boxes. The exports from this province amounts to about 204,000 quarter boxes, about 80,000 going to the United States, and 124,000

being exported to other parts. The crop was a good average one, both in quantity and quality.

ORANGES.

The crop of oranges was considered an average one; it is estimated at about 30,000 cases, 4,000 of which were exported to the United States; about 16,000 cases went to other parts, leaving 10,000 cases for home consumption.

OLIVE OIL.

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to determine the average production of olive oil in Spain, for there are no statistics; nevertheless 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 arrobas may be considered an average crop, of which only about 5,000,000 arrobas are exported, the remainder being used in Spain. The principal cities from which oil is exported are: Malaga, Sevilla, Valencia, and Barcelona, the last two, however, only in a limited quantity.

The crop of 1882-'83 in Andalusia is considered a good one, regarding quantity as well as quality.

According to private notes, about 1,426,000 arrobas were brought into Malaga by railway from July 1, 1882, up to May 31, 1883, of which about 1,012,000 arrobas were again exported. There was on the 31st of May, 1883, some 414,000 arrobas as stock on hand in Malaga.

The largest exports were made to the following countries, viz: Germany, 386,400 arrobas; England, 276,000 arrobas; France, 156,400 arrobas; United States and South America, 55,200 arrobas.

It is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the quantity of oil entering Malaga by beasts of burden, the largest part of which is consumed in the town (the daily consumption being about 500 arrobas); thus some 138,000 arrobas may have been brought into Malaga during the eleven months, preceding May 31, 1883, forming a total (with the above mentioned 1,426,000 arrobas) of 1,564,000 arrobas. Prices during the said period ruled from 30 to 35 reals vellon per arroba in store, the market having been depressed since the end of March, 1883.

At present prices vary from 36 to 39 reals vellon per an arroba, free on board, in barrels, including all charges for export.

The prospects for the coming crop, which is gathered in November, December, January, and February, is considered excellent.

LICORICE.

Root.—During the year 1882 there were 3,365 bales of licorice root exported from Malaga to the United States, at a total declared valuation of 45,712.50 pesetas, which shows a decided decrease as compared with the previous year, there being exported in 1881 12,181 bales. This falling off has been chiefly caused by shipments having been made from other ports in Spain where shipping facilities are greater and charges are more moderate, and where the opportunities of shipment are more frequent and more favorable as to rates.

Prices for root during 1882 were in advance of those of 1881, which vary according to quality, say 13.50 to 17 pesetas f. o. b. for a Spanish quintal of 46 kilograms.

Paste.—The exportation of licorice paste from Malaga to the United States during 1882 was 1,348 boxes, which does not vary from that of the preceding year, there being 1,440 boxes exported in 1881. All shipments from here are made by one concern, whose establishment is lo-

cated at Saragossa, it being brought to Malaga by railway, simply being shipped here as a port of shipment to the United States.

WINE.

According to a paper published here, attempting to give the exports of wine shipped to all parts during 1882, I gather the following statistics, viz :

Five hundred and nine thousand five hundred and eighty-five arrobas, besides 2,646 boxes, making in all a total of 510,908 arrobas, or about 17,000 butts of 105 gallons each, about two thirds of which was sent to Great Britain and the continent, and the remaining one-third to the Spanish colonies, South America, and the United States.

A treaty, which is now being negotiated with Venezuela, for the admission of Spanish wines is looked forward to with considerable interest by Spanish merchants, who entertain the idea of a favorable outlet for their wines.

The Spanish wines are considered more pure than those of France, and large quantities are exported from this country to France, where it is prepared and sold as Bordeaux wine. So far has this been the custom that many who do not relish the Spanish native wine prefer it, after being prepared in France, to the real native French product. The Spaniard has not attained that science of mixing and adulterating in which the Frenchman excels.

PHYLLOXERA.

The phylloxera is still advancing, apparently, without an effort being made to stop the progress of this pest. Planters in good circumstances have promptly dug up the infected vines and planted the hardy American species known as the "Riparia," to which they have grafted the "Muscatel," and in every case this process has been found impervious to all attacks of this plague.

The small farmer in Spain, who having worked his little piece of ground, it yielding only a bare support for his family, finds himself unable to supplant the infected vines because of the expense, and is obliged to abandon his small farm. There are numerous instances of such hardships in this province. The ground is unfit for anything but vines, from the lack of water, as it seldom rains. Since my stay in Malaga, we have passed nearly six months in the summer and fall season without rain.

If no successful means are found, cheaper than the introduction of new vines, to effectually stop the progress of the phylloxera, the small Spanish farmer will soon cease to exist in Andalusia.

GRAPES.

The grape crop is the most important in Andalusia, and the vintage season of each year is anxiously waited for to replenish the languid purses of the poor, and to add further to those already well filled of the rich. There are numerous varieties of grapes produced in Southern Spain. The three principal vines are the Muscatel, Pero-Ximen, and Loja; the two first named are used in making raisins, while the latter is used solely for exportation.

The grapes sent to the United States are called "Malaga grapes," yet but few ever come from Malaga, almost all being produced in the

province of Almeria, and shipped from the town of that name (80 miles distant from here on the coast to the eastward). Many years ago, and before the province of Almeria commenced the cultivation of these grapes, the Loja grapes were grown at Alhaurin, a small village about 10 miles towards the interior from Malaga. The vines, from some cause, failed to give their usual yield, and the province of Almeria took them up. Of late years very few have been exported from Malaga to the United States; there is, however, an effort being made at Alhaurin to regain the prestige of former years, and many new vines are being planted there in expectation that the trade of former years will come again.

Americans in the United States never eat the exquisite Muscatel grapes that are produced here, the distance being too great for exportation; again, the grapes imported into the United States are but seldom eaten in Malaga, and in the winter season it is impossible to purchase from the stores in Malaga the grapes which are being offered in quantities for sale in the grocers' windows of New York and Washington.

The following figures illustrate my statement of the relative export of grapes from Malaga and Almeria during 1882, viz: Value of exports from Malaga, \$27,390; value of exports from Almeria, \$155,300.

SPANISH "CONTRIBUTIONS."

The licenses or taxes paid by the people to the Spanish Government are called "Contributions," and the mode of assessing them is rather a novel one.

The Government financial authorities at Madrid call upon the different provinces for a certain amount to be collected from the merchants and trades-people, the amount to be paid by each trade or occupation is stated, so much from the bankers, so much from the merchants, tailors, boot-makers, butchers, &c., each kind of business or trade has its allotment; or what is called a "cuota," and it is estimated according to the population of the city, town, or village in which the occupation or trade may be carried on.

Thus, for illustration: The "cuota" for a merchant at Madrid or Barcelona is put down at 2,645 pesetas per annum; at Cadiz, Malaga, Sevilla, Grao, or Valencia, at 1,955 pesetas per annum each; at Alicante, Almeria, Carthegena, Coruña, Santander, and Tarragona, at 1,610 pesetas; at other capitals of provinces, and seaports of 16,000 and upwards in population, at 1,000 pesetas; at towns of 10,001 to 16,000 at 700 pesetas; at towns of 2,500 to 10,000, at 500 pesetas; and all others pay 400 pesetas.

Now, to illustrate the mode of collection: The "cuota" for 1883 to be paid by the merchant in Malaga is put down at 1,955 pesetas each, and the Government allows them to distribute the amount amongst themselves, so long as the aggregate is forthcoming. Three merchants are selected by the Government, and other three by the merchants to represent them, these meet together and make the assessment against each firm according to the amount of business done by each, the largest firm paying say 2 "cuotas," more or less, as the case may be, others paying $1\frac{1}{2}$ "cuotas," down to the smaller concerns who sometimes pay but one-fourth of a "cuota." Each merchant is notified the amount which the committee has assessed him; if any feel that the allotment is too large, they can go before the committee within ten days, and argue their cases, and do their utmost to have it reduced; if not successful they can ap-

peal to the Government authorities, but generally some arrangement is made which is satisfactory to all, if not, the Government authorities simply assess the "cuota" to each, large and small alike, and payment must be made without further argument. This appeal to the authorities seldom occurs, for the small concerns who are assessed less than a "cuota" usually avoid any controversy, and the larger firms are well able to pay and seldom pay more than their fair proportion.

When a new firm starts in business the custom is to assess them the full "cuota" the first year, as it is claimed no one knows how much business they are going to do; the second year they are assessed in proportion to the amount of business they did the preceding year.

Again, to the above "cuota" is added 18 per cent. as an annual tax to the city or municipality in which the merchant is located, and still another 6 per cent. of *the total* is paid for the expenses of collection. Thus to a merchant who is assessed one "cuota," in Malaga, say, 1,955.00 pesetas; city tax, 18 per cent., 351.90 pesetas; for collecting, 6 per cent., 138.41 pesetas; thus each "cuota" is really 2,445.31 pesetas.

I also inclose, as Appendix No. 2, table showing all exports from Malaga to the United States for 1882, with declared valuation of same.

I inclose herewith, marked Exhibit 3, a complete plan of the proposed reconstruction of the Malaga Harbor and its vicinity, showing the works as they are and what is intended to be done in the future. As this was all explained in my report for 1880 there is no need of repeating the proposed alterations.

H. C. MARSTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malaga, July 14, 1883.

Comparative statement of arrivals and departures of shipping at Malaga for 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882.

1879.						
Flag.	Arrived.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.
Spanish	2,407	28,138	384,058	2,399	27,940	379,878
British.....	254	5,229	172,108	257	5,267	173,668
French.....	110	2,345	36,952	110	2,345	36,952
German.....	59	1,110	33,256	58	1,102	33,043
Sweden and Norway.....	49	625	16,041	49	625	16,041
Dutch	16	350	11,750	16	350	11,750
Portuguese.....	16	134	2,020	16	134	2,020
Italian	17	171	4,403	18	185	4,920
Danish.....	11	92	2,850	11	92	2,850
Russian	8	96	2,603	8	103	3,171
United States	6	55	2,802	6	53	2,802
Belgian	2	54	1,674	1	24	549
Total.....	2,955	38,399	670,517	2,949	38,220	667,644

Comparative statement of arrivals and departures of shipping, &c.—Continued.

1880.						
Flag.	Arrived.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.
Spanish.....	2,396	26,255	404,326	2,387	26,042	401,778
British.....	291	5,854	189,779	285	5,810	188,975
French.....	88	2,181	33,379	88	2,131	33,379
German.....	65	1,290	42,688	66	1,298	42,901
Sweden and Norway.....	59	774	22,484	59	774	22,484
Dutch.....	21	484	15,920	21	484	15,920
Portuguese.....	23	176	2,565	23	176	2,565
Italian.....	17	225	5,812	17	225	5,812
Danish.....	6	65	2,240	5	56	1,897
Russian.....	10	149	5,919	11	164	5,725
United States.....	4	35	2,460	3	28	1,895
Belgian.....	1	30	733	2	60	2,754
Austrian.....	2	27	1,629	2	27	733
Total.....	2,983	37,495	729,934	2,969	37,275	726,818

1881.						
Flag.	Arrived.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.
Spanish.....	2,447	29,100	436,484	2,439	28,642	427,296
British.....	235	4,819	145,000	234	4,490	145,383
French.....	104	3,216	60,149	104	3,216	60,149
German.....	68	1,436	54,140	68	1,436	54,140
Sweden and Norway.....	64	710	25,007	63	699	24,550
Dutch.....	19	400	22,570	19	400	22,570
Portuguese.....	25	190	2,911	25	190	2,911
Italian.....	30	498	13,967	28	478	13,575
Danish.....	7	63	2,224	7	63	2,224
Russian.....	20	266	9,486	20	266	9,486
United States.....	3	42	1,787	4	39	2,353
Austrian.....	2	25	1,134	2	25	1,134
Total.....	3,024	40,765	774,859	3,013	39,944	765,771

1882.						
Flag.	Arrived.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.
Spanish.....	2,417	28,670	462,811	2,420	28,779	477,007
British.....	303	5,540	173,723	300	5,496	172,169
French.....	128	4,798	96,531	128	4,798	96,531
German.....	67	1,452	63,785	66	1,428	62,697
Sweden and Norway.....	51	708	20,242	48	671	18,652
Dutch.....	15	333	10,363	15	333	10,363
Portuguese.....	19	146	2,281	19	146	2,281
Italian.....	47	499	12,404	47	499	12,404
Danish.....	4	27	923	4	27	923
Russian.....	22	275	9,337	22	275	9,337
United States.....	1	16	1,179	1	17	1,179
Austrian.....	6	78	3,405	6	78	3,405
Total.....	3,080	42,542	856,984	3,076	42,547	866,948

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Exports from Malaga to the United States, 1882.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Raisins:					
Whole boxes.....	151, 191	99, 452	232, 351	513, 770	996, 764
Half boxes.....	203	493	7, 934	22, 099	30, 729
Quarter boxes.....	172	400	25, 161	75, 442	101, 175
Frails.....	1, 300	110	455	7, 650	9, 515
Barrels.....			25		25
Lemons.....boxes.....		411	44, 977	35, 418	80, 806
Oranges.....do.....		426	8	3, 542	3, 976
Mats.....bales.....		417			417
Almonds:					
Boxes.....	330	298	6, 396	6, 358	13, 382
Frails.....				360	360
Grapes:					
Barrels.....			2, 259	510	2, 769
Half barrels.....			7, 839	1, 196	9, 035
Wines:					
Quarter casks.....	131	67	118	177	493
Barrels.....	51	2	51	4	108
Cases.....	86	1		2	89
Olive oil.....barrels.....		10	140	74	224
Anise seed.....packages.....	100	10	25		135
Palm-leaf hats.....bales.....	445	295	560	571	1, 871
Licorice:					
Root.....bales.....	1	250	3, 114		3, 365
Paste.....boxes.....	348	350	450	200	1, 348
Figs.....packages.....			600	500	1, 100
Orange peel.....do.....		41	43		84
Garlic.....do.....		16	48	12	76
Locust beans.....do.....				123	123
Works of art.....do.....	4	9	4		17
Red pepper.....do.....	30	20	49	445	554
Pomegranates.....boxes.....				149	149
Brandy.....cases.....				50	50
Almond shells.....bags.....			197	920	1, 117
Chickpeas.....packages.....			10	25	35
Jackasses.....			19		19
Sundries.....packages.....	2	7	241		250
Total.....	154, 394	103, 085	333, 074	669, 597	1, 260, 150

Declared value of exports from Malaga to United States, 1882.

First quarter.....	\$354, 092 42
Second quarter.....	229, 452 55
Third quarter.....	630, 239 00
Fourth quarter.....	990, 771 63
	2, 204, 555 60

PORTUGAL.

AZORES.

FAYAL.

Report, by Consul Dabney, on the commerce and trade of Fayal for the year 1882.

I have the honor to submit to you the tabular commercial reports for the calendar year 1882.

They are evidence that greater commercial activity has been afoot here during the past year than in 1881; the excess of imports between the two years having amounted to \$51,055.72, and that of exports to \$11,521.36.

Of this excess of imports the United States claims \$23,890.93, while

of the total amount of imports, \$197,039.48, she furnished \$94,977.89, or nearly one-half.

The exportation to the United States, \$32,845.37, is represented by nearly the same figures as in 1881, and consists principally, as then, of straw goods. To other countries the amount of exports was larger than that of the previous year owing mainly to the shore whale fisheries, which, started some years since, have been considerably developed of late. The boats and implements used in these fisheries are all American, and the boats are officered and partially manned by men who have acquired their knowledge on board of our whale ships.

The Portuguese Government, wisely desirous of fostering an industry which produces a valuable article for export so much wanted in the most western islands of the group, has removed the duty on all articles imported or purchased for these enterprises.

The species captured is, with few exceptions, the sperm whale, and the comparatively high value of this variety of oil causes a large whale to be worth in the vicinity of \$3,000.

I lately had the satisfaction of being able, under very favorable circumstances, to have the skeleton of a large sperm whale prepared for the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, at Paris, France, by the request of Dr. G. Ponchet, the principal of that institution.

It may not be generally known that quite a considerable proportion of the crews of our whale ships is furnished by the Azores; more particularly by the islands of Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Coroo, that form the westernmost of the three divisions of this archipelago, and have been for the last half century the resort of these vessels. Not a village can be found on any of the above islands that does not contain more or less returned whalers, some of whom have risen to the rank of boatsteerers and mates. The Azorean whalers have a very good name in our whaling ports, and at present no less than seven whalers out of the United States are commanded by masters of Azorean birth.

In this way, as in many others, the Azoreans owe much to our country, which deservedly takes the first place among foreign nations in the estimation of the inhabitants of the western division.

Our whaling fleet is so much diminished that few of these islanders are now shipped as seamen, but a constant and steady stream of emigrants sets towards the United States, whither they go to join their relatives and friends, to be found chiefly in Massachusetts and California.

There are now engaged in the trade between the Azores and the United States two barks under the American flag, a bark and a schooner under the English, and a barkentine bearing the Portuguese flag. But little cargo offers for the return voyage to the United States beyond the oil landed for transshipment by our whalers, and which is at present reduced to a small quantity, otherwise steam, so much more desirable for passengers, would have superseded sails.

The breakwater commenced at Fayal in 1876 by the Portuguese Government is now carried out so far as to afford some protection to shipping, and steamers, by being placed well in, can be coaled quickly with almost any weather.

S. W. DABNEY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Fayal, Azores, May 5, 1883.

Statement showing the imports at Fayal for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Animal products.....pounds..	68,312	\$1,222 10	\$289 41	United States, France, England, and Germany.
Fisheries.....do....	60,556	2,821 43	1,021 77	Do.
Woolen and furs.....do....	7,734	8,239 95	3,748 42	Do.
Silk.....do....	292	1,577 00	612 72	Do.
Cottons.....do....	134,790	36,303 58	12,869 57	Do.
Linen.....do....	9,945	1,081 47	148 03	Do.
Wood.....do....		20,169 64	3,399 55	Do.
Flour and cereals.....pounds..	1,152,731	25,564 73	2,641 47	United States, Brazil, England, and Germany.
Colonial goods.....do....	176,803	13,827 00	10,977 41	United States, Brazil, France, England, and Germany.
Vegetable materials.....do....	74,087	1,731 03	328 12	United States, France, England, and Germany.
Metals.....do....	466,230	21,092 63	1,770 45	Do.
Minerals.....gallons.....		25,069 64	5,173 21	Do.
Liquors.....gallons.....	3,058	2,014 51	1,844 41	United States, Brazil, France, England, Germany, and Holland.
Glass, &c.....do....		3,248 88	1,322 56	United States, Belgium, France, England, Germany, and Holland.
Paper, and its application.pounds..	4,579	742 18	130 94	United States, Belgium, France, England, and Germany.
Sundries.....do....		32,333 71	4,594 50	Do.
Total.....do....		197,039 48	50,872 54	

Statement showing the exports from Fayal for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Animal products.....pounds..	17,633	\$36 07	Spain and England.
Fisheries (oil).....do....	125,098	11,228 90	England.
Cottons.....do....	666	2,149 63	United States.
Wood.....do....		90 18	England.
Flour.....pounds..	2,024	11 04	United States.
Colonial goods.....do....	3	1 12	Do.
Vegetable materials.....do....		291 46	United States and England.
Metals.....pounds..	110,000	398 21	United States.
Liquors.....do....		751 88	United States and Germany.
Sundries (mostly straw goods).....do....		29,752 39	United States and England.
Total.....do....		44,710 88	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Fayal for the year ending December 31, 1882

ENTERED.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Great Britain.....	6	6,712	10	2,828	16	9,540
	United States	8	8,797	10	2,011	18	10,808
	Belize	1	705	.....	.....	1	705
	Hamburg .....	.....	.....	1	891	1	891
	Antwerp .....	.....	.....	1	882	1	882
	West Indies.....	6	6,668	.....	.....	6	6,668
	Brazil	1	865	1	341	2	1,206
	Rio Esequibo.....	.....	.....	1	327	1	327
	Azores .....	.....	.....	4	1,053	4	1,053
	St. Vincent	*1	2,000	.....	.....	1	2,000
	St. Helena	*1	1,300	.....	.....	1	1,300
	New Zealand.....	.....	.....	1	641	1	641
	Mexico .....	.....	.....	1	285	1	285
French	West Indies.....	3	5,305	.....	.....	3	5,305
	France	2	3,509	1	95	3	3,604
	do	*1	1,829	.....	.....	1	1,829
	Bermuda	*1	500	.....	.....	1	500
German.....	Lisbon and Azores	4	8,758	.....	.....	4	8,758
	United States .....	.....	.....	1	537	1	537
	Great Britain	1	1,120	.....	.....	1	1,120
	Bremen .....	.....	.....	1	684	†1	684
	Java .....	.....	.....	1	1,115	1	1,115
Greek	Buenos Ayres .....	.....	.....	1	398	1	398
	Marseilles .....	.....	.....	1	251	1	251
Italian	Gorée (Africa) .....	.....	.....	1	138	1	138
	St. Thomas	*1	3,060	.....	.....	1	3,060
	Great Britain .....	.....	.....	1	362	1	362
Norwegian.....	United States .....	.....	.....	2	844	2	844
	Cardiff .....	.....	.....	1	362	1	362
	Mexico .....	.....	.....	1	393	1	393
Portuguese	Portugal and Azores	37	37,769	15	2,586	52	40,355
	Whaling .....	.....	.....	1	162	1	162
Spanish.....	Havana	1	1,604	.....	.....	1	1,604
	Liverpool	1	895	.....	.....	1	895
United States..	United States	2	2,154	1	456	3	2,610
	do .....	.....	.....	8	3,868	8	3,868
	Azores .....	.....	.....	5	2,492	5	2,492
	Liverpool .....	.....	.....	1	1,058	1	1,058
	London .....	.....	.....	1	1,191	1	1,191
	Whaling .....	.....	.....	47	10,927	47	10,927
Total .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	199	130,728

* Men-of-war, 8,689 tons.

† Vessels condemned, 847 tons.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Fayal, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Great Britain.....	6	6,712	10	2,828	16	9,540
	United States	8	8,797	10	2,011	18	10,808
	Belize	1	705			1	705
	Hamburg			1	891	1	891
	Antwerp			1	882	1	882
	West Indies.....	6	6,668			6	6,668
	Brazil	1	865	1	341	2	1,206
	Rio Esequibo.....			1	327	1	327
	Azores			1	1,053	4	1,053
	St. Vincent.....	1	2,000			1	2,000
	St. Helena.....	1	1,300			1	1,300
French	New Zealand.....			1	641	1	641
	Mexico			1	285	1	285
	West Indies.....	3	5,305			3	5,305
	France	2	3,509	1	95	3	3,604
	do	1	1,829			1	1,829
German.....	Bermuda	1	500			1	500
	Lisbon and Azores	4	8,758			4	8,758
	United States			1	537	1	537
	Great Britain.....	1	1,120			1	1,120
Greek	Java			1	1,115	1	1,115
	Buenos Ayres			1	398	1	398
	Marseilles.....			1	251	1	251
Italian.....	Gorée (Africa)			1	138	1	138
	St. Thomas			1	3,060	1	3,060
Norwegian	Great Britain.....			1	362	1	362
	United States			2	844	2	844
	Cardiff			1	362	1	362
Portuguese	Mexico			1	393	1	393
	Portugal and Azores	37	37,769	15	2,586	52	40,355
Spanish.....	Whaling			1	162	1	162
	Havana	1	1,604			1	1,604
	Liverpool	1	895			1	895
United States..	United States	2	2,154	1	456	3	2,610
	do			8	3,868	8	3,868
	Azores			5	2,492	5	2,492
	Liverpool			1	1,058	1	1,058
	London			1	1,191	1	1,191
	Whaling			*46	10,764	46	10,764
Total						197	129,881

* Men-of-war, 8,689 tons.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Fayal and the United States for the year 1882.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Animal products	2,040	\$635 60		
Fisheries.....	27,424	2,742 19		
Woolen and furs	111	149 31		
Silk.....	4	21 99		
Cottons	37,309	18,798 10	303	\$2,128 35
Linen	462	92 52		
Wood		19,497 10		
Flour (including all kinds of cereals).....	508,516	24,793 30	920	10 94
Colonial goods.....	4,558	1,231 70	1	1 10
Vegetable materials	19,378	596 99		273 33
Metals	5,586	8,799 00	50	398 44
Minerals		3,613 39		
Liquors		59 60		579 91
Glass, &c.....	3,073	1,033 15		
Paper and its application.....	1,290	425 11		
Sundries		12,488 84		29,453 30
Total		94,977 89		32,845 37

ITALY.

Report by Consul-General Richmond, of Rome, on the commerce and industries of Italy for the year 1882.

CENSUS.

The second general census of the Italian Kingdom was taken on December 31, 1881, when it was found that the total resident population was 28,951,374, living on an area of 114,296 square miles, or 253 inhabitants per square mile; thus there was an increase of 2,150,220 in the ten years which had elapsed since the taking of the first general census on December 31, 1871. For on that date the population was 26,801,154 (13,472,262 males and 13,328,892 females), living on an area of 114,296 square miles, or 235 inhabitants per square mile.

A detailed report of the result of the census of 1881 cannot yet be given, the official returns up to the present time stating only general results for the entire kingdom and details for forty-one of the sixty-nine provinces into which the kingdom is administratively divided. It appears these forty-one provinces included a population of 15,251,994 souls (7,672,198 males, and 7,579,796 females); of these 5,957,124 were able to read, or read and write (3,450,142 males and 2,506,982 females), all the rest, 9,294,874, were totally illiterate; that is 4,222,056 males and 5,072,814 females.

According to the census returns of 1871 the percentage of totally illiterate for the entire kingdom was 68.54; in 1881 it had fallen to 60.94. However, in both these figures were included children under six years of age. Deducting them, the percentage of the totally illiterate in 1871 would be 63.57 and 54.65 in 1881.

EMIGRATION.

The following figures show the emigration from the kingdom for the five years from 1878 to 1882, inclusive: 1878, 96,268; 1879, 119,831; 1880, 119,901; 1881, 135,832; 1882, 160,168. It thus appears that the increase for these five years was considerable.

The greater number of Italian emigrants is drawn from the agricultural classes of central Italy, the Neapolitan province, and from Sicily; while the current of emigration is chiefly directed to the Argentine Republic via Naples and Genoa, and to the United States from Palermo by the steamers of the General Navigation Company, known as the Florio steamers.

The influence on emigration of this direct means of communication with the United States is already beginning to be felt.

In 1878, 1,993 emigrants only left Italy for the United States, while directly following the establishment of this line of steamers in 1879, they were 3,114; in 1880, they were 5,711; in 1881, 11,842; and in 1882, they ran up to 18,187.

LIVE STOCK.

The subjoined figures give the number and distribution of live stock in the Italian Kingdom.

	Number of animals.	Proportion to each kilometer of area.	Number to each 1,000 inhabitants.
Horses (census of 1876).....	657,544	2.28	23
Mules (census of 1876).....	293,868	1.02	10
Asses (census of 1881).....	674,246	2.33	23
Horned cattle (census of 1881).....	4,783,232	16.58	178
Sheep (census of 1881).....	8,596,108	29.79	302
Goats (census of 1881).....	2,016,307	6.99	71
Swine (census of 1881).....	1,163,916	4.03	41

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

In 1882 the total foreign commerce of Italy, exclusive of merchandise in transit, amounted to \$482,869,000, of which \$259,845,000 were imports, and \$223,024,000 exports, an increase over 1881 of \$2,773,000 in imports and a decrease of \$7,094,000 in exports, as in that year the imports amounted to \$257,072,000 and the exports to \$230,118,000.

Table No. 1 shows the foreign commerce in 1882 (exclusive of merchandise in transit) compared with that of 1881, and classified according to the system adopted by the custom-house.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Foreign commerce of Italy in 1882 compared with 1881.*

Class.	Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
		1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
I	Spirits, wines, and oils.....	\$7,880,000	\$10,800,000	\$30,277,000	\$32,979,000
II	Groceries, spices, and tobacco.....	20,762,000	19,993,000	1,162,000	1,298,000
III	Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....	7,824,000	9,216,000	8,020,000	8,726,000
IV	Dyes and dye-stuffs and articles for tanning purposes.....	5,239,000	4,651,000	2,032,000	1,835,000
V	Hemp, flax, jute, &c.....	6,678,000	6,869,000	7,617,000	8,151,000
VI	Cotton.....	37,169,000	36,364,000	5,109,000	5,919,000
VII	Wool and hair.....	18,176,000	21,775,000	1,961,000	1,711,000
VIII	Silk.....	18,074,000	18,568,000	62,412,000	71,300,000
IX	Wood and straw.....	9,143,000	9,635,000	12,002,000	11,907,000
X	Books and paper.....	1,683,000	1,606,000	1,933,000	1,706,000
XI	Skins, hides, and furs.....	10,107,000	9,769,000	3,945,000	3,585,000
XII	Minerals and metals.....	52,858,000	43,465,000	5,666,000	9,046,000
XIII	Stone, earths, pottery, and glass.....	16,947,000	18,113,000	12,708,000	12,902,000
XIV	Cereals, flour, and vegetable products, not elsewhere included.....	20,510,000	18,739,000	26,585,000	26,552,000
XV	Animals and animal products, not elsewhere included.....	18,353,000	19,830,000	39,219,000	30,004,000
XVI	Miscellaneous.....	8,434,000	7,679,000	2,376,000	2,497,000
	Total.....	259,845,000	257,072,000	223,024,000	230,118,000

The increase in imports over those of 1881 was as follows: Class II, groceries, spices, and tobacco, \$769,000; Class IV, dyes, dye-stuffs, &c., \$586,000; Class VI, cotton, \$805,000; Class X, books and paper, \$87,000; Class XI, skins and hides, \$338,000; Class XII, minerals and metals, \$9,393,000; Class XIV, grain, flour, &c., \$1,771,000; and Class XVI, miscellaneous, \$755,000.

The most notable increase was in Class XII, minerals and metals, largely due to the heavy supply of material imported for the military

marine, and the coin and bullion brought in under the loan of coin contracted in 1881 to serve for the resumption of specie payments.

There was a Falling off in imports in the following classes: Class I, spirits, wines, and oils, \$2,920,000, principally in cotton-seed oil, owing to the recent increased duty; Class III, chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery, \$1,392,000; Class V, hemp, \$191,000; Class VII, wool and hair, \$3,599,000; Class VIII, silk, \$494,000; Class IX, wood and straw, \$492,000; Class XV, animal products, \$1,477,000.

The importation of porcine preparations is still prohibited.

The chief increase in exports was in Class XV, animals and animal products, amounting to \$9,215,000. This heavy increase was largely due to the reduction made last year in the French import duties on live stock, and which reduction is in the interest of Italian trade, France being the principal market for these exports.

The increase in other exports was distributed over several classes and was so slight on each as not to require special mention.

There was a notable falling off in one of the chief articles of Italian exports, viz, Class VIII, silk, amounting to \$8,888,000, largely due to the overstocked markets of Northern Europe. Exports in Class XII also decreased \$3,380,000. This class, consisting chiefly of ores which are sent out of the Kingdom for smelting, would seem to show that they have been more largely absorbed at home. It may here be observed that the question of fostering and encouraging domestic smelting instead of furnishing the ores to France and England in exchange for metal is now exciting a great deal of attention in Italy. Wines, spirits, and oils decreased \$2,702,000, chiefly on wines, owing to a diminished demand by France. The other items of export which return a decrease of slight consequence do not therefore require special mention.

Other details relating to the foreign commerce of Italy in 1882, such as the share of the various nations therein, what part they took in the carrying trade, the proportion of trade by land and sea are not yet obtainable. These statistics are generally given eight or nine months after the expiration of the year to which they refer. Pending their publication Table No. 2 will show the commercial intercourse of Italy with other nations in 1881.

TABLE No. 2.—*Commerce of Italy with other nations in 1881.*

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Austria-Hungary.....	\$42,210,000	\$29,098,000
Belgium.....	2,828,000	1,182,000
France.....	70,408,000	106,482,000
Germany.....	12,834,000	13,121,000
Great Britain.....	69,778,000	15,948,000
Greece and Malta.....	2,984,000	3,183,000
Holland.....	2,174,000	1,401,000
Russia.....	5,872,000	5,389,000
Spain, Gibraltar, and Portugal.....	1,486,000	2,187,000
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.....	989,000	313,000
Switzerland.....	7,155,000	25,982,000
European Turkey.....	4,183,000	3,282,000
Asiatic Turkey.....	1,023,000	63,000
English Possessions in Asia.....	9,748,000	1,066,000
China and Japan.....	146,000	6,000
Egypt.....	2,513,000	2,772,000
Tunis and Tripoli.....	1,057,000	944,000
Algiers.....	402,000	500,000
United States and Canada.....	12,141,000	10,999,000
The Argentine Confederation and States of the Plata.....	3,320,000	4,876,000
Peru and Chili.....	1,000	292,000
Central American countries.....	3,828,000	1,029,000

It will be seen that the principal trading countries with Italy are France, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Germany, and Great Britain. The United States stands in the sixth rank, with an Italian trade amounting to an aggregate of \$23,140,000 in 1881; that is, \$12,141,000 of imports into Italy from the United States and \$10,999,000 of exports from Italy to the United States.

This trade in 1881, compared with that of the preceding year, is shown in Table No. 3, according to the classifications adopted by the Italian custom-house.*

TABLE No. 3.—*Commerce of Italy with the United States and Canada in 1881 compared with 1880.*

Class.	Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
		1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
I	Spirits, wines, and oils.....	\$4, 554, 000	\$4, 141, 000	\$573, 000	\$295, 000
II	Groceries, spices, and tobacco.....	2, 540, 000	1, 849, 000	317, 000	359, 000
III	Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....	815, 000	1, 043, 000	799, 000	609, 000
IV	Dyes, dye-stuffs, and articles used for tanning.....	37, 000	9, 000	139, 000	346, 000
V	Hemp, flax, jute, &c.....	8, 000	.....	69, 000	162, 000
VI	Cotton.....	1, 381, 000	2, 891, 000	9, 000	31, 000
VII	Wool and hair.....	.....	230, 000	18, 000	193, 000
VIII	Silk.....	47, 000	.....	8, 000	120, 000
IX	Wood and straw.....	134, 000	202, 000	1, 241, 000	985, 000
X	Books and paper.....	.....	1, 000	773, 000	198, 000
XI	Skins, hides, and furs.....	196, 000	465, 000	61, 000	43, 000
XII	Minerals and metals.....	12, 000	24, 000	198, 000	208, 600
XIII	Stone, earths, pottery, and glass.....	.....	68, 000	3, 486, 000	3, 699, 000
XIV	Cereals, flour, and vegetable products, not elsewhere included.....	4, 189, 000	784, 000	2, 762, 000	3, 657, 009
XV	Animals and animal products, not elsewhere included.....	703, 000	434, 000	56, 000	42, 000
XVI	Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	54, 000	49, 000
	Total.....	14, 616, 000	12, 141, 000	10, 563, 000	10, 999, 000

The principal articles of import into Italy from the United States in 1881 included in this statement were as follows :

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton-seed oil.....pounds..	9, 773, 830	\$856, 000
Petroleum and mineral oils, refined.....do....	127, 208, 389	3, 229, 000
Coffee.....do....	723, 783	120, 000
Tobacco, raw.....do....	17, 007, 254	1, 712, 000
Gums, resins, and resinous substances.....do....	5, 346, 031	1, 030, 000
Cotton, raw.....do....	19, 966, 542	2, 884, 000
Wool, raw, washed, combed, and dyed.....do....	656, 983	230, 000
Wood for cabinet makers.....cubic meters..	12, 597	122, 000
Skins and hides.....tons..	1, 053	654, 000
Scrap iron and steel.....do....	260	4, 000
Coal.....do....	6, 760	39, 000
Wheat.....do....	1, 087	57, 000
Maize.....do....	21, 147	677, 000
Oleaginous seeds.....do....	523	46, 000
Grease.....do....	2, 049	394, 000

* It must be noted that the customs returns do not separate the commerce of the United States from that of Canada, and the imports and exports of the latter country are therefore necessarily included in this table, but it is evident from the character of the trade that it refers chiefly to the United States.

Thus it appears that the principal supplies of the United States to Italy consisted as in former years of raw products.

The most important items of export from Italy to the United States in 1881 were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine in casks.....gallons..	50,036	\$13,000
Wine in bottles...bottles..	251,000	107,000
Olive oil.....pounds..	1,159,420	142,000
Preserves in sugar or honey.....do...	1,719,178	301,000
Mustard seed.....do...	817,921	43,000
Quinine.....do...	934	33,000
Marine salt.....tons..	37,004	79,000
Tartar and argols.....pounds..	2,203,758	241,000
Gunpowder and other explosive materials.....do...	324,523	39,000
Common soap.....do...	2,011,293	106,000
Wood, bark, leaves, &c., for dyeing and tanning, ground.....do...	15,713,572	344,000
Hemp, flax, jute, &c., raw.....do...	1,407,663	116,000
Woolen fabrics.....do...	151,900	128,000
Made-up articles for wearing apparel.....do...	27,999	61,000
Silk, raw.....do...	18,739	115,000
Straw hats.....number..	2,687,600	934,000
Rags.....pounds..	4,298,828	171,000
Gloves, leather.....pairs..	172,900	43,000
Iron ore.....tons..	89,600	190,000
Marble, block.....do...	28,936	307,000
Marble and alabaster, wrought, sculptured.....do...	17,943	942,000
Sulphur, raw and refined.....do...	104,712	2,344,000
Fancy glassware.....pounds..	442,692	69,000
Oranges and lemons.....number..	158,155,362	3,523,000
Almonds.....pounds..	437,180	68,000
Walnuts and filberts.....do...	1,727,776	98,000
Figs, dried.....do...	971,805	29,000
Miscellaneous non-oleaginous seeds.....do...	147,490	51,000

The custom-house receipts for 1882 amounted to \$30,662,339, against \$30,266,197 in the preceding year.

NAVIGATION.

The subjoined figures give the number of entries and clearances (sailing vessels and steamers) in the Italian ports in 1881, compared with those of the years 1871, 1876, and 1880. The figures for 1882 are not yet obtainable; navigation returns are generally eight or nine months behindhand.

SAILING VESSELS.

Year.	International.		Coastwise.	
	Entered and cleared.	Tons.	Entered and cleared.	Tons.
1871.....	28,600	3,785,995	184,852	5,834,864
1876.....	25,484	2,869,979	136,972	4,489,649
1880.....	24,308	2,549,144	96,140	3,571,149
1881.....	23,198	2,501,420	146,392	4,576,817

STEAMERS.

1871.....	10,685	4,647,992	24,862	6,696,222
1876.....	6,929	4,484,331	32,360	12,891,407
1880.....	9,497	7,297,826	29,151	15,096,302
1881.....	8,759	6,709,582	41,249	18,282,885

Further details for the year 1881 are given below :

COASTWISE.

	Entered and cleared.	Measure- ment.	Number of tons of freight loaded and discharged.
Sailing vessels :		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>TONS</i>
Italian flag :			<i>VA 30000</i>
Freight	13,091	1,168,296	1,463,178
In ballast	4,619	454,724	.....
Foreign flags :			
Freighted	3,687	587,831	674,805
In ballast	1,801	290,569	.....
Steamers :			
Italian flag :			
Freighted	1,665	1,155,811	212,149
In ballast	244	135,013	.....
Foreign flags :			
Freighted	5,310	3,949,514	2,458,046
In ballast	1,540	1,469,244	.....
Aggregate of coastwise :			
Sailing vessels	23,198	2,501,420	2,137,983
Steamers	8,759	6,709,582	2,670,195
Total	31,957	9,211,002	4,818,178

INTERNATIONAL.

Sailing vessels :			
Italian flag :			
Freighted	100,335	2,989,199	2,854,344
In ballast	45,266	1,417,203	.....
Foreign flags :			
Freighted	346	66,794	67,539
In ballast	445	103,621	.....
Steamers :			
Italian flag :			
Freighted	23,204	11,179,839	1,048,731
In ballast	11,264	1,768,111	.....
Foreign flags :			
Freighted	5,959	4,677,794	812,141
In ballast	822	657,141	.....
Aggregate of international :			
Sailing vessels	146,392	4,576,817	2,981,883
Steamers	41,249	18,282,885	1,860,872
Total	187,641	22,859,702	4,782,755

The number and tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers making up the Italian commercial marine at the end of 1882, compared with the figures for 1871, 1876, 1880, and 1881, is given as follows :

Years.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1871	11,270	993,912	121	35,517
1876	10,903	1,020,488	142	57,881
1880	7,822	922,146	158	77,050
1881	7,639	895,359	176	93,698
1882	7,528	885,285	192	104,719

A Parliamentary commission of inquiry into the condition of the mercantile marine has recently published the result of its labors. It makes thirty-eight propositions for the consideration of Parliament and the

Government, of which the principal relate to bounties for the construction of and navigation of steamers and of sailing vessels, and the suspension or reduction of taxes upon them.

With regard to the bounties for the construction of vessels and their navigation, the following is the text of the most important of the propositions made by the committee:

A bounty of \$5.79 for each gross ton to steamers not above 100 tons gross tonnage, a bounty of \$7.72 for each gross ton to steamers from 101 to 800 tons, gross, and a bounty of \$11.58 for each gross ton to steamers above 801 tons, gross. A bounty of \$11.58 per nominal horse-power of engines constructed in Italy, and in case an engine is substituted for another which has already received a bounty, the difference will be paid between the bounty granted to the first and that due to the second. A bounty of \$1.16 per 220 pounds on the weight of boilers constructed in Italy, and this bounty will be extended to the repairs on boilers of Italian construction. The bounty for constructions will be paid to the builder. Upon the granting of the bounty a bond will be inserted upon the ship's register, valid for ten years and equivalent to the amount of the bounty, this bond to take effect in case the vessel is sold out of the country. To steamers constructed in such a manner as to enable them to serve, if required, in the navy, an increased bounty will be granted; the amount of this bounty to be fixed by the navy department according to rules which it will establish. That to steamers and sailing vessels making ocean voyages or long coast voyages, and which shall be marked first class in the Italian register, will be granted navigation bounties for ten years to the first and eight years to the second, as follows: A bounty for navigation of \$0.096 per ton will be given to each inscribed vessel for every 1,000 miles sailed from the point where its short coastwise navigation ceases to where its short coastwise navigation recommences. The number of miles sailed will be calculated from the point of departure to that of arrival on a direct maritime course. A bounty for navigation will be granted to steamers and sailing vessels which are not above fifteen years old, and will be diminished one-thirtieth each year for steamers and one-twentieth for sailing vessels. All vessels constructed abroad and inscribed upon the maritime register after the presentation to Parliament of the legislative provision conceding their bounties, will be excluded from such bounties. To steamers constructed abroad and purchased before the presentation to Parliament of these provisions, there will be a navigation bounty of \$0.077 per ton, with a diminution of one-twentieth every year; to those purchased after the presentation to Parliament of these provisions the bounty will be \$0.059 per ton, and will be diminished one-fifteenth per year.

Other details relating to the exemption from or reduction of taxes are here omitted as too lengthy for insertion.

The Parliamentary commission estimated that the bounties of construction to steamers will involve an aggregate expense in the ten years in which they should be conceded, of \$2,042,400, an annual expense of \$204,540. The bounties for navigation to steamers and sailing vessels will amount in the decade to \$4,740,000, an annual expenditure of \$474,000. For the bounties for construction and navigation the Government would have to expend in the ten years about \$6,782,000; that is, \$678,200 per year. It is difficult to foresee exactly the effect of the suspension or the reduction of the taxes recommended by the committee. However, calculating them approximately at \$200,000 per year, and adding to this sum that of the bounties it may be said that the expense to the Government would be about \$880,000 annually. According to the propositions of the committee this would be the maximum cost to the Government. The two principal Italian steamship companies have recently united as a joint-stock concern under the name of the General Navigation Company, with a capital of \$20,000,000, of which only \$7,000,000 have yet been paid up.

This company's fleet now numbers one hundred steamers. Besides its service in the Mediterranean its line extends to New York and to Batavia and Singapore. The company's revenue during the past year amounted to about \$6,600,000, of this \$1,600,000 was derived from the subvention of the Italian Government, \$3,400,000 from freighting, and the remainder from the passenger trade.

During the year a new Clyde-built steamer of 4,000 tons burden was put on the New York line, making with the Washington and Vincenzo Florio, three vessels of 4,000 tons each plying directly between Palermo and New York. American passengers and merchandise can thus reach all chief points in the Mediterranean by the boats of the same company or go to the far east via the Suez Canal to Bombay, Calcutta, and Singapore.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

With the year 1881 the Italian Government began to give a detailed statement of the estimated quantity of the crops for each year instead of, as heretofore, an average founded on the returns of three consecutive years.

Agricultural returns, as given by the old system of average, were as follows: It may be mentioned that there were 34,421,990 acres of arable lands, being 38.47 per cent. of the area of the kingdom. The forests covered an area of 9,036,421 acres, or 13.66 per cent.*

	Average product.	Area under cultivation.	Proportion of area cultivated for each 100 acres of the area of the kingdom.
		<i>Acres.</i>	
Wheat..... bushels..	144, 042, 495	11, 706, 292	16. 41
Maize..... do.....	88, 674, 125	4, 237, 674	5. 94
Rice..... do.....	27, 728, 074	573, 589	80. 44
Rye and barley..... do.....	18, 209, 893	1, 180, 504	16. 55
Oats..... do.....	18, 992, 042	939, 110	13. 17
Beans, peas, and lentils..... do.....	7, 023, 616	769, 495	*10. 79
Fave, lupines, &c..... do.....	9, 579, 103	840, 377	*11. 78
Potatoes..... tons..	776, 432	169, 306	*23. 74
Hemp..... do.....	107, 439	334, 810	*46. 95
Flax..... do.....	25, 901	203, 774	*28. 58
Wine..... gallons..	727, 488, 491	4, 761, 973	6. 68
Olive oil..... do.....	87, 786, 861	2, 212, 234	3. 10
Chestnuts..... tons..	653, 866	1, 226, 096	17. 19

* Proportion of area under cultivation per 1,000 acres of the area of the kingdom.

Agricultural returns for 1882 under the new system were as follows: These returns are compared with those of 1881.

	Quantity.	Proportion of crop to the estimated average.
Wheat:		
1881..... bushels..	103, 637, 105	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882..... do.....	111, 807, 444	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maize:		
1881..... do.....	56, 559, 381	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882..... do.....	74, 111, 148	84
Rice:		
1881..... do.....	23, 844, 253	86
1882..... do.....	22, 437, 129	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rye and barley:		
1881..... do.....	13, 053, 819	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882..... do.....	16, 668, 970	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats:		
1881..... do.....	13, 823, 820	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882..... do.....	16, 776, 976	88 $\frac{1}{2}$

*This does not include the forests of Tuscany for which statistics have not been received.

	Quantity.	Proportion of crop to the estimated average.
Beans, peas, and lentils:		
1881 .....do.....	3,733,851	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882 .....do.....	4,443,810	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fava, lupines, &c.:		
1881 .....do.....	5,702,931	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882 .....do.....	6,995,992	73
Potatoes:		
1881 .....tons.....	558,668	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882 .....do.....	654,635	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hemp:		
1881 .....do.....	92,628	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882 .....do.....	90,677	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flax:		
1881 .....do.....	21,839	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882 .....do.....	23,295	89 $\frac{1}{2}$

The product of the vine and of olives has not yet been officially given for 1882. It has, however, been ascertained that the grape crop was about one-sixth above the average, which would make about 868,379,157 gallons of wine. The olive crop was short and poor in quality.

The following returns of fruit are based on the old system of average:

	Approximate number of trees.	Average product per tree in numbers.	Total yield of fruit in numbers.
Oranges.....	5,313,074	225	1,196,863,832
Lemons.....	4,783,124	258	1,221,143,480
Limes and bergamot.....	565,050	324	183,252,290

The silk crop of 1882 gave 69,708,359 pounds of cocoons against the crop of 87,802,205 pounds in 1881, which was exceptionally abundant. The proportion in 1881 to the average crop was 104, in 1882 it was 83 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The phylloxera which has appeared in the two Sicilian provinces of Messina and Caltanissetta, has thus far inflicted little damage. The Government is now actively engaged in preventing its spread. A new law sanctioning the principle of destroying the infected vines and vineyards has just been enacted after considerable discussion. The annual value of the grape crop of the kingdom is now estimated at \$200,000,000.

MINING PRODUCTS.

A detailed review of the mineral resources of Italy was given in my report for 1881. I now subjoin the following, Table No. 4, as a supplement thereto:

	Number. of mines in opera- tion.	Quantity mined.	Value.	Number. of miners em- ployed.
		<i>Tons.</i>		
Led ore:				
1878.....	1	34	\$1, 854	27
1879.....	1	2	77	.....
Pyrites of iron:				
1878.....	4	3, 572	8, 172	104
1879.....	4	3, 697	8, 900	54
Coal and lignite:				
1878.....	21	136, 777	236, 259	1, 383
1879.....	24	142, 712	248, 441	1, 616
Raw sulphur:				
1878.....	312	336, 266	5, 896, 665	23, 147
1879.....	298	414, 700	6, 860, 164	27, 526
Rock salt and marine salt:				
1878.....	26	27, 987	110, 361	615
1879.....	28	31, 037	114, 362	744
Asphaltum and bitumen:				
1878.....	7	7, 690	47, 512	294
1879.....	10	13, 415	92, 326	452
Petroleum:				
1878.....	4	663	11, 966	98
1879.....	4	443	9, 650	70
Alum:				
1878.....	1	2, 573	2, 884	225
1879.....	1	4, 258	4, 772	236
Boracic acid:				
1878.....	13	3, 794	531, 722	400
1879.....	13	2, 760	386, 864	400
Black lead:				
1878.....	7	882	3, 860	30
1879.....	7	1, 462	6, 238	41

RAILWAYS.

The home trade of the kingdom as well as the foreign commerce have benefited greatly in recent years by a comprehensive net-work of railways. The railways open to traffic on the 1st of January, 1882, had reached 5,484 miles in length, 2,441 miles of which were owned and worked by the Government and 3,042 miles by private companies. At that time there were \$787,835,086 of capital invested in lines and \$80,346,875 in rolling stock.

The total receipts of the railways in 1881 amounted to \$36,990,691, and the working expenses to \$26,003,304.

A summary of the railway business for that year is shown by the following figures:

Receipts.

Passenger traffic	\$15, 972, 975
Fast freight	4, 272, 700
Slow freight	17, 046, 220
Miscellaneous	1, 036, 426
Total	36, 990, 691

Expenditures.

Administration and service	\$2, 337, 353
Guarding and keeping the lines in repair	8, 124, 111
Freight and passenger service	7, 820, 423
Traction and rolling stock	8, 704, 543
Total	26, 003, 304

In 1879 Parliament passed bills for the construction of an additional 3,740 miles of new lines to complete the present system of railways. These new lines are to be finished within fifteen years, at a total cost of \$200,000,000, to which the Government has engaged to contribute \$130,000,000 in annual installments of \$10,000,000, and the rest to be made up by the provinces and towns interested. Some of these new lines of railway are deemed essential for the opening of new markets, and some are required for military purposes.

POSTS.

The notable improvement in the means of communication by the opening of new railways and tramway and the amelioration of ordinary country roads has greatly enlarged the postal service.

The most recent official statements obtainable are for 1881. At the end of that year there were 3,328 post-offices in the kingdom; the post carried 143,871,221 letters, 25,006,865 post cards, 150,633,888 printed articles (106,760,193 periodicals and 43,873,695 non-periodicals), and 3,928,558 samples. The gain in periodicals is worthy of mention. In 1880 they were a little over 80,000,000, whereas in 1881 they ran up to 106,760,193 while non-periodicals fell from 69,000,000 to 43,000,000.

The post-office express service, which has been in successful operation for some time back in Northern Europe, was instituted by the Italian post-office in the fourth quarter of 1881. It appears this service has given most satisfactory results for the short time it has been in operation.

The receipts of the post-office in 1881 were \$5,748,953, against \$5,440,596 in the preceding year. The working expenses were \$5,014,217 in 1881 and \$4,701,081 in 1880.

TELEGRAPHS.

Italy stands in the seventh rank among the countries of Europe in respect to the extent of telegraphic service, being now only exceeded by Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain, France, and Austria. Much still remains to be done for telegraphic communications, there being on an average only one telegraph office for every $67\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of area and 10,397 inhabitants; 5,500 communes out of the 8,325 communes comprised in the entire kingdom are still without telegraphic communication.

At the end of 1882 nearly two-thirds of the lines in operation were owned and worked by the Government; the rest were in the hands of railway companies and private persons. In that year the Government put up 483 miles of new lines and 2,905 miles of wire, making the length of its lines 17,258 miles and the length of its wire 58,624 miles; the length of submarine cable remained as in 1881, 109 miles only. The number of offices was 1,716 and the number of persons employed 5,451. The total number of telegrams carried was 7,020,287, comprising 5,730,413 internal dispatches and 1,289,874 on international service.

The receipts of the telegraph office show a slight annual gain. In 1882 they amounted to \$2,073,600 against \$2,030,607 in 1881, and the working expenses were \$1,594,986 against \$1,541,610 in 1881. Cost of construction in 1882, \$91,400; in 1881, \$31,000.

In connection with the telegraphic service there were 31 semaphoric stations in 1882; they employed 69 men. The working expenses of the semaphores were \$37,353.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone was first introduced into Italy in 1881. Following the example of the chief countries of Europe monopolizing the telegraphic service, the Government has not undertaken to work the telephones, but has given the service to companies and to private persons on condition that the communications be limited to the interior of towns and cities, in order not to conflict with the interests of the telegraphs—nearly two-thirds owned and worked by the Government; but a plan is now being examined by which it is proposed to allow telephonic communication between adjoining towns on the payment of an annual tax to the Government. As at present organized the telephonic service has a fixed rate of prices for the public, with 50 per cent. discount for the Government and municipalities.

The Government, in granting concessions for this service, reserved to itself the right of revoking them and of purchasing material.

At the end of 1882 41 grants had been given for the telephonic service throughout the kingdom. They were distributed as follows: at Rome 4, Naples 3, Milan 4, Turin 5, Genoa 3, Florence 3, Palermo 2, Venice 2, Catania 2, Bologna 2, Sampierdarena 3, (environs of Genoa) Modena 1, Pavia 1, Biella 1, Cuneo 1, and Alessandria 1.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The resumption of specie payments the 11th of April, 1883, makes a summary of the history of compulsory paper currency and the efforts of the Government for its abolition, appropriate that time.

Compulsory paper currency in Italy dates from the eve of the war with Austria, for the liberation of the Venetian provinces in 1866. On the 30th of April in that year Parliament approved a bill authorizing the Government to provide with extraordinary means the expenses necessary for the defense of the kingdom. From the earliest period of the establishment of this forced paper currency various plans for the resumption of specie payments have been discussed. The first proposition was that of Minister Scialoja to raise money for the purpose on the ecclesiastical property; his successor, Ferrara, in 1867, proposed a bill for the abolition of the forced currency, to take effect between the 1st of January and the 1st of June, 1868; later the committee of inquiry, on the subject of the forced currency, in its report recommended that the Government be invited to present in the first four months of 1869 a bill for making the paper currency convertible into coin.

The Minister Cambray-Digny, on the 24th of May, 1869, introduced a bill in which provision was made for the deficiency in the budget and for the resumption of specie payments. Minister Sella, in May, 1870, proposed for the abolition of the forced paper currency by the gradual alienation of the ecclesiastical obligations.

Other projects followed at various times, and in March, 1877, Signor Depretis, then minister of finance, proposed to the chamber that the annual sum of \$4,000,000 should be set aside for the purpose of the retirement of the forced paper currency. But none of these plans and none of the wishes of the Government, which were repeatedly made manifest, produced the desired result. The following figures, giving the receipts, expenditures, &c., of the Government from 1866 to 1881,

show the growth of financial prosperity which finally resulted in the establishment of specie payments:

Years.	Revenues.	Expenditures.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Average quotation of Italian 5 per cent. consolidated bonds at—	
					Rome.	Paris.
1866.....	\$119,100,000	\$258,000,000	\$139,200,000	.....	56.54	54.08
1867.....	137,900,000	179,200,000	41,300,000	.....	53.52	50.02
1868.....	148,300,000	195,800,000	47,500,000	.....	55.20	51.03
1869.....	168,000,000	196,800,000	28,800,000	.....	57.12	55.42
1870.....	167,100,000	208,600,000	41,500,000	.....	57.13	54.23
1871.....	186,000,000	200,900,000	14,900,000	.....	62.83	60.84
1872.....	195,700,000	211,800,000	16,100,000	.....	72.82	68.36
1873.....	202,700,000	219,300,000	17,200,000	.....	70.75	63.02
1874.....	207,900,000	210,500,000	2,600,000	.....	70.00	65.24
1875.....	211,600,000	208,900,000	.....	\$2,700,000	75.11	71.61
1876.....	216,800,000	212,800,000	.....	4,000,000	75.49	71.60
1877.....	227,800,000	223,500,000	.....	4,300,000	75.03	70.43
1878.....	230,000,000	227,200,000	.....	2,800,000	78.79	73.94
1879.....	237,000,000	228,800,000	.....	8,200,000	85.60	78.99
1880.....	236,000,000	231,000,000	.....	5,100,000	90.58	85.02
1881.....	276,862,281	275,355,413	.....	1,506,868	89.58	90.34

In the parliamentary session of November, 1880, Signor Magliani, minister of finance, proposed a bill for the abolition of the forced currency, which was favorably received by the Parliament and by the country, and with some slight modifications became a law on April 7, 1881.

The basis of Signor Magliani's bill was a foreign loan in coin. He calculated that \$2,400,000 annually would be saved to the Government on the premium on gold necessary for its payments abroad; that about \$815,000 annually would be saved on the cost of issuing the paper money, and the budget would also be relieved by about \$3,800,000 annually in connection with the pension list; and he thought he would be able to allow about \$7,000,000 of the annual revenues for the payment of the interest on the loan.

It then became a question how to contract a loan, of which the interest should not much exceed the annual sum of \$7,000,000, and, moreover, it was not practicable at that time to negotiate a loan in coin sufficient to extinguish the paper currency issued by the Government, amounting then to \$188,000,000. The minister, then citing the example of the United States, thought that a part of the paper currency might remain in circulation with advantage to trade, even after the abolition of the forced currency, since the use of paper had been found convenient, and was desirable even in times of specie payments as replacing heavy silver coins. It was thus agreed that arrangements should be made for the exchange of \$120,000,000 of forced paper currency, and that the other \$68,000,000 should be replaced by Government legal-tender notes, precisely like the notes of the United States, the imperial treasury notes of Germany, and the notes of the Netherlands.

As the Italian Government owed \$8,800,000 in gold to the national bank, it was decided to contract the loan so as to realize in gold and silver the sum of \$128,000,000.

The law of April 7, 1881, authorizing the loan, required the sum of at least \$80,000,000 in gold and the remainder in silver; and it authorized the Government to contract a debt during the year 1882, the interest not to exceed 5 per cent. free of tax, and not to exceed 1 per cent. for all expenses of the operation. The entire loan was taken by the national

bank in its own name, and in that of the banking houses of Baring Brothers and Hambro, of London, the Bank of Discounts of Paris, some other foreign houses, as well as a syndicate of Italian banking firms, headed by the Società Generale di Credito Mobiliare. The negotiations were concluded on the 8th of July, 1881.

The Government pledged 5 per cent. consolidated bonds of the nominal capital of \$145,949,000 at the rate of 88.25 per cent., these bonds producing the annual interest of \$7,297,450. The interest on the bonds began January 1, 1882, and the average of the installments for the loan was fixed at the 31st of March of the same year, thus yielding a profit to the lenders of three months' interest, equal to 1.08½ per cent.

It was stipulated that the proportion to be paid in gold should be raised to \$88,800,000, and that to be paid in silver should be reduced to \$40,000,000. The whole sum to be paid up before October 1, 1882, as it was thought specie payments could be resumed on January 1, 1883. The time not seeming favorable for so early a resumption it was agreed to postpone the final payment of the loan until the 15th of February, 1883. The amount to be furnished in gold was again raised \$9,400,000, making \$98,200,000 in all, and reducing the amount in silver to \$30,600,000. However, not all the coin made use of for the abolition of the forced paper currency was furnished directly by the syndicate. In the negotiations of July 8, 1881, it was agreed that the assurers of the loan, if requested, should make certain payments on account of the Italian treasury outside of the kingdom, and these should form a part of the loan of \$128,800,000. And in fact the syndicate paid for the Government for the public debt and for the Government's share in the expenses of constructing the St. Gothard Tunnel the sum of \$23,200,000 out of the country. This amount, which was required at home to make up the total sum established by law for the resumption of specie payments, was afterwards set aside from the receipts from customs. A portion of the silver 5-lire pieces which had been in circulation abroad, which it was intended to call back to Italy, were used by the Government for the withdrawal from the Bank of France, at Paris, of \$9,735,697 of the \$15,800,000 gathered there according to the monetary convention of 1878, the other \$6,000,000 had been withdrawn before the loan was contracted. Silver 5-lire pieces $\frac{940}{1000}$ fine were exchanged to obtain from the National Italian Bank the sum of \$5,995,103 in small silver coin $\frac{830}{1000}$ fine, deposited by the Government in 1880, so that altogether \$15,050,094 in silver 5-lire pieces received on the loan were employed by the treasury to obtain the smaller silver coin. Thus, having paid the \$8,800,000 which was owing to the National Bank, the treasury had on hand for the resumption of specie payments the sum of \$120,000,000, made up as follows:

Gold coin	\$103,444,446
Silver pieces of 5 lire	1,505,460
Fractional silver	15,050,094
Total	120,000,000

Ninety-six million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents of which had been brought into the country, and \$23,200,000 had been set apart from the customs receipts as already stated.

On the 12th of April, 1883, the change of bank notes for coin was begun at the treasuries designated for the purpose in the law of April 7, 1881; that is, at the central treasury in Rome and at those of the provinces of Turin, Milan, Verona, Venice, Bologna, Genoa, Leghorn, Florence, Naples, Bari, Palermo, Messina, Catania, and Cagliari.

The number of requests for coin in exchange for paper has been very limited and would appear on the part of the people, to be prompted rather by curiosity than otherwise. The first day of the official resumption of specie payments \$535,400 only in paper were changed throughout the kingdom. Considering that the compulsory paper currency of the Government was \$188,000,000 exclusive of \$144,000,000 of paper money also compulsory, issued by a syndicate of six great banks, the Government may be congratulated on the success of its undertaking. The general conditions of the European monetary markets are most favorable for Italy at this time. At London, Paris, and Brussels and some of the German cities the rate of discount is 3 per cent., while in Italy it stands at 5 per cent., so that the tendency of money is to flow into the kingdom.

The political situation also favors Italy. The kingdom also derives some advantage from the proposed conversion of the French 5 per cent. bonds.

The favorable condition of the public credit, the marked progress in agriculture, and the wisdom of the Government have all contributed to the successful result of this resumption, which reflects much credit on Signor Magliani, the minister of finance.

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Reference to six banks of the kingdom which are authorized to put out paper money has been made in the accompanying account of the resumption of specie payments. They are as follows: The National Bank, with a paid-up capital of \$28,950,000 and a surplus fund of \$6,149,945; the Bank of Naples, with property valued at \$9,408,750 and a surplus of \$460,691; the National Tuscan Bank, paid-up capital of \$4,053,000, and a surplus of \$691,706; the Roman Bank, with a paid-up capital of \$2,895,000 and a surplus fund of \$437,774; the Bank of Sicily, with property valued at \$1,544,000 and a surplus of \$443,900; The Tuscan Bank of Credit for Italian Industries and Commerce, with a paid-up capital \$965,000 and a surplus of \$64,655.

The two banks of Naples and Sicily are incorporated companies, the other four are joint-stock concerns. All are authorized to issue paper money for an amount equal to three times their paid-up capital or property owned by them. On the 31st of December, 1882, the aggregate of their paper money in circulation was \$141,348,118.

The subjoined figures show the extent of the transactions of these banks, said figures representing their financial situation on December 31, 1882:

	National Bank.	Bank of Naples.	National Tuscan Bank.	Roman Bank.	Bank of Sicily.	The Tuscan Bank of Credit, &c.
Bank notes in circulation.....	\$85,979,000	\$27,892,000	\$9,597,000	\$8,739,000	\$6,266,000	\$2,875,000
Sight liabilities.....	7,753,000	13,363,000	54,000	203,000	5,597,000	1,000
Time liabilities.....	14,655,000	3,860,000	689,000	1,740,000	.....	53,000
Cash.....	34,148,000	16,116,000	4,124,000	3,222,000	4,166,000	1,089,000
Discounts.....	52,582,000	13,489,000	4,892,000	6,199,000	4,425,000	921,000
Loans.....	7,110,000	8,725,000	166,000	170,000	1,078,000	1,290,000
Bonds.....	35,372,000	9,247,000	2,781,000	1,073,000	1,056,000	103,000
Miscellaneous credits..	26,612,000	6,447,000	5,922,000	2,031,000	2,749,000	1,744,000

Besides those above named, on December 31, 1882, Italy had 206 co-operative banks, with an aggregate subscribed capital amounting to

\$9,086,100, and capital paid up of \$8,568,056; and 115 joint-stock banks, with an aggregate subscribed capital of \$66,872,403, and paid-up capital of \$43,819,793.

The importance of the business done by these concerns appears from the following figures, representing their principal accounts at the end of December, 1882:

	Co-operative banks.	Joint-stock banks.
Cash.....	\$2, 029, 736	\$6, 200, 523
Discounts	28, 095, 071	33, 845, 010
Loans	2, 021, 105	2, 904, 235
Stocks and bonds	11, 430, 309	47, 713, 267
Deposits with and without interest	39, 352, 534	83, 796, 695

Further, there are now 357 savings banks. During the year 1882 164,308 new pass-books were issued and 127,663 canceled; they received \$55,874,864 in deposits and paid out \$50,844,094. On the 31st of December of that year the total of their pass-books in the hands of depositors was 1,037,139, leaving to the credit of depositors \$143,574,090. The increase of savings, as compared with the previous year, was \$386,000.

The business of the post-office savings banks is steadily increasing. During the year 1882 the 3,488 post-offices of the kingdom received on deposit \$16,114,138 in small savings, and paid out \$13,148,567. On the 31st of December, 1882, the total of their pass-books held by depositors was 591,238, with deposits amounting to \$15,895,965. The gain in this branch of savings for the year was about \$3,000,000. This service was first established at a limited number of offices in the year 1876; during the past two years it has been considerably improved and extended to all the post-offices of the kingdom.

It is evident that the post-office savings banks are destined to work a great change in the economical habits of the working classes in Italy.

FINANCES.

The actual revenues and expenditures of the Government for the sixteen years ending December 31, 1881, are stated in the foregoing account of the resumption of specie payments.

In 1882 the total ordinary revenue was \$262,641,528, and the total extraordinary revenue \$161,552,881. The total expenditures were \$420,603,838. The extraordinary revenue was chiefly derived from the loan in coin already referred to.

A summary of these revenues and expenditures is given in the subjoined statement:

I. Ordinary revenue:	
Direct taxes	\$73, 654, 058
Indirect taxes and monopolies	123, 756, 066
State lottery	13, 992, 500
Post, State railways, telegraphs, prisons, &c.	22, 426, 952
Ecclesiastical and State domains	5, 254, 148
Miscellaneous	5, 369, 946
Reimbursements	18, 187, 858
Total ordinary revenue	262, 641, 528
II. Extraordinary revenue, including loans	161, 552, 881
Grand total	424, 194, 409

Expenditures:

Consolidated fund.....	\$275,353,395
Ministry of finance.....	26,138,665
Ministry of grace and justice.....	5,538,206
Ministry of foreign affairs.....	1,277,374
Ministry of public instruction.....	5,644,950
Ministry of interior.....	11,481,656
Ministry of public works.....	40,145,465
Ministry of war.....	43,493,573
Ministry of navy.....	9,585,567
Ministry of agriculture and commerce.....	1,944,687
Grand total.....	420,603,838

According to this statement there was a surplus of \$3,570,612 for the year. Since 1875 there has been a small annual surplus; it has, however, been generally used for supplementary expenses.

The consolidated fund includes the interest on the national debt, the King's civil list, pensions, and regularly fixed State allowances, also the endowment made to the Holy See. The civil list is fixed by Parliament at \$2,943,250, this does not, however, include the extraordinary expenses of the court, such as traveling, &c., and the expenses of building and repairing royal residences. There is an annual State allowance of \$77,200 each to the King's brother and cousin, the Duke d'Aosta and the Duke of Genoa; the State endowment of \$641,725 to the Holy See, made after the annexation of Rome in 1870, has not been paid out, the late Pope Pius IX and his successor Leo XIII not consenting to receive it; however, it figures in each budget.

In the budget estimates for 1883 the total revenue is placed at \$307,051,833, and the total expenditures at \$295,495,156. This estimates a surplus of \$11,556,677.

At the end of 1881 the Italian debt amounted to \$2,154,374,273. It comprised the following liabilities:

Funded debt inscribed in the great book.....	\$1,559,348,518
Redeemable debt in bonds at 3 and 5 per cent.....	321,828,610
Floating debt.....	91,777,145
Paper currency	181,420,000
Total	2,154,374,273

This sum of \$2,154,374,273 does not, however, include the loan contracted in 1881-'82, already referred to; but as that loan was raised for the purpose of paying a gold debt and redeeming paper currency it will not greatly increase the public debt.

Italian customs circular referring to tobacco.

Provincial intendant of finance notifies:

1. That the Italian laws submit the importation of any, however small, quantity of tobacco to the payment of a fixed duty (article 1 of the law upon State monopolies, June 15, 1865 n. 2397; art. 40 of the regulation.)

2. That even the smallest quantity of tobacco carried by travelers for personal use is submitted to the same duty.

3. That the laws of the kingdom set a penalty, which may be a fine or imprisonment, according to circumstances, against such persons as have introduced, or attempt to introduce, tobacco into the Italian territory without paying the duty set upon it.

4. That travelers are bound to declare at the custom-house any quantity, however small, of tobacco they carry about themselves or in their luggage; the omission of which declaration bringing the effect that the tobacco seized shall be considered as smuggled and the owner or carrier of it punished according to article 3 of the present.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Rome, February 13, 1883.

NAPLES.

Report on the import trade of Naples for the year 1883, by Consul Haughwout.

I have the honor to submit to the Department of State the first of a series of reports upon the commerce of Naples and the condition of business affairs within this jurisdiction. I shall seek in this report, and in those that are shortly to follow, to show the condition of trade in this city during the past year, what are the wants to be supplied, in what manner business is carried on here, by whom it is controlled, and where I deem the interests of the United States may best be subserved toward an amelioration of business relations with the city. In this report I shall treat only of the import trade of Naples and of subjects closely related thereto.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

There exists at present between the city of New York and the city of Naples three steamship lines, viz :

1. The Florio-Rubattino line, perhaps the best known of the lines. The steamships of this line leave at certain intervals from Palermo and New York, with connecting steamers from Naples and Genoa. I have been lately informed that the large steamers of this line intend to leave from Naples directly for New York every other Sunday, with the single stoppage at Gibraltar for coal.

2. The "Anchor" line, an English company, and the oldest.

3. The "Fabre" line, a French company, whose chief house is at Marseilles. This line is comparatively new, but has in the short space of two or three years risen to a high position by its able and careful management.

The steamers at present make trips to and from Naples once in about every three weeks, which period will be shortened before long to bi-monthly.

The bulk of the merchandise between the United States and this city is carried by the second and third of these steamship lines, and between them the competition is brisk.

Merchandise from England reaches this port by the following steamship lines, viz :

General Steamer Navigation Company; MacCracken & Fenwick; Alfred Lanning & Co.; Orient Steam Navigation Company. These steamers sail from London.

Cunard Line; "Z" Line; Leyland Line. These steamers sail from Liverpool.

Anchor Line. This steamship line sails from Glasgow.

From France merchandise is shipped to Naples in the following manner:

1. By overland route.

2. By the following steamship lines: From Marseilles, Messageries, Frassinet, Transatlantic, Morelli, and Florio Rubattino.

From Germany merchandise is shipped to Naples via Hamburg by the "Sloman" line, and from Bremen by the "Hansa" line.

Having shown how merchandise comes to this city from the United States, England, France, Austria, and Germany, I will pass to a discussion of the imports themselves for the years 1882 and 1883, comparing those of the former with those of the latter.

IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

During the years mentioned the nations which were foremost in the import trade with Naples were England, France, Austria, United States, and Germany, given in the order corresponding to the value of the imports therefrom in 1883 :

Countries.	Imports.	
	1882.	1883.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
England	57, 045, 100	54, 375, 546
France	31, 121, 175	29, 536, 749
Austria	9, 130, 625	9, 729, 796
United States	2, 603, 575	4, 771, 078
Germany	4, 594, 500	4, 450, 440

In 1882 the United States stood at the fifth place in the scale ; in 1883 it rose to the fourth, and, with the exception of Austria, was the only country of the five that advanced in the amount of imports at Naples.

Tariff classification.

The Italian customs tariff classifies the imports and exports under sixteen categories or classes, the details of which I shall hereafter present, wherein persons interested in the question of American commerce will find abundant material for reflection. The sixteen categories alluded to are as follows :

- I. Wine, oil, and spirits, including petroleum.
 - II. Drugs, colonials, and tobacco.
 - III. Chemical products, medicines, resins, and perfumery.
 - IV. Colors and dyes.
 - V. Hemp, flax, jute, fibrous substance, exclusive of cotton.
 - VI. Cotton, including raw cotton tissues, yarns, tape, lace, and velvet.
 - VII. Wool, including raw wool, yarns, tissues, felt, braid, buttons, and carpets.
 - VIII. Silk, raw silk, tissues, and velvets.
 - IX. Wood and straw, and manufactures of.
 - X. Paper, books, rags, maps, &c.
 - XI. Hides, skins, boots, &c.
 - XII. Minerals, metals, and their manufactures.
 - XIII. Stones, earthenware, glass, marble, alabaster, coal, porcelain, and china.
 - XIV. Cereals and fruit.
 - XV. Live animals and animal produce, including coral, ivory, sponges, mother o' pearl, &c.
 - XVI. Sundries, including mercury, musical instruments, millinery, optical instruments, curiosities, India-rubber, and gutta-percha.
- Under each of the above heads there are subdivisions composing a tariff list of over three hundred items.

IMPORTS BY TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.

Recurring once more to the imports for the years 1882 and 1883, and placing them properly within the several categories or classes, we find that the following merchandise passed through the Naples custom-house for the years specified from the various countries referred to :

Tariff class.	England.		France.		Austria.		United States.		Germany.	
	1882.		1882.		1882.		1882.		1882.	
	<i>Live.</i>	<i>Live.</i>	<i>Live.</i>	<i>Live.</i>	<i>Live.</i>	<i>Live.</i>	<i>Live.</i>	<i>Live.</i>	<i>Live.</i>	<i>Live.</i>
I	498,200	534,876	336,875	365,583	79,975	154,025	2,137,025	2,350,133	40,175	27,819
II	2,524,600	2,143,276	1,313,575	804,110	20,430	58,062	.....	1,479,238	21,850	81,925
III	1,103,875	1,248,407	1,079,000	1,462,067	205,475	150,088	.....	.....	90,600	79,387
IV	1,220,900	2,619,906	995,000	787,056	157,500	475,137	.....	.....	105,400	123,787
V	2,405,125	982,068	918,050	1,498,911	591,250	182,060	.....	.....	197,850	80,818
VI	17,842,750	17,275,325	4,091,775	2,557,937	1,191,375	8,533,397	.....	.....	370,950	242,872
VII	5,295,475	6,414,143	3,014,250	3,689,204	1,913,650	2,534,509	.....	.....	1,320,000	1,412,308
VIII	532,075	378,308	2,590,075	2,723,180	1,953,875	1,076,705	.....	.....	250,325	299,215
IX	53,025	62,060	441,975	358,347	454,050	96,040	.....	.....	29,300	27,918
X	197,150	209,152	479,025	271,256	199,675	70,572	.....	.....	188,400	33,980
XI	1,864,250	2,503,319	2,750,950	3,434,147	427,025	497,945	.....	.....	404,375	634,915
XII	14,172,025	10,366,571	4,971,325	4,457,358	926,875	839,484	.....	.....	879,475	525,238
XIII	4,270,525	5,613,124	1,554,625	1,512,715	313,975	404,848	.....	.....	134,550	223,073
XIV	1,509,675	2,036,793	315,000	715,669	10,905	93,356	.....	.....	76,550	92,489
XV	2,865,525	1,132,400	2,583,725	2,473,849	511,275	765,024	.....	.....	55,100	84,032
XVI	689,925	823,818	3,685,950	2,428,355	1,143,250	1,478,544	.....	.....	429,700	480,644
Total	57,045,100	54,375,546	31,121,175	29,536,749	9,130,625	9,729,796	2,603,575	4,771,078	4,594,500	4,450,440

By an inspection of the foregoing table it will be seen that the imports at Naples for the year 1883 from the United States exceeded those of 1882 by 2,167,503 lire, due to an increase in the following tariff classes :

- I. Wine, oil, and spirits.
- II. Drugs, colonials, and tobacco.
- IV. Colors and dyes.
- V. Hemp, flax, and their manufactures.
- X. Paper and books.
- XII. Metals.
- XIII. Stones, earthenware, glass, &c.
- XIV. Cereals.
- XV. Live animals and animal produce.
- XVI. Sundries.

However, in Classes III, VII, and VIII, comprising chemicals, medicines, perfumery, wools, and silk there was a total absence of imports from the United States for both of the years mentioned.

In Class VI, comprising cottons, there was in 1883 a decrease in the importation from the United States of over one-half when compared with the preceding year, and in England a decrease of about 360,009 lire. The increase in this class will be found in the column headed "Austria."

The large amount of imports from the United States in Class I is due to the importation of petroleum, the quantity of which in 1883 reached 23,091 barrels of 174 liters each, and 86,509 boxes of 30 to 38 liters each. This market is supplied with petroleum entirely from the United States.

The classes to which attention is particularly called are V, VI, VII, XII, and XIV, in which England, France, and Austria take precedence. These classes comprise hemp, cotton and its manufactures, wool and its manufactures, metals, machinery, and grain.

In all of these classes except the XIV the United States stands last in point of value. In the single instance of Class VI, cottons, the English imports amounted to 17,275,325 lire, as against 78,125 lire of imports from the United States.

IMPORTS FROM THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The tabular statement which is hereunto annexed shows the imports from the countries referred to for 1883, both as to value and amount.

Tariff class.	England.		France.		Austria.		United States of America.		Germany.		Total weight.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
I.—Wine, oil and spirits, &c.:											
Kilograms	462, 902	<i>Live.</i> 534, 876	{ 85, 811	<i>Live.</i> 265, 588	{ 25, 961	<i>Live.</i> 154, 025	{ 8, 105, 886	<i>Live.</i> 2, 350, 133	{ 2, 687	<i>Live.</i> 27, 819	{ 8, 683, 247
Hectoliters	1, 521		{ 2, 795		{ 1, 903		{ 1, 243, 057		{ 156		{ 6, 375
II.—Drugs, colonials and tobacco . kilograms.	1, 949, 165	2, 143, 276	949, 241	804, 110	67, 369	58, 062		1, 479, 238	106, 350	81, 925	4, 315, 182
III.—Chemical products, medicines, resins, &c.	2, 049, 161	1 248, 407	2, 108, 171	1, 462, 067	98, 845	150, 088			114, 661	79, 387	4, 370, 838
IV.—Colors and dyes.	855, 577	2, 649, 906	306, 732	787, 056	131, 764	475, 137			30, 963	123, 787	1, 325, 711
V.—Hemp, flax, jute, fibrous substances, &c.	304, 190	982, 068	1, 742, 204	1, 498, 911	35, 092	182, 060			30, 167	80, 818	1, 982, 153
VI.—Cottons, &c.	4, 828, 116	17, 275, 325	534, 648	2, 557, 937	129, 434	853, 397			47, 171	242, 872	5, 588, 019
VII.—Wools, &c.	631, 030	6, 414, 143	438, 458	3, 689, 204	212, 493	2, 534, 509			133, 586	1, 412, 308	1, 415, 567
VIII.—Silk, &c.	4, 734	378, 308	32, 000	2, 723, 180	12, 958	1, 076, 705			4, 015	299, 215	53, 707
IX.—Wood and straw, &c.	73, 092	62, 060	398, 235	358, 347	57, 520	96, 040			19, 149	27, 918	550, 930
X.—Paper and books.	91, 625	209, 152	113, 674	271, 256	17, 708	70, 572			13, 327	33, 980	237, 736
XI.—Skins.	868, 692	2, 503, 319	862, 619	3, 434, 197	100, 043	497, 945			116, 965	634, 915	1, 949, 324
XII.—Minerals and metals	39, 792, 515	10, 366, 571	3, 524, 873	4, 454, 358	445, 866	839, 484			165, 577	525, 238	43, 942, 203
XIII.—Stones earthenware, marble, alabaster, coal, &c.	172, 571, 731	5, 613, 124	13, 831, 354	1, 512, 715	352, 385	404, 848			212, 689	223, 073	196, 949, 653
XIV.—Cereals and fruit.	6, 632, 078	2, 036, 793	517, 462	715, 669	1, 363	93, 356			137, 886	92, 489	7, 868, 308
XV.—Live animals and animal produce, &c.	5, 697, 791	1, 132, 400	1, 348, 565	2, 473, 849	91, 188	765, 024			19, 467	84, 032	7, 575, 455
XVI.—Sundries:											
Kilograms	59, 919	823, 818	{ 167, 920	{ 2, 428, 355	{ 99, 723	{ 1, 478, 544			27, 502	{ 480, 644	{ 356, 107
Hectoliters	1, 769		{ 3, 907		{ 4, 616				975		{ 11, 267
Total value		54, 373, 546		29, 536, 749		9, 729, 796		4, 771, 078		4, 450, 440	

COTTON GOODS IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND.

Having made reference to the cotton importations from England, I take occasion at this point to submit a specification of cotton and cotton manufactures imported at Naples from England during the year 1882.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Cotton, raw and in bales	692, 679	1, 142, 925
Yarn	2, 538, 003	9, 144, 125
Greys (T-cloth, domestics, &c.)	162, 713	517, 725
Dyed goods	210, 798	925, 425
Whites (shirting and madapollams)	656, 373	2, 848, 125
Prints	339, 155	2, 083, 575
Sundry stuffs	26, 244	146, 075
Tape and lace	39, 681	541, 275
Velvets	35, 250	493, 500
Total	4, 700, 896	17, 842, 750

According to the official report of the British consul at this port for 1882, there was during that year a falling off in the import trade of cotton goods from the United Kingdom of £270,000 sterling. The same imports from the United States rose from 1,100 lire in 1881, to 186,975 lire in 1882, but fell in 1883 to 78,125 lire.

NAVIGATION.

During the year 1883, 2,296 laden sailing vessels, engaged in the coast trade, were entered at this port, of the aggregate tonnage of 92,047 tons, bringing 96,313 tons of merchandise. Of this number of ships 2,295 were Italian and one to be classed under the head of miscellaneous.

During the same year, 1,685 laden steamships, engaged in the coast trade, were entered at this port, of the aggregate tonnage of 1,192,547 tons, bringing 158,515 tons of merchandise. Of these steamships, 1,083 were Italian, 348 French, 197 English, 36 German, 19 to be classed under the head of miscellaneous and two Austrian.

During the same year, 213 laden sailing vessels, engaged in the foreign trade, were entered at this port, of the aggregate tonnage 42,355 tons, bringing 46,749 tons of merchandise. Of these sailing vessels 144 were Italian, 35 English, 27 to be classed under the head of miscellaneous, 3 French, 2 German, 1 Austrian, and 1 Greek.

And, during the same year, 295 laden steamships, engaged likewise in the foreign trade, were entered at this port, of the aggregate tonnage of 306,305 tons, bringing 194,598 tons of merchandise. Of these steamships, 153 were English, 116 French, 13 Italian, 6 German, 6 to be classed under the head of miscellaneous, and 1 Austrian.

The custom-house at Naples divides the vessels entered at the port into two classes, viz:

Vessels engaged in the coast trade and vessels engaged in the foreign trade. The coast trade vessels are subdivided into two classes, viz:

1. Those vessels in commerce between the ports of the kingdom alone.

2. Those vessels arriving from a national port laden with goods taken wholly, or in part, in a foreign port.

The following tables give a summary of the coast trade for 1833, so far as relates to the imports:

ENTERED.

Flag.	Sailing vessels.						
	Laden.				In ballast.		
	No.	Regis-tered.	Merchan-dise landed.	Crew.	No.	Regis-tered.	Crew.
Vessels for commerce between the ports of the kingdom only:		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
Italian	2, 293	91, 793	96, 066	15, 460	193	8, 507	1, 141
Total	2, 293	91, 793	96, 066	15, 460	193	8, 507	1, 141
Vessels arriving from a national port laden with goods taken wholly or in part in a foreign port:							
Italian	2	133	154	12	.....	.....	.....
Other nations	1	121	93	6	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	254	247	18	.....	.....	.....
Total for Italy	2, 296	92, 047	96, 313	15, 478	193	8, 807	1, 141

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steamships.						
	Laden.				In ballast.		
	No.	Regis-tered.	Merchan-dise landed.	Crew.	No.	Regis-tered.	Crew.
Vessels for commerce between the ports of the kingdom only:		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
Italian	807	384, 799	43, 050	29, 543	93	16, 235	2, 790
Total	807	384, 799	43, 050	29, 543	93	16, 235	2, 790
Vessels arriving from a national port laden with goods taken wholly or in part in a foreign port:							
Italian	276	289, 468	24, 577	13, 455	12	28, 800	540
Austrian	2	2, 668	135	8	1	1, 164	25
French	248	273, 463	40, 630	12, 294	11	16, 749	625
German	36	28, 871	6, 160	790	1	790	18
English	197	197, 640	40, 341	5, 902	19	20, 508	637
Other nations	19	15, 683	3, 622	430	1	1, 164	25
Total	878	807, 748	115, 465	32, 951	45	69, 175	1, 870
Total for Italy	1, 685	1, 192, 547	158, 515	60, 494	138	85, 410	4, 660

From the foregoing summary we may see that between the ports of the kingdom only the commerce is monopolized by Italian vessels, and that in the other branch of the coast trade the lead is taken by the French vessels, after which come the Italian and then the English.

In referring to the vessels engaged in the foreign trade some words of explanation are necessary to elucidate the tabular statements with which this report is closed. The statements are intended to show the arrivals at this port of such vessels as carry the flag of the nations referred to in a previous part of this report, and to indicate the ports from which they come, their tonnage, and that of the merchandise landed by them.

In the words of the Italian custom-house, such vessels as, on their arrival in port, land goods, are considered as engaged in operations of

commerce; hence those vessels putting in either voluntarily or through stress of weather, and which during their stay in port have landed goods, are also to be considered as so engaged; but those vessels which may have put in laden for the purpose of landing goods, but which sail without having done so, are not to be considered as so engaged. Again, vessels which arrive directly from a foreign port are considered as coming from abroad. Whenever they come from several foreign ports they are to be ascribed to the last foreign port at which they have touched, if in ballast, and to the one where the voyage was commenced, if laden.

With this explanation I submit the tabular statements referred to.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Sailing vessels.						
	Laden.				In ballast.		
	No.	Regis-tered.	Merchan-dise landed.	Crew.	No.	Regis-tered.	Crew.
Great Britain (not including the British Possessions:		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>s.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
Italian	22	8,474	11,895	233	.....	.....	.....
German	2	400	803	18	.....	.....	.....
English	16	3,602	5,046	132	.....	.....	.....
Other nations	7	1,025	1,195	49	.....	.....	.....
Total	47	13,501	18,939	432	.....	.....	.....
English Possessions in the Mediterranean (Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus):							
Italian	6	860	885	50	1	601	36
Total	6	860	885	50	1	601	36
France (Mediterranean and Corsica):							
Italian	63	8,947	11,040	505	2	146	16
Other nations	3	442	762	21	.....	.....	.....
Total	66	9,389	11,802	526	2	146	16
Austria:							
Italian	28	6,097	6,534	233	.....	.....	.....
French	1	84	100	6	.....	.....	.....
Other nations	1	226	240	9	.....	.....	.....
Total	30	6,407	6,874	248	.....	.....	.....
United States and Canada (Atlantic coast):							
Italian	6	3,243	2,490	57	1	382	10
French	1	191	191	8	.....	.....	.....
English .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	451	4
Total	7	3,434	2,681	65	2	833	14
United States and Canada (Pacific coast):							
English	10	1,282	1,526	66	.....	.....	.....
Total	10	1,282	1,526	66	.....	.....	.....
Germany:							
Other nations	2	276	250	12	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	276	250	12	.....	.....	.....

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steamships.						
	Laden.				In ballast.		
	No.	Regis-tered.	Merchan-dise landed.	Crew.	No.	Regis-tered.	Crew.
Great Britain (not including the British Possessions):		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
English	125	115, 773	151, 749	5, 270	11	23, 535	815
Total.....	125	115, 773	151, 749	5, 270	11	23, 535	815
English Possessions in the Mediterranean (Malta, Gibralta and Cyprus):							
Italian	4	2, 180	10	143	6	3, 105	216
Total.....	4	2, 180	10	143	6	3, 105	216
France (Mediterranean and Corsica):							
French.....	70	79, 167	3, 960	4, 890	82	152, 189	5, 343
Total.....	70	79, 167	3, 960	4, 890	82	152, 189	5, 343
Austria:							
English	1	956	1, 486	20	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	956	1, 486	20	.....	.....	.....
United States and Canada (Atlantic coast):							
French.....					1	2, 160	44
English	4	2, 239	3, 320	77	3	2, 614	100
Total.....	4	2, 239	3, 320	77	4	4, 774	144
Germany:							
German	4	3, 789	594	93	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	3, 789	594	93	.....	.....	.....

From even a casual inspection of the foregoing tabular statements it will be seen that the United States is conspicuous by its absence therefrom.

It has long since ceased to be a doubt in my mind whether or not an American line of steamers to this and adjacent ports would meet with success. In time and under certain conditions I think it would. I shall take occasion, however, in a later report to allude to this topic more in detail.

FRANK G. HAUGHWOUT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, March 31, 1884.

FLORENCE.

Report, by Consul Welsh, on the commerce and industries of Florence, for the year ending June 30, 1883.

I have the honor to forward the report of this consulate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

In agriculture in the district of Tuscany can be noticed a general advance in economy, system, and quality of implements used. Exhibi-

tions of agricultural implements, with prizes for those found most worthy, are often held, notably at Pisa, Grosseto, Empoli, and Arezzo. In use there are some American implements, but not as many as there should be, owing to the lack of enterprise on the part of American manufacturers. Agencies here, controlled by an energetic American, speaking the Italian language, would, I think, find no difficulty in the profitable sale of American agricultural implements of all kinds.

The crops of 1882 have, as far as reports can be relied upon, proved somewhat superior in quantity to the average of former years. The wine crop especially was abundant, but owing to excessive moisture produced by the almost continuous rains the quality of the grape was inferior. This deterioration, and from the same cause, is also to be noticed in the olives and olive oil. In this connection I beg to inform the Department that olive oil is now, when shipped to hot climates, inclosed in cans of tin, similar to those used for petroleum in the United States. The oil is found to preserve its purity much more than when shipped, as formerly, in wood.

As the rainy weather still continues I fear all harvests in this district, whether of grain, grapes, or fruits, will be poor, although a few days of sunshine may remedy the evil.

Vines throughout the district are heavily laden with grapes, which are now being sprinkled with the preparation of sulphur intended to destroy insects, which as yet have not committed many ravages. The phylloxera has not appeared either in Tuscany or the vineyards of the district of Cagliari.

A committee of Florentines, appointed purposely to impart scientific knowledge and discoveries to the practical owners of and workers in vineyards, has chosen Dr. Vittorio Alpe as its representative to hold weekly meetings throughout Tuscany, and thus disseminate his knowledge and combine the advantages of theory and practice. This, I think, with the present rapid onward march of scientific discoveries, is a plan worthy to be adopted by all governments, and in regard to all kinds of agriculture. Dr. Vittorio Alpe's present discourse is on American vines, history of their introduction, and of all matters appertaining to their culture, together with the varieties of vine resisting or non-resisting to the phylloxera; also as to the best methods of grafting. Further information in this connection I hope to give to the Department in a special dispatch in the autumn of this year.

For Italian wines there is more demand each year from English buyers, who much prefer them to any other wines now in the market. This is due to the greater strength or larger alcoholic properties of the Italian grape, and to the ravages of the phylloxera and other diseases in French vineyards.

From Tuscany the Chianti and Pomino find ready purchasers among both English and French merchants, and much of the Bordeaux, Médoc, and other well-known wines are really made from the Chianti and Pomino, just as a large proportion of the Marsala is purchased by Germans and reshipped from Hamburg as fine sherry.

In 1882 there were shipped to England 632,766 gallons, valued at £124,235 sterling. To the United States the export is but small from this district, amounting to \$1,544.69 in value. At Bordeaux, lately, was held an exhibition of wines and liquors at which there were one hundred and forty-five Italian exhibitors, to whom were awarded fifty-nine prizes.

I append a statement showing the agrarian schools and institutions and their location in Tuscany.

The agrarian institutions and schools in Tuscany are the following, viz:

1. School of agrarian entomology at the Museum of Natural History.
2. Practical school of farming at Florence.
3. School for fruit culture, recently ordered at the Cascine.
4. School of trees and forests at Vallombrosa.
5. Farming institutions by Signor Cavalianti at Castelletti Signa.
6. Farming institutions by Signor Cavalianti at Motroni, Pietrasanta.
7. School of practical agriculture to be established on the estate of the late Comm. Vegni, at Cortono, Montepulciano.
8. Agricultural school at Montepulciano.
9. Scientific agricultural school at the Technical Institute, Florence.
10. Agrarian school at the University of Pisa.
11. Horticultural Society, Florence.

Exportation of Italian agrarian products, 1882.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Lire.</i>
Wine in casks.....hectoliters..	1, 312, 388	43, 308, 804
Wine in bottles.....hundreds..	19, 461	3, 892, 200
Tartar.....quintals..	96, 773	11, 612, 760
Olive oil.....do....	677, 990	97, 656, 600
Essence of orange.....kilograms..	377, 170	8, 674, 910
Other essences.....do....	17, 826	356, 520
Lemon juice, concentrated.....quintals..	20, 480	2, 457, 600
Lemon juice, raw.....do....	9, 764	214, 808
Glass, flowers, leaves, and medicinals.....do....	6, 662	666, 200
Raw hemp.....do....	268, 637	24, 177, 330
Raw flax.....do....	3, 396	366, 768
Silk worms' eggs.....kilograms..	5, 052	1, 818, 720
Cocoons.....quintals..	7, 903	9, 088, 450
Raw silk.....do....	41, 228	267, 982, 000
Charcoal.....do....	66, 855	6, 103, 125
Wood.....do....	9, 641	269, 948
Straw braids.....do....	10, 181	22, 398, 200
Straw hats.....hundreds..	57, 272	10, 308, 960
Corn.....tons....	96, 212	23, 571, 940
Indian corn.....do....	15, 488	2, 632, 960
Other grains.....do....	61, 019	11, 288, 515
Oats.....do....	2, 230	412, 550
Chestnuts.....do....	9, 975	2, 244, 375
Potatoes.....do....	7, 020	702, 000
Rice.....do....	76, 699	29, 488, 630
Lemons and oranges.....quintals..	1, 194, 394	27, 471, 062
Citron and lime-water.....do....	2, 327	107, 042
Grapes.....do....	36, 531	657, 558
Green fruits not specified.....do....	87, 651	1, 577, 718
Carobs.....do....	41, 286	660, 576
Pistachio nuts.....do....	1, 049	493, 030
Almonds without bark.....do....	75, 242	11, 286, 300
Almonds with bark.....do....	4, 291	257, 460
Nuts and hazel nuts.....do....	63, 271	3, 796, 260
Oleaginous fruits.....do....	1, 656	157, 320
Dried figs.....do....	123, 870	3, 716, 100
Dried grapes.....do....	13, 816	759, 880
Dried fruits, not specified.....do....	9, 157	384, 594
Mushrooms and truffles.....do....	918	642, 600
Oleaginous seeds.....do....	24, 011	1, 152, 528
Other seeds.....do....	43, 612	1, 962, 540
Vegetables.....do....	155, 023	2, 945, 437
Total.....		639, 722, 878

In the exportation of vegetables, fruits, and other perishable products, Italian railway companies have had cars made expressly, and such articles are now shipped to the great European markets and arrive in a perfect state of preservation.

Mining.—In mining but little advancement has been made, and the latest statistics available finish with the year 1880. Some increase is to

be noted in the island of Elba, the output for 1879 amounting to 20,000 tons, instead of 18,000 tons for 1878. This, however, is explained by the fact that the lease of the company working the mines was at its finish.

In the silver mines of Sardinia and gold mines of Ossola some improvement has taken place, the output of the former increased one-third, viz, 100 tons, but with an increase of profit of only one-sixth.

In the gold mines of Ossola were produced 197 kilograms, valued at 596,000 lire, the former average of production having been 145 kilograms, valued at 437,000 lire.

Manganese iron has decreased both in production and price, while in the production of asphalt there is an increase of 250,000 lire value over the previous year. In spite of all precautions that the science of the present day has enabled us to take, mining accidents will occur, and during 1879 and 1880 there are many to be deplored in Italy. As in Tuscany mining is not carried on to any great extent, I do not give the details. I may, however, mention that during the year 1879 556 mines were worked by 44,000 men. Of that number 76 persons were killed and 79 wounded. The Government tax for the year was 28,000 lire. The production of sulphur, coming almost altogether from Sicily, amounted to 376,000 tons. This description of mining is the most remunerative of Italy.

Beet-root sugar.—In beet-root sugar there is but one manufactory in Tuscany, and that is at Marciano, Val di Chiana. The average product is as follows:

	Lire.
Sugar, at 5½ per cent. upon 21,849 quintals beet-roots, 1,201 quintals, at 112 lire	134,512 00
Molasses, at 4½ per cent., 983 quintals, at 7 lire gross.....	6,881 00
Pulp, at 20 per cent., 4,389 quintals, at 0.50 lire.....	2,194 50
Bone powder, 104 quintals, at 10 lire.....	1,040 00
Manure.....	300 00
Total	144,927 50
Against:	
Cost and transportation of beet-roots (average 2 lire per quintal)	41,364 68
Expenses of manufacturing.....	67,046 57
Wear and tear	15,000 00
Rent.....	6,000 00
	129,410 95
Yearly profit, about.....	15,516 55

(One quintal = 220,464 pounds, avoirdupois, and one lire = \$0.1930.)

Starch factories.—A limited number of starch manufactories are to be found in Tuscany. The starch is produced from corn, and cannot compete with the rice starch imported from England and Antwerp.

Borax tends to increase in production, although two firms only are engaged in this line of trade, one English and Florentine the other. The former is shipping casks of borax to England for refinement, and the latter is attempting to establish a local refinery to produce the flaky borax, with which they could secure important orders from New York merchants.

Olive soap.—Of many firms attending to the soap manufacture for common use in Tuscany, but one is devoted to the manufacture of olive soap, most of which is shipped to Liverpool or to New York. Its development within the last two years is worthy of mention, exports to the United States amounting in last year to about \$5,000.

Wool manufactures.—At Stia and Soci, in the Alto Casentino, there

are important wool manufactories, which compete with the well-known manufactories of Schio (Vicenza). At Prato there are also several wool manufactories, where the woof is most of made wool, viz, wool derived from old rags and submitted to special manipulation. Whether this class of goods is anti-hygienic or hurtful, as stated by some persons, is uncertain, but the manufacture and sale of these stuffs is considerable.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

In imports from the United States petroleum holds the most important place and is imported in large quantities at all the sea ports of note, and thence distributed to the interior. In the city of Florence alone have been used during the past year 7,430.15 quintals, equivalent to 193,184 gallons, upon which duty was paid to the city of Florence to the amount of 44,851 lire. Beyond petroleum there are but few imports from the United States to Tuscany. Machines for agricultural purposes and for making ice are to be seen, but are not in general use. American cottons, oil-cloths, salted and canned meats, and vegetables are to be found, also many patented medicines; but with the exception of canned eatables, which are largely used by the Americans and English, there is but little sale to be found in Tuscany for American products.

Hand machines for the manufacture of straw braids are needed here, and I believe some of the firms have sent orders to the United States for them; none, however, are yet in use.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

In connection with patented medicines, I may mention that none are allowed to be used without having been tested by a competent official.

I beg to submit a statement showing the exports from the district of Florence to the United States during the calendar year ending December 31, 1882, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. The former shows an increase over 1881 to the amount of \$388,523.99, and the latter over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, of \$378,084.82. The most important exports in value are the straw goods, which increase each year in volume, but are mostly coarse and all hand-made goods. In art products this year shows a large increase of purchases, but the increase of business is an unhealthy one, caused by purchasers and dealers hurrying their goods forward to escape the increase of duty to which they are liable after the 1st of July. In this connection I beg to inform the Department that the increase of duty on Italian works of art, sculptures, and paintings, have prevented several of the most celebrated Florentine artists making consignments to the Exposition to be held at Boston, and have curtailed the shipment, of many more. There is also a strong belief among the Italians here that their Government will impose a heavy export duty on the works of American artists in retaliation. Many of the smaller dealers in works of art and other articles have applied to me for information in regard to the Exposition to be held at Louisville, Ky., but as up to the 15th ultimo I was without reply to my dispatch No. 16, dated March 16, 1883, I was unable to give them any official information, the lack of which prevented them from shipping. Some few, however, have since made shipments.

In regard especially to art and artists, I append a statement, marked 3, which represents a digest of the invoice book in the matter of exports of paintings and statuary for the different quarters of the past ten fiscal years, as produced separately by American and foreign artists in this district. This statement shows the aggregate amount to have been \$1,323,126.90, of which \$682,660.79 paintings, and \$640,466.11 statuary,

giving a yearly average of \$132,312.69, of which \$68,266.08 paintings, and \$64,046.61 statuary.

The value of American productions in Florence during said period of time amounts to \$312,605.72, of which \$58,352.48 paintings and \$254,253.24 statuary. There are now settled in Florence about 350 artists, of which 24 are Americans.

On the 8th May, 1883, I forwarded to the Department of State a petition signed by all the American artists disapproving the increase of duty on foreign works, and on the 14th ultimo a meeting was held by the "Circolo Artistico," whose members also expressed by unanimous vote their disapproval.

In regard to invoices I beg to append a statement showing the number that have been certified to at this consulate during the various quarters of the past five fiscal years, together with the amount of fees collected in connection therewith. From 96 invoices in the quarter from July 1 to September 30, 1878, the number is increased to 331 invoices verified from April 1 to June 30, 1883; while the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, shows only 540, the last year, 1852-'53, shows 966, although fewer invoices are now made in proportion to the quantity of goods shipped. The quarter from July 1 to September 30 is always a dull one in this district, as there is a dearth of art and bric-a-brac seekers, while in straw all is preparation for the coming season, which properly commences about October 1.

Octroi duties—1882.

Class.	Description.	Duty levied.		Total.
		Inside the gates.	Outside the gates.	
		<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
I	Meats on the hoof and butchered.....	1,175,830 71	71,465 52	1,247,296 23
	Cereals, flour, paste, &c.....	695,992 97	327 26	696,320 23
	Provisions, fresh and other.....	883,780 35	580 37	886,360 72
II	Wine, beer, vinegar, &c.....	2,305,043 78	421 52	2,305,465 30
	Liquors.....	98,182 04	30 21	98,212 25
III	Groceries, &c.....	182,243 48	8 11	182,251 59
IV	Forage.....	139,523 57		139,523 57
V	Wood, coal, oil, &c.....	464,507 35	40 27	464,547 62
VI	Materials for building.....	54,449 30		54,449 30
VII	Timber, metals, &c.....	67,340 58		67,340 58
VIII	Sundries.....	10,393 31		10,393 31
	By agreement.....		103,675 69	103,675 69
	Total.....	6,079,287 44	176,548 95	6,255,836 39

VITAL STATISTICS OF FLORENCE.

I append a statement of births and deaths during the years 1881 and 1882, which shows a decrease of births, an increase of deaths, and an increase of population. The increase of population is explained by the influx of strangers, principally foreigners.

Year.	Inhabitants.	Births.			Deaths.			Marriages.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
December 31, 1882.....	166,972	2,418	2,251	4,669	2,576	2,585	5,161	1,315
December 31, 1881.....	164,460	2,352	2,406	4,758	2,348	2,380	4,728	1,343
Increase.....	2,512	66			228	205	433	
Decrease.....			155	39				28

The health of the city has been generally good, but among foreigners—I mean American and English—much sickness has prevailed, although deaths have been comparatively few. The sickness has generally been fever of the typhoid type and brought on by the imprudence of the sufferers. Americans particularly seem to lose all regard for health when traveling in Italy. Not one-tenth of the sickness would occur among Americans making hurried trips through Italy if they would not change their home habits of living. I refer particularly to the early breakfast, which at home is a substantial meal and here consists only of a little bread with tea or coffee.

Of the sanitarian institutions of Florence, I am unable to give a detailed statement, owing to irregularities having been found in the management of the hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, the largest hospital in Florence, and the books having been seized by the Government. Under this important institution exist the directions of the lunatic asylum, hospital for venereal diseases, and institution for lying in of women, the books of all of which have equally been seized.

The only other hospital, which is called San Giovanni di Dio, in 1882 received 383 patients, of which 61 died and 322 recovered. The cost of each patient averages 2.03 lire per diem.

THE GARRISON.

The garrison of Florence consists of two regiments of infantry, numbering in all 2,400 men, one regiment of bersaglieri, 800 men, two squadrons of cavalry, in all 800 men, and two batteries of artillery, 400 men, making the total garrison number 4,400 men. The men are generally very young, but look serviceable, are thoroughly drilled, well behaved, and very neat in appearance.

TRAMWAYS.

The tramways of Florence and its environs are monopolized by two Belgian companies, but as yet the carrying of passengers in the city proper is done altogether by cabs and omnibuses. The tramway companies which run from Piazza de Gindici to Piazza degli Zuavi, and to Bambino, by horse power, and from Piazza Santa Maria Novella to Prato a Pozzio a Cajano, and Piazza Cestello to Signa, by steam power, have been financially a success, and now wish to secure a charter permitting them to lay down tracks throughout the city, and in the event of that charter being granted would buy out the omnibus company. The present municipal council, however, prefer the old style of transportation, and the tramway companies will, in all probability, have to wait some time for their charter. The streets in the city, from the irregular way in which they are laid out, are better adapted for the old style of omnibus than for the tramway.

Telegraphs.—In telegraphs the statistics published give the following business during the year 1882 throughout Italy :

	Lire.
Italy, private telegrams	5, 190, 909
Foreign, private telegrams	521, 180
Government	373, 807
Service	165, 697
Telegrams received from foreign countries	565, 345
Telegrams received in transitu.....	203, 349
Receipts:	
Private line.....	9, 118, 944
Sundries	36, 887
Government paid or credited.....	1, 212, 071
	10, 367, 902

Expenses of the service	7, 974, 932
Expenses of the signal service	186, 765
Extraordinary expenses	457, 000
Balance	1, 749, 205
Total	10, 367, 902

Of the above, in Florence were sent 142,735 and received 204,910 telegrams. Of these, there were 354 sent to and 408 received from the United States. Employed in the telegraphic service in Florence there are 54 males and 30 females, whose expenses are published as 132,862 lire. Wheatstone's system is now used to transmit the congressional debates to the principal cities of Italy.

Telephones.—I beg to hand also the statistics relating to telephones :

Cities.	Popula- tion.	Sub- scribers.	Daily average of double communi- cations.
Bologna	123, 274	271	830
Catania	100, 417	114	250
Florence	169, 001	448	1, 147
Genoa	179, 515	410	1, 300
Leghorn	97, 610	204	500
Messina	126, 497	110	250
Milan	321, 839	529	1, 200
Naples	493, 115	472	2, 200
Palermo	244, 991	209	520
Rome	300, 467	869	4, 500
Turin	252, 832	510	1, 200
Venice	132, 826	168	825
Total		4, 314	.....

Emigration.—During the year 1882 58,290 Italians emigrated. This shows an increase of 21,033 over the number emigrating in 1881. The majority go to South America, as the statistics number those going to South American ports at 36,451. Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro are their favorite ports. Two thousand four hundred and seven are recorded as emigrating to Mexico, and 19,432 went to the United States. From Tuscany there are but few emigrants, the people generally being so prosperous that a change of location is not necessary.

Through the past winter several cases of destitution, I would say of American citizens in actual want, have come under my notice, and I think it is to be deplored that there is no appropriation for their relief. Such an appropriation, however small, would enable the consul to be of service to deserving citizens of the United States when in distress.

WM. L. WELSH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Florence, July 13, 1883.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the exports from Florence, Italy, to the United States for the year 1882.

Straw goods	\$1, 481, 183 74
Pictures	55, 190 33
Marble statuary	96, 942 74
Alabaster works	579 56
Mosaics	9, 248 45

Wine	\$4,584 94
China	2,416 46
Hemp	12,235 08
Furniture	8,086 30
Soap	617 12
Antiquities	5,075 40
Wheat	220 01
Silk	10,015 40
Borax	6,482 62
Miscellaneous	1,133 51
Total	1,694,011 65
Amount of exports in the year 1881	1,305,487 66
Increase	388,523 99

Exports to the United States of paintings and statuary by American and foreign artists from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1883.

Fiscal years.	Value of paintings by—			Value of statuary by—			Total.
	American artists.	Foreign artists.	Total.	American artists.	Foreign artists.	Total.	
1873-'74:							
Third quarter.....		\$16,659 00	\$16,659 00	\$12,505 00	\$9,562 20	\$22,067 20	\$38,726 20
Fourth quarter.....		10,619 47	10,619 47	12,501 00	11,719 30	24,220 30	34,839 77
First quarter.....		11,076 15	11,076 15	11,034 80	441 00	11,475 80	22,551 95
Second quarter....	\$720 10	18,963 87	19,683 97	24,785 00	6,088 63	30,873 63	50,557 60
1874-'75:							
Third quarter.....		15,978 66	15,978 66	9,955 00	4,803 32	14,758 32	30,736 98
Fourth quarter.....		7,891 03	7,891 03	2,586 00	4,158 19	6,744 19	14,635 22
First quarter.....	283 00	8,671 81	8,954 81	9,000 00	5,253 24	14,253 24	23,208 05
Second quarter....	126 00	20,940 91	21,066 91	8,797 00	21,708 58	30,505 58	51,572 49
1875-'76:							
Third quarter.....	258 00	15,225 10	15,483 10	3,355 00	5,921 54	9,276 54	24,759 64
Fourth quarter.....		3,927 64	3,927 64	6,710 00	4,561 20	11,271 20	15,198 84
First quarter.....	620 00	5,144 13	5,764 13	2,260 00	33,159 74	35,419 74	41,183 87
Second quarter....	1,670 00	21,481 50	23,151 50	10,194 60	19,208 17	29,402 77	52,554 27
1876-'77:							
Third quarter.....	996 00	11,214 53	12,210 53	1,850 00	10,845 15	12,695 15	24,905 68
Fourth quarter.....	405 29	13,431 35	13,836 55	1,990 00	2,255 80	4,245 80	18,082 35
First quarter.....	1,184 00	3,298 81	4,482 81	1,764 00	2,196 36	3,960 36	8,443 17
Second quarter....		12,213 61	12,213 61	6,987 00	2,856 00	9,843 00	22,056 61
1877-'78:							
Third quarter.....	672 00	6,264 42	6,936 42	3,140 00	1,421 16	4,561 16	11,497 58
Fourth quarter.....	1,573 00	1,017 64	2,590 64	1,270 00	3,052 04	4,322 04	6,912 68
First quarter.....		14,458 40	14,458 40	2,040 00	2,800 05	4,840 05	19,298 45
Second quarter....	300 00	8,764 62	9,064 62	8,760 00	2,914 53	11,674 53	20,739 15
1878-'79:							
Third quarter.....	6,575 60	9,010 60	15,586 20	775 00	5,402 59	6,177 59	21,763 79
Fourth quarter.....	2,010 00	3,947 04	5,957 04	2,797 80	577 58	3,375 38	9,332 42
First quarter.....	666 20	27,201 26	27,867 46	1,300 00	3,291 28	4,591 28	32,458 74
Second quarter....	1,287 40	33,819 15	34,706 55	4,230 00	20,228 60	24,458 60	59,165 15
1879-'80:							
Third quarter.....	177 00	6,778 45	6,955 45	4,481 40	14,384 50	18,865 90	25,821 35
Fourth quarter.....	2,755 00	5,774 36	8,529 36	1,601 00	9,373 78	10,974 78	19,504 14
First quarter.....	552 00	11,263 90	11,815 90	1,998 00	21,666 84	23,664 84	35,480 74
Second quarter....	1,469 60	41,915 06	43,384 66	3,810 00	8,586 60	12,396 60	55,781 26
1880-'81:							
Third quarter.....	18,437 60	12,251 12	30,688 72	6,501 10	12,097 60	18,598 70	49,287 42
Fourth quarter.....	890 00	51,317 35	52,207 35	8,553 00	2,500 20	11,053 20	63,260 55
First quarter.....	2,581 20	9,192 61	11,773 81	2,950 00	13,260 98	16,210 98	27,984 79
Second quarter....	648 00	43,783 26	44,431 26	5,248 20	16,922 66	22,170 86	66,602 12
1881-'82:							
Third quarter.....	1,810 00	16,679 00	18,489 00	747 00	10,319 20	11,066 20	29,555 20
Fourth quarter.....	2,197 60	17,208 66	19,406 26	1,132 60	9,921 86	11,054 46	30,460 72
First quarter.....	1,302 40	19,993 30	21,295 70	14,183 46	15,390 04	29,573 50	50,869 20
Second quarter....	188 00	17,073 42	17,261 42	6,351 20	12,179 94	18,531 14	35,792 56
1882-'83:							
Third quarter.....	500 00	8,898 18	9,398 18	5,666 10	19,555 60	25,221 70	34,619 88
Fourth quarter.....	300 00	6,935 03	7,235 03	17,228 40	6,388 00	23,616 40	30,851 43
First quarter.....	1,712 00	4,385 77	6,097 77	8,888 00	6,041 95	14,929 95	21,027 72
Second quarter....	3,485 58	50,038 14	53,523 72	14,326 58	23,196 86	37,523 45	91,047 17
Total.....	58,352 48	624,308 31	682,660 79	254,253 24	386,212 86	640,466 11	1,323,126 90

LOAN INSTITUTIONS OF FLORENCE.

Years.	Objects pawned.					
	Number.			Value.		
	Clothing.	Gold and silver ornaments.	Total.	Clothing.	Gold and silver ornaments.	Total.
1882.....	102,462	105,769	208,231	<i>Lire.</i> 824,387	<i>Lire.</i> 3,969,958	<i>Lire.</i> 4,794,345
1881.....	147,740	119,458	267,198	1,117,600	3,647,252	4,764,852
Increase.....					322,706	29,493
Decrease.....	45,278	13,689	58,967	293,213		
Objects redeemed in 1882...	96,881	87,005	183,886	651,584	2,940,425	3,592,009

Years.	Average value of each loan.		Daily average.			
	Clothing.	Gold and silver ornaments.	Clothing.		Gold and silver ornaments.	
			Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.
1882.....	<i>Lire.</i> 8.04	<i>Lire.</i> 37.53	280	<i>Lire.</i> 2,258.59	289	<i>Lire.</i> 10,876.60
1881.....	7.56	30.53	405	3,062.00	327	10,020.00
Increase.....	.48	7.00				
Decrease.....			125			
Objects redeemed in 1882.....	6.72	33.80	265	17.85	238	8,056.00

PENITENTIARY INSTITUTIONS.

Prisons.	Number January 1, 1882.	Received during the year.	Total.	Released.	Remaining December 31, 1882.	Days of presence.	Expenses in 1882.
Murate:							<i>Lire.</i>
Penitentiary.....	79	29	208	39	69	32,044	27,878.28
Correctional.....	300	189	489	182	307	108,053	94,006.11
Judiciary.....	291	2,413	2,704	2,383	321	110,854	74,272.18
Santa Teresa.....	89	1,419	1,508	1,412	96	34,438	25,139.74
Santa Ferdiana (females).....	38	243	281	258	83	11,427	7,656.09
Total.....	797	4,293	5,090	4,274	816	296,816	228,952.40

Years and months.	Temperature.				Pressure.				Moisture.				Rain.		
	Average.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Average.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Maximum.	Date.	Quantity.	Days.	Hours.
1882:															
July	24.1	35.2	8	14.0	5	753.73	760.22	19	748.23	12	48.3	92.0	1	17.0	13
August	23.5	33.8	4	13.5	28	54.07	59.73	1	48.27	27	51.6	89.0	15	23.0	1
September	19.5	30.2	4	11.0	25	53.02	60.05	9	45.18	15	66.2	92.0	21	30.0	3
October	16.6	25.2	2	7.5	20	54.86	62.29	9	43.44	28	72.9	91.0	28	46.0	31
November	11.0	19.0	9	0.0	30	53.79	64.04	4	41.55	17	75.1	95.0	2	35.0	18
December	8.1	15.5	10	— 4.0	3	52.80	64.74	29	38.37	23	76.7	94.9	29	43.0	24
1883:															
January	5.9	14.4	14	— 5.8	26	752.86	767.29	29	741.82	13	73.2	96.0	31	22.0	20
February	9.3	16.0	22	— 1.7	26	60.97	69.27	22	42.54	1	68.0	99.0	11	28.0	22
March	6.5	15.6	25	— 4.7	14	49.83	63.89	3	37.03	7	67.4	94.0	26	21.0	29
April	12.0	22.0	27	3.5	14	52.34	61.09	1	40.31	29	55.6	92.0	1	13.0	4
May	16.5	26.8	19	5.4	3	53.74	61.04	24	38.99	5	55.4	88.0	8	22.0	21
June	20.2	30.2	3	11.5	19	53.42	58.50	20	46.25	6	65.1	90.0	6	29.0	11

Record of the meteorological observations kept at the Royal Observatory of Florence during the year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Years and months.	Hydrometer of the Arno River.			Prevailing wind.				Weather.					Phenomena.												
	Evaporation of water.	Average.		Date.	I.	II.	Strong wind. Days.	Very strong wind. Days.	Serene days.	Rather serene.	Changeable.	Partly cloudy.	Cloudy days.	Rain.	Snow.	Freezing.	Storm.	White frost.	Dew.	Fog.	Thunder.	Shinings.	Foul weather.	Rainbow.	Earthquake.
1882:	mm.	m.	m.																						
July	185.8	.43	.70	4	S.	NE.	6	...	5	11	12	3	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	2	2	1	2
August	123.2	.47	.70	28	S.	...	2	...	1	8	17	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	...
September	60.9	.95	2.50	27	S.	NE.	5	...	3	2	9	11	5	20	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	...
October	44.8	1.36	4.00	13	S.	E.	2	...	...	4	17	15	5	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...
November	33.7	1.08	2.50	15	S.	NE.	1	...	2	3	4	11	10	15	...	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
December	32.4	1.34	3.50	8	S.	NE.	3	...	...	2	7	11	11	14	...	3	1	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...
1883:																									
January	46.6	.94	2.40	12	NE.	E.	4	3	5	6	5	7	8	9	3	11	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
February	66.5	1.02	1.60	1	NE.	N.	1	1	3	5	5	7	8	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
March	65.6	1.22	4.00	27	NE.	S.	4	2	2	...	7	16	6	16	...	7	1	1	...	...	3	6	3	2	...
April	130.5	.91	1.25	25	NE.	S.	9	1	1	2	17	6	4	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	3	...	...
May	153.2	.91	1.40	2	S.	...	4	3	2	6	7	12	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	...	...
June	81.0	.92	2.00	18	S.	...	2	...	10	...	12	6	2	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	...

GENOA.

Report of Consul Hazelton on the commerce and industries of Genoa for the year ending September 30, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1882.

In my annual report published in 1879 I gave a brief account of the improvements being made in the harbor of Genoa to facilitate the handling of freight. These improvements are now sufficiently advanced to be of very great advantage in this respect. The plan has been to extend the harbor southerly from the city by constructing a new mole about 10,000 feet long from a point on the westerly bank by the lighthouse, and running thence southeasterly to a point near the channel, thus making a new port outside the old mole which runs from the easterly bank. This has enabled the authorities to widen and extend the wharfage next the city and build several new piers with sufficient depth of water between to enable vessels to pass freely alongside. This "made land" so much needed in this port could be obtained in no other way, and although it has occasioned great expense, will prove a good investment. Already the railways entering Genoa from all directions pass over this land, made by filling in the westerly part of the old port, so that freight can be landed or taken away with a great saving of time and money. It will require several years to complete the outer mole and to finish the entire work, but so much advantage is being derived from what is already done that I deem it worthy of mention. I inclose a view giving you a good idea of the work when finished, marked A.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

I inclose tables marked B and C, showing the entire exports and imports of Genoa for the years 1880 and 1881. These I have summarized for convenience, see table marked D.

Entire exports in Genoa :

1880	\$16, 849, 182
1881	15, 841, 224
Decrease	1, 007, 958

Entire imports in Genoa :

1880	63, 876, 774
1881	67, 710, 153
Increase	3, 833, 379

Imports, duties received :

1880	7, 299, 642
1881	9, 967, 649
Increase	2, 668, 007

It will be seen from these tables that the commerce of Genoa is very important and that the principal commercial nations of the world are striving to introduce and maintain the sale of their wares in this market.

In the table of imports we find the principal articles from the United States have been raw cotton, leaf tobacco, refined petroleum, and lum-

ber. Manufactured goods from the United States have no permanent place in this market. The sewing machine may be regarded as an exception, but this has had to fight its way against strong opposition, and had very much to gain by success. For labor-saving machinery such as is used with very great advantage in the United States for agricultural purposes, pruning vines, trimming trees, cutting grass and grain, light hoes, rakes and shovels, axes there is no demand. The fact that there are no Americans residing here, and no one particularly interested in working up a trade in these things, has much to do with it. American cotton goods could be sold here, I think, if made to suit the Italian taste in weight, color, width, and quality. A consignment of cotton goods without regard to these points would be a failure.

The quality of cotton goods manufactured in the United States is superior to those made here; but to establish the fact, and to create a demand for the better quality, can only be done, in my opinion, by a careful study of the Italian market by American dealers, and by sending here men who know how to establish a trade with decided odds against them.

RAW COTTON.

The total amount of raw cotton imported to Genoa in 1880, was 69,153,790 pounds, value \$11,001,748; 1881, 72,706,662 pounds, value \$10,906,017, of which in 1880, 7,544,381 pounds, and in 1881, 19,724,522 pounds, came from the United States. In the manufacture of cotton goods much energy is displayed in this district, as I have shown in a former report. Several of the large mill-owners reside in Genoa, having stores here where they retail their manufactured goods. All the raw cotton is handled here. I have therefore given considerable time to an examination of the condition of American cotton when landed in this port compared with the cotton from Egypt, East Indies and other countries. I regret to say that the result of my inquiries, as a whole, has not been creditable to packers of American cotton. I inclose a letter (marked E.) addressed to me by several of the most respectable manufacturers here, in which they give the reasons why they do not purchase American cotton with the same confidence that they purchase the cotton of other countries. They say that the quality is not uniform throughout the bales, that the bales are often wet so as to affect the quality and weight, that the cotton is often damaged by standing too long on the ground uncovered before shipment, that sand is often found in the bales in such quantities as to satisfy them that it was placed there to increase the weight, and finally that the cotton is not as well covered with cloth and bound with iron bands as it should be when packed in bales for shipment. The cloth used for covering the bales is too coarse and, with the amount of handling required, breaks in places allowing the cotton to protrude, while the iron bands are not properly secured and seldom hold until the end of the journey. It is in the interest of honest dealing that I have made those inquiries, and American packers of cotton should give them heed.

REFINED PETROLEUM.

The value of refined petroleum landed in Genoa from the United States in 1881 was \$1,294,927, against \$1,053,315 in 1880, showing an increase of \$241,612. About three-fourths of this is shipped in cases weighing 112 pounds, and containing each two tin cans. The balance

is brought in barrels weighing each about 400 pounds. Some complaint has been made by dealers here that the tare allowed for the barrels, when so shipped, was not as much as the actual weight of the barrels.

As petroleum is bought by weight in Italy, the tare is an item of importance. The price of the case weighing 112 pounds, containing two tin cans filled with refined petroleum (less than ten gallons), in Genoa is \$4.50.

DECLARED EXPORTS.

The declared exports from Genoa to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1882, were \$379,095 (see table marked F), against \$297,204 in 1881, being an increase of \$81,891. The variety of these exports is large. Many of them have been long established as a part of the regular trade; others are on trial and may or may not succeed. Condensed milk is one of the articles which has been shipped in 1882 with considerable success. It is put up in tin cans weighing one pound each, 100 of which are packed in a wooden box called a case.

An excellent quality of macaroni is manufactured and shipped from here to New York, principally by the manufacturers. Wheat of the hardest kernel is used for making macaroni, because when made of this it retains its form, when used for food, while the soft wheat macaroni loses its shape during the process of cooking and forms a dough which is unpalatable.

NAVIGATION.

Arrivals and departures.	Number.	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels arriving in 1881.....	3,448	436,381
Sailing vessels arriving in 1880.....	3,682	474,387
Decrease	234	38,006
Sailing vessels departing in 1881.....	3,471	438,954
Sailing vessels departing in 1880.....	3,641	444,883
Decrease.....	170	5,929
Steamships arriving in 1881.....	2,105	1,588,776
Steamships arriving in 1880.....	1,993	1,404,494
Increase	112	184,272
Steamships departing in 1881.....	2,125	1,587,774
Steamships departing in 1880.....	2,028	1,427,673
Increase	97	160,071

These figures further demonstrate the fact that the great amount of freight passing between this country and the United States is chiefly carried by steamships. It is, of course, needless for me to argue why this is so, or why this great mass of freight is carried by vessels sailing under a foreign flag.

The only American merchant vessel that arrived in this port during the past year was the *Nellie May*, a bark of 700 tons, which entered September 25, ultimo, with a cargo of leaf tobacco from New York. Two more barks with tobacco are now expected from New York. It is cheering to see again the flag of our country floating over the deck of a merchant vessel in this port, and I hope the coming year may increase the number of arrivals of these vessels.

SHIP-BUILDING.

In this district ship-building is now confined to a class of small vessels, from 60 to 100 tons burden, employed in coasting and towing larger vessels into port.

Of these in 1881 were built 30, aggregate tonnage.....	2,884
Of these in 1880 were built 36, aggregate tonnage.....	4,270

Decrease	6, aggregate tonnage.....	1,386
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About one-half of these were steam-tugs, carrying 60 tons, used principally for towing.

HARVESTS.

With the exception of olives, the annual harvest has been very satisfactory. The vintage has been exceptionally fine and abundant. The September rains have damaged to some extent the ripened grapes, but from other causes no damage was sustained. The phylloxera has nowhere made its appearance in Italy, so far as I can learn. The crop of figs was so large in many places in this district that it could not be gathered and sold. Throughout Liguria the crop of chestnuts has been abundant. In the parts of Italy where it grows the chestnut forms an important part of the Italian living, and an abundant crop thereof is looked upon as an especial favor.

THE CURRENCY.

The condition of the money market has long been improving. Within the year gold has dropped from 4 to 1 per cent. The Italian lira in paper is now equivalent to 19 cents in gold.

Whether the paper currency of the country will reach the standard of gold and be accepted as such freely in all commercial and business transactions is one of the questions about which there is yet some doubt. If the benefit of the doubt were given to Italy, I think all would be well; but because the doubt is against her, I fear that for some time gold will be preferred to paper.

J. F. HAZELTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, October 20, 1882.

GENOA.

Report of Consul Fletcher on the trade and commerce of Genoa for the year 1882.

Probably in no city of Italy is there so much exclusiveness displayed among merchants and all other classes of business men as in Genoa. The city is hemmed in by mountains on three sides and by the Mediterranean Sea on the other. Thus peculiarly situated from the world without, the average Genoese looks upon his province as a little kingdom in itself; his manners, customs, and dialect are very different from those of other Italian cities; his mode of giving information is peculiar to himself alone, and the much-looked-for answer to questions propounded comes only after long and slow deliberation, and then in a far from satisfactory manner.

Considering these circumstances, I little wonder that for years past consular reports from this city are so meager. Only by long association among this people, and time to study their characteristics, can a report strictly in accordance with the wishes of our Government be made out.

Weight and value of imports and exports to and from the port of Genoa, Italy, and customs collected thereon during the year 1882.

Items.	Weights of imports.		Value of imports.		Exports.		Customs on im-ports.
	Special commerce.	In transit.	Special commerce.	In transit.	Weight.	Value.	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>		
Liquors, alcohols, and oils....	26, 282	4, 968	\$2, 254, 631	\$697, 215	14, 873	\$2, 951, 397	1, 365, 492
Groceries and tobacco.....	62, 450	1, 449	10, 078, 884	436, 043	932	448, 841	\$6, 434, 744
Chemicals, medicinals, turpentine, and perfumes.....	24, 644	287	3, 504, 739	109, 770	3, 620	910, 816	81, 176
Dyeing and tanning materials.	7, 438	37	951, 489	12, 970	176	20, 184	17, 980
Linen, jute, and other spinning articles, cotton excepted.....	3, 553	36	833, 734	23, 535	1, 676	539, 421	48, 066
Cotton	46, 851	77	16, 036, 811	48, 867	1, 379	768, 971	314, 735
Wool and horse hair.....	4, 202	23	3, 788, 669	48, 732	343	476, 431	113, 166
Silk	23	1	419, 332	3, 782	94	1, 157, 008	16, 063
Wool and straw	32, 992	262	1, 743, 739	57, 481	4, 410	390, 701	9, 671
Paper and books	242	113	76, 147	17, 444	4, 441	835, 382	4, 423
Hides	5, 654	164	2, 095, 982	49, 273	614	72, 664	23, 546
Minerals, metals, and their works	152, 695	371	1, 952, 732	48, 723	12, 574	591, 286	1, 042, 439
Stones, earth, china-ware, glass, and crystal	706, 618	97	4, 239, 248	18, 038	19, 691	425, 846	25, 612
Corn, flour, paste, and vegetables.....	132, 774	13, 251	8, 064, 406	719, 875	50, 392	3, 868, 596	248, 760
Animals, products of animals, not included elsewhere....	20, 895	881	3, 389, 682	191, 066	2, 697	2, 134, 524	183, 399
Miscellaneous	305	46	723, 613	108, 362	241	618, 108	28, 857
Total for 1882.....	1, 227, 626	22, 053	70, 155, 868	2, 591, 176	118, 158	16, 201, 476	9, 958, 129
Total for 1881.....	1, 173, 190	16, 248	67, 706, 152	2, 665, 968	117, 815	15, 956, 676	.....
Increase in 1882	54, 436	5, 815	2, 449, 716	.....	343	244, 800	.....
Decrease in 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	74, 792	.....	.....	.....

Customs received on exports in 1882.....	14, 521
Customs received for warehouse	4, 601
Customs received on fabrication of beer.....	110, 360
Customs received on Government paper	39, 012
Customs received on miscellaneous	209, 240
Total amount received in 1882	10, 335, 863
Total amount received in 1881	10, 291, 269
Increase in 1882	44, 594

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Genoa, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1882.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	968	745, 101	3, 211	327, 010	4, 179	1, 072, 111
English	644	621, 809	54	21, 718	698	643, 527
Austrian.....	1	470	17	6, 755	18	7, 225
Spanish.....	9	6, 576	21	3, 681	96	10, 257
Greek.....	5	2, 143	32	6, 920	37	9, 063
French.....	566	394, 802	20	3, 460	586	398, 262
Sweden and Norway.....	23	11, 381	34	12, 627	57	24, 008
Holland.....	28	19, 054	2	808	30	19, 862
Danish.....	1	965	6	1, 107	7	2, 072
German.....	50	45, 660	10	4, 387	60	50, 047
Belgium.....	14	12, 537	.....	.....	14	12, 537
American*.....	.....	.....	3	2, 362	3	2, 362
Tunis.....	.....	.....	1	61	1	61
Turkey.....	.....	.....	2	175	2	175
Russian.....	.....	.....	6	2, 538	6	2, 538
	†2, 309	1, 860, 498	3, 419	393, 609	5, 728	2, 254, 107

*The word "American," as understood here, includes not only North but South America.

†The number of steamers entered is set down in official report as 2,299; on adding the different numbers together I find they foot up as I give them.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Genoa, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	987	738, 831	3, 138	338, 913	4, 125	1, 077, 744
English	626	611, 188	42	14, 440	668	625, 628
Austrian			16	6, 708	16	6, 708
Spanish	8	5, 429	24	3, 592	32	9, 021
Greek	3	1, 645	35	8, 184	38	9, 829
French	559	395, 633	17	2, 714	576	398, 347
Sweden and Norway	17	10, 187	24	8, 961	41	19, 148
Holland	29	19, 634	1	186	30	19, 820
Danish	1	963	5	730	6	1, 693
German	50	46, 552	2	430	52	46, 982
Belgium	11	9, 750			11	9, 750
American*			3	2, 382	3	2, 382
Tunis			2	134	2	134
Turkey			3	225	3	225
Russian			6	2, 656	6	2, 656
	2, 291	1, 839, 812	3, 318	390, 255	5, 609	2, 230, 067

* The word "American," as understood here, includes not only North but South America.

VALUE OF ITALIAN CUSTOMS.

In order to show what an important part Genoa plays of late in the maritime trade of Italy, and its value as a feeder to the exchequer of the local and general Government, the following table is hereto annexed. On it will be seen at a glance that in 1881 and 1882 the customs collected at this port equaled one-half the amount of customs received at all other ports of Italy combined.

Customs annually collected at the port of Genoa from June, 1870, to 1882, inclusive.

Years.	Port of Genoa.	All other ports.
1882	\$10, 335, 863	\$21, 438, 584
1881	10, 291, 269	21, 072, 666
1880	7, 765, 507	17, 351, 739
1879	8, 355, 261	18, 434, 153
1878	5, 928, 274	15, 147, 709
1877	5, 520, 512	14, 605, 350
1876	4, 747, 871	14, 917, 389
1875	4, 695, 121	15, 650, 401
1874	4, 615, 893	14, 990, 605
1873	4, 730, 921	14, 124, 821
1872	4, 462, 577	12, 656, 793
1871	3, 746, 809	12, 068, 881
1870	3, 844, 099	10, 800, 353

VALUE OF ITALIAN CUSTOMS.

Number, tonnage, and style of vessels built in the province of Genoa during the last five years.

Types or styles.	1882.		1881.		1880.		1879.		1878.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Barks.....	5	4,526	1	900	2	1,183	4	2,947	10	7,212
Barkentines.....	1	308	1	439	6	2,072	1	341	3	802
Brigs.....							2	348	3	678
Brigantines.....	1	152	5	603	4	301	2	175	1	293
Schooners.....			1	109	2	141	1	56	1	18
Feluccas, small size.....	10	56	10	19	3	21	6	62	11	49
Cutters.....			2	80	4	86	3	94	1	32
Yachts, large.....	2	59	1	11						
Fishing-boats.....	2	4	1	2	2	104				
Yachts, small.....	1	3								
Steamships.....	2	74	1	172					4	219
Tug-boats.....	5	91	7	175						
Feluccas, large.....							1	59		
Feluccas, middle size.....							1	26		
Steam crafts.....					13	361	4	49	1	13
Total.....	29	5,273	30	2,511	36	4,270	25	4,157	35	9,316

It will be noticed by the foregoing table that the average tonnage is not large, when the number of crafts built is taken into consideration, but it points out also that the people of Genoa are not tired of running risks on water.

SHIPBUILDING IN GENOA.

Descriptive list of steamers inscribed at the department of Genoa for 1882.

Names of steamers.	Mode of propulsion.	Hull of wood, iron, or mixed.	Tonnage.			Names of owners.
			Gross.	Net.	Horse-power.	
Manilla.....	Screw.....	Iron..	3,910	2,836	500	General Italian Navigation Co.
Singapore.....	do.....	do...	3,685	2,432	594	Do.
Giava.....	do.....	do...	2,753	1,818	418	Do.
Sumatra.....	do.....	do...	1,880	1,228	299	Do.
Assyria.....	do.....	do...	1,610	1,055	242	Do.
Arabia.....	do.....	do...	1,351	890	235	Do.
Persia.....	do.....	do...	1,346	886	243	Do.
Roma.....	do.....	do...	1,865	1,213	332	Do.
Asia.....	do.....	do...	1,364	897	268	Do.
India.....	do.....	do...	1,331	872	320	Do.
Adriatico.....	do.....	do...	1,554	742	200	Do.
Palmaria.....	do.....	do...	1,034	662	90	Do.
Messina.....	do.....	do...	1,127	744	160	Do.
Egitto.....	do.....	Mixed.	1,112	733	199	Do.
Bengala.....	do.....	Iron...	1,567	1,039	294	Do.
Africa.....	do.....	do...	1,112	685	110	Do.
Malabar.....	do.....	do...	1,627	1,074	259	Do.
Malta.....	do.....	do...	1,039	701	168	Do.
Candia.....	do.....	do...	1,042	615	168	Do.
Sicilia.....	do.....	do...	762	590	208	Do.
Cipro.....	do.....	do...	906	592	178	Do.
Palestina.....	do.....	do...	958	629	187	Do.
Liguria.....	do.....	do...	541	438	230	Do.
Alessandro Volta.....	do.....	do...	608	384	180	Do.
Moncalieri.....	do.....	do...	576	421	222	Do.
Pensacola.....	do.....	do...	608	407	134	Do.
Caprera.....	do.....	do...	580	383	184	Do.
Italia.....	do.....	do...	550	369	110	Do.
Cristoforo Colombo.....	Iron wheels	do...	598	294	212	Do.
Lombardia.....	Screw.....	do...	446	217	200	Do.
Piemonte.....	do.....	do...	366	236	180	Do.
Toscana.....	do.....	do...	363	235	104	Do.
Sardegna.....	do.....	do...	436	237	150	Do.

Descriptive list of steamers inscribed at the department of Genoa for 1882—Continued.

Names of steamers.	Mode of propulsion.	Hull of wood, iron, or mixed.	Tonnage.			Names of owners.
			Gross.	Net.	Horse-power.	
Umbria	Iron wheels	Wood ..	286	183	96	General Italian Navigation Co.
Corsica	Screw	Iron ..	222	140	65	Do.
Elba	do	do ..	209	136	76	Do.
Gorgona	do	do ..	185	131	50	Do.
Tortoli	do	do ..	137	91	32	Do.
Conte Menabrea	do	do ..	164	116	53	Do.
Pianosa	do	do ..	74	41	54	Do.
Piombino	do	do ..	22	12	5	Do.
Persevero	do	do ..	486	352	96	Do.
Abissinia	do	do ..	2,760	1,822	402	Do.
Bermania	do	do ..	2,364	1,562	420	Do.
China	do	do ..	4,580	3,044	1,112	Do.
Raffaele Rubattino	do	do ..	4,580	3,044	1,127	Do.
Sud America	do	do ..	2,209	1,251	792	G. B. Lavarello & Co.
Europa	do	Mixed ..	2,200	1,232	780	Do.
Nord America	do	Iron ..	2,207	1,295	792	Do.
Colombo	do	do ..	1,865	1,138	333	Do.
Ansonia	do	Mixed ..	882	556	91	Illi Raggio.
Amedeo	do	Iron ..	1,862	1,210	253	Raggio & Co.
Scrivia	do	do ..	2,391	1,551	462	Do.
Risveglio	do	do ..	486	351	96	Carlo Raggio.
Forte	Iron wheels	Wood ..	151	46	100	Anna Maria Queirolo & Sons.
Pansania	Screw	do ..	69	14	35	Do.
Iniziativa	do	Iron ..	2,040	1,293	231	Raggio & Co.
Palecapa	do	Wood ..	33	17	18	Queirolo Giacomo.
Pavlo Queirolo	do	do ..	72	24	40	Queirolo Salvatore.
Andrea Doria	do	do ..	83	39	40	Do.
G. Coulant	do	do ..	14	6	10	Queirolo Giuseppe.
Umberto I	do	Iron ..	2,821	1,528	802	Rocco Piaggio.
L'Italia	do	do ..	1,672	1,101	286	Do.
Maria	do	do ..	1,343	827	142	Piaggio Cav. Erasmo.
Carmela	do	do ..	1,105	702	167	Bunco Sconto & Sete o Eusin.
Leguria P	do	do ..	152	102	49	Pastorino & Co.
Rosa Genova	do	do ..	37	15	40	Vicini Giovanni.
Rio Plata	do	do ..	1,464	1,052	155	Schiaffino Nicolo.
Centro America	do	do ..	1,385	997	157	Do.
Genova	do	do ..	1,777	1,159	170	Castagnola Stefano.
Roma S	Iron wheels	Wood ..	55	24	51	Bruzzone Antonio.
Genova S	Screw	do ..	49	21	30	Fratelli Bruzzone.
Zoagli	do	Iron ..	.....	420	360	Giuseppe Canevaro.
Alfredo	do	Wood ..	272	117	68	Capellini Angelo & G. B.
Fratelli Queirolo	do	do ..	84	40	40	Queirolo Salvatore.
Bianca	do	do ..	52	21	56	Tny Luigi Foffani.
Lettizia	do	do ..	52	23	55	Do.
Venezia	Iron wheels	do ..	85	32	68	Do.
Adelina	Screw	Iron ..	.....	19	22	Chiama Simone.
Camilla	do	do ..	1,348	869	299	Federico Ferrari.
Clementina	do	Wood ..	18	4	10	Isola Agostino & Pisan G.
Messico	do	Iron ..	2,633	1,701	342	Dufour & Bruzzo.
Vische	do	Wood ..	55	33	27	Birago De Vische.
G. Garibaldi	do	Iron ..	10	4	3	Fratelli Risso & Peri.
Atlantico	do	do ..	1,040	666	120	Dufour Luigi & Co.
Tevere	do	Wood ..	85	54	20	Nani Antonio.
Amiene	do	Iron ..	88	55	34	Ant. Nani & Bellana, Ed.
Sabarka	do	do ..	51	26	23	Society Mimese Monteponi.
Giuseppe Garibaldi	Iron wheels	Wood ..	53	23	25	Cesaroni Ferdinando.
Due Gine	Screw	Iron ..	60	16	28	Cesaroni Almazia & Cristiani.
Aquilone	do	Wood ..	.....	2	1	Peirano Enrico.
Antonietta	do	Iron ..	25	14	12	Stadelo E. Cravero & Co.
Annetta	do	Wood ..	32	17	13	Stadler Enrico.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, November 14, 1884.

MESSINA.

Report by Vice-Consul Pirrone on the commerce of Messina for the year 1882.

I have the honor to submit my report upon the commerce and navigation of this consular district for the year 1882.

The imports (Table A), according to the records kept at this custom-house, were valued only at \$5,387,879, being less by \$3,403,481 than those of the preceding year. Unless this great falling off be the result of some error in adding up the custom-house records, I am unable to account for same. Cotton and woolen goods, iron, wheat, skins, and coal are the principal articles mostly affected by the above-mentioned difference.

I am glad, however, to note in the exports (Table B), principally in olive oil, wine, filberts, and essential oils, an increase of \$245,731, as compared with the year previous.

There entered (Table C) 1,349,777 tons, cleared 1,355,341, against 1,414,469 tons entered and 1,390,728 cleared in 1881. Two American vessels, the smallest number yet recorded at this consulate, were entered and cleared, together 1,017 tons.

The total value of the exports to the United States (Table D) was \$2,060,040. The imports as usual were confined to petroleum, and amounted to \$59,624.

There were imported into and exported from Catania to all countries (Tables E and F) goods valued at \$3,032,798 and \$4,971,199 respectively; or a decrease in the former of \$213,576, and an increase in the latter of \$890,149 over the year previous.

There entered (Table G) 3,325 vessels of 731,995 tons, and cleared 3,331 of 730,602 tons.

The exports to the United States (Table H) amounted to \$1,001,146.50, and the imports from thence to \$315,007.

Syracuse imported \$125,021 and exported \$780,438 worth of goods.

The imports into and exports from Milatto were \$698,334 and \$848,160, respectively.

Gioja, no returns.

LETTERIO PIRRONE,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Messina, September 22, 1883.

A.—Statement showing the imports at Messina for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Articles,	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Alcohol		\$18,290	\$1,220	Austria, Germany, France, England, Russia.
Buttons		8,695	1,087	
Books		1,090	630	
Bran	kilograms 725	9,765	430	
Beer	do 60,181	1,775	110	
Basket works	kilograms 2,353	2,670	Free.	
Coffee	do 245,728	88,090	46,364	England, Switzerland, Holland, France.
Chemical products	do 5,478	517	67	
Cacao	do 3,356	1,551	507	
Cheese	do 79,629	31,234	1,259	
Copper and brass	do 64,953	27,075	1,331	
Charcoal	do 29,600	420	Free.	
Colors	do 12,534	15,205	184	
Candles	do 13,915	4,988	240	

A.—Statement showing the imports at Messina, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Cod and stock fish.....	1,459,963	\$94,902	\$13,785	Sweden and Norway.
Coals.....	62,593,110	354,300	Free.	England.
Cotton:				
Manufactures.....	586,300	481,465	99,895	England, France, Germany, Austria.
Galloons.....kilograms..	583	700	104	
Velvet.....do.....	4,790	13,400	1,285	
Yarn.....do.....	254,880	144,440	14,540	
Crystal and glasswares.....do.....	193,005	28,530	3,343	France.
Casks, empty.....		13,790	410	
Dye-stuffs.....kilograms..	4,583,320	274,999	Free.	Italy, Russia, England, France.
Earthenwares.....do.....	72,459	17,025	1,805	
Essences.....do.....	1,229	4,908	370	
Flour.....do.....	3,312,372	278,239	18,550	
Fruit, dried.....do.....	73,404	8,805	130	
Gold and silver.....		782,996	26	
Grease of all kinds.....kilograms..	40,177	8,838	80	
Hats and bonnets.....		4,825	510	
Iron:				
Plates.....kilograms..	1,949,818	101,807	21,557	England, Germany, France, Belgium.
Pipes.....do.....	26,709	11,217	1,869	
Rails.....do.....	149,381	5,592	898	
First fabrication.....do.....	267,388	29,412	6,310	
Scraps.....do.....	390,426	6,195	630	
Tools.....do.....	194,961	40,465	4,415	
Indigo.....do.....	450	6,750	31	France, Switzerland.
Jewelry.....		1,750	25	
Lead.....kilograms..	20,346	8,038	101	Holland, Germany, England, France.
Linen goods.....do.....	28,243	55,865	1,500	
Linseed oil.....do.....	81,741	15,235	905	
Machinery.....do.....	183,213	49,250	2,200	
Medical preparations.....do.....	108,109	8,880	479	United States.
Pepper and pimento.....do.....	28,969	5,794	4,055	
Petroleum.....		62,799	71,230	
Paper.....		4,697	530	East Indies, France, Germany, Holland, Russia.
Rice.....kilograms..	2,576,047	167,790	Free.	
Resin.....do.....	281,665	89,270	1,540	
Soap.....		3,340	95	
Stones and earth, used for arts..kilos..	1,097,969	15,375	Free.	France, Switzerland.
Sugar.....do.....	595,667	89,355	73,970	
Skins.....do.....	786,576	398,986	1,691	
Steel.....do.....	98,534	14,440	2,110	
Silk goods.....		88,080	3,020	Different countries.
Seeds.....kilograms..	97,456	9,195	Free.	
Starch.....do.....	22,215	3,230	111	
Tin.....do.....	14,631	7,340	195	
Timber.....		181,410	Free.	
Woolen goods.....		181,070	24,005	
Wheat.....kilograms..	21,332,164	895,140	54,780	
Zinc.....		8,312	510	
Other articles.....		98,363	10,014	
Total.....		\$5,387,879	497,038	

B.—Statement showing the exports from Messina for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Almonds.....kilograms..	1,332,968	\$451,770	Different countries.
Brimstone.....do.....	584,480	12,795	
Basket-works.....do.....	1,130	120	
Chestnuts.....do.....	109,538	5,167	
Cheese.....do.....	8,480	3,033	
Chemical products.....do.....	18,179	2,752	
Citrons, salted.....do.....	17,400	1,642	
Dye-stuffs.....do.....	132,951	6,140	France.
Essential oils.....do.....	367,668	1,387,428	
Empty casks.....value..		73,090	Austria.
Furniture.....do.....		1,000	
Fruit, lemons and oranges.....do.....		1,765,775	Different countries.
Fruit, green and dry, not specified.....do.....		16,645	
Fruit, salted and pickled.....do.....		7,170	Austria.
Fish salted.....kilograms..	47,373	8,540	

B.—Statement showing the exports at Messina, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Hats, straw	value	\$3, 794	} Different countries.
Herbs, flowers, and medical leaves ..	kilograms .. 8, 982	1, 720	
Horns and bones	do .. 305, 498	10, 375	
Hair of all kinds	do .. 63, 900	36, 420	
Juice of lemon, raw and concentrated ..	do .. 1, 929, 146	496, 516	
Licorice roots	do .. 61, 030	4, 030	} England.
Manna	do .. 29, 942	2, 485	
Mustard seed	do .. 44, 932	5, 090	
Manure	do .. 120, 000	2, 040	
Nuts	do .. 3, 770, 670	462, 440	
Olive oil	do .. 9, 327, 412	2, 463, 845	} United States, Germany, Russia, England, France, Austria.
Orange peels	do .. 2, 670	200	
Potatoes	do .. 17, 080	340	
Pistachio nuts	do .. 16, 728	14, 205	
Ropes	do .. 13, 918	3, 359	
Rags	do .. 5, 180	310	} Different countries.
Spices	do .. 5, 554	2, 220	
Soap, ordinary	do .. 7, 049	842	
Seeds	do .. 981, 751	92, 620	
Sewed articles	value	17, 290	
Skins, raw and dressed	kilograms .. 125, 244	68, 060	} Austria. France, Austria. Do. France, England. England. France. France, England.
Stones, lime, and cement	do .. 548, 923	5, 180	
Silk, raw	do .. 77, 829	1, 027, 930	
Tartaric acid	do .. 123, 436	93, 170	
Wine lees	do .. 3, 087, 286	728, 135	
Wine in casks and bottles	value	1, 000, 900	} Different countries.
Woolens	do ..	3, 900	
Wood, used for boxes	kilograms .. 1, 387, 687	152, 000	
Wheat	do .. 307, 277	11, 300	
Other articles	do ..	83, 846	
Total	do ..	10, 537, 629	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Messina for the year ending December 31, 1882.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States ..	Italy, France, United States.	.....	.....	2	1, 034	2	1, 034
Austrian	Austria, Italy, Russia, Turkey.	2	2, 952	9	2, 145	11	5, 097
British	England, United States, France, Italy, Black Sea, Baltic.	316	289, 459	34	4, 522	350	293, 981
French	France, Turkey, Egypt, Italy.	160	172, 527	4	694	164	173, 221
Grecian	Greece, Turkey, Russia, Italy.	3	1, 703	116	23, 264	119	24, 967
German	Germany, Italy, England.	44	37, 962	2	303	347	38, 265
Italian	Different countries	1, 032	689, 074	2, 304	74, 993	3, 336	764, 067
Other flags	do	63	36, 767	47	12, 378	110	49, 145
Total .....	.....	1, 620	1, 230, 444	2, 518	119, 333	4, 138	1, 349, 777

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Messina, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States..	Italy, France, United States.	.....	.....	2	1,034	2	1,034
Austrian	Austria, Italy, Russia, Turkey.	3	3,468	8	1,378	11	4,846
British	England, United States, France, Italy, Black Sea, Baltic.	319	290,740	34	5,092	353	295,832
French	France, Turkey, Egypt, Italy.	169	176,446	5	958	174	177,404
Grecian.....	Greece, Turkey, Russia, Italy.	2	1,519	120	23,641	122	25,160
German	Germany, Italy, England.	44	36,487	2	237	46	36,724
Italian.....	Different countries.....	1,006	684,828	2,301	77,063	3,307	761,891
Other flags	do.....	67	40,203	48	12,247	115	52,450
Total .....	.....	1,610	1,233,691	2,520	121,650	4,130	1,355,341

D.—Statement showing the imports and exports between Messina and the United States for the year 1882.

Articles.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
Almonds.....		\$15,223
Argols.....		24,132
Brimstone		186,529
Canary seed		51,415
Cheese.....		592
Essences		209,933
Filberts		117,787
Fruit, lemons and oranges.....		1,401,532
Figs		449
Goat-skins.....		2,500
Lemon juice, concentrated.....		13,548
Licorice, paste.....		3,671
Olive oil		22,395
Pistachio kernels.....		1,398
Petroleum	\$59,624	.....
Sumac.....		3,914
Soap stock		1,855
Wine.....		1,014
Miscellaneous.....		2,155
Total	59,624	2,060,040

CATANIA.

E.—Statement showing the imports at Catania, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1882

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Wine, beer, spirits, oils gallons..	475, 285	\$135, 401	United States, France, England, Austria.
Drugs, coffee, sugar, pepper, tobacco . tons..	755	147, 282	Austria, England, France, Germany, Holland.
Acids, salts, chemical, medicinal do...	632	99, 039	England, France, Austria, United States, Germany.
Colors, woods and roots..... do...	1, 125	76, 189	France, Austria, England, Greece.
Hemp, flax, jute tissues..... do...	344	116, 705	England, France, Austria.
Cottons, and relative works..... do...	825	676, 311	England, Austria, France, Greece.
Woolen tissues, carpets, ribbons do...	113	236, 495	France, Austria, England, Greece.
Silk (raw), silk tissues, velvets do...	7	121, 890	Austria, France, England.
Wood-works, straw hats, cork..... do...	143	165, 254	Austria, France, England, Greece.
Rags, books, paper..... do...	21	10, 321	France, England, Austria.
Skins, and relative works do...	627	359, 290	England, France, Austria, Greece, United States.
Metals, and relative works, watches do...	3, 218	280, 583	England, France, Holland, Germany, Austria.
Stones, coals, glass works..... tons..	19, 696	199, 273	United States, England, France, Greece.
Wheat, rice, flours..... do...	3, 962	212, 539	Turkey, England, Greece, Russia.
Animals, cheese, grease, fish, salted .. do...	370	65, 484	England, United States, France, Austria.
Merceries of all kinds, pianos..... do...	49	130, 742	France, England, Austria, Germany.
Total.....		\$3, 032, 798	

F.—Statement showing the exports from Catania, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Wine, spirits, oils, and essences... gallons..	3, 513, 702	\$1, 079, 033	Austria, France, United States, Greece.
Drugs, tobacco, mustard seed, conserves, tons.	90	11, 111	England, Austria, France, Holland, United States.
Chemical medicinal tons..	213	43, 158	Austria, England, France, Germany, United States.
Colors, woods, and roots.....	1, 695	80, 187	England, France, Germany, Holland, Austria.
Hemp, flax, jute, and relative manufactures, tons.	18	4, 596	Austria, Greece and Malta, Turkey, France.
Cotton tissues, silk, wool, and relative works.	7	8, 198	France, Greece and Malta, and unnamed States.
Wood, wood-works, cork tons..	20	4, 514	Austria, United States, Greece and Malta.
Rags, books, and paper do...	652	56, 927	United States, Greece and Malta.
Skins, and relative works do...	55	29, 313	Austria, France, England, Greece and Malta.
Mineral, metals, and relative works... do...	2	538	England, Greece and Malta.
Brimstone, stones, glass works do...	83, 089	1, 842, 523	England, United States, Holland, Germany.
Wheat, green and dry fruits (oranges, lemons, almonds, nuts).		1, 766, 359	United States, Spain, England, France, Germany.
Cheese, grease, fish salted, horns and bones.		43, 667	Austria, Greece and Malta, and unnamed States.
Merceries of all kinds.....		1, 075	France, Austria, Turkey, Greece.
Total.....		4, 971, 199	

G.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Catania, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1882.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	546	387,485	2,427	77,698	2,973	465,183
Austrian	7	4,518	2	254	9	4,772
Greek .....	.....	.....	56	8,393	56	8,393
French	60	33,111	2	370	62	33,481
German	25	22,613	1	142	26	22,755
English	165	186,160	8	1,164	173	187,324
Others	9	6,348	17	3,739	26	10,087
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,325	731,995

CLEARED.

Italian	541	383,831	2,422	79,373	2,963	463,204
Austrian	10	5,158	4	1,210	14	6,368
Greek .....	.....	.....	60	9,513	60	9,513
French	62	33,991	2	515	64	34,506
German	26	22,969	2	427	28	23,396
English	163	179,893	3	335	166	180,228
Others	12	8,502	24	4,885	36	13,387
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,331	730,602

H.—Statement showing the imports and exports between Catania and the United States for the year 1882.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Brimstone		\$493,966 54
Green fruits		420,188 54
Rags		50,324 18
Sumac		17,298 73
Canary seeds		10,923 41
Licorice paste		4,127 31
Almonds		2,756 99
Lemon essences		643 58
Asphalt		644 50
Wine		165 15
Clay figures		107 57
Petroleum	\$315,007	.....
Total	315,007	1,061,146 50

AUGUSTUS PERATONER,
Consular Agent.

PALERMO.

Statement showing the commerce at Palermo for the year ending December 31, 1882.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
COLONIAL.		
Cacao.....	\$10, 505	France, England and colonies, Holland, and Germany.
Coffee	104, 051	France, England, Austria, Holland, and Germany.
Indigo.....	4, 590	England, Holland, and Germany.
Pepper	14, 395	France and England.
Rum and alcohol.....	42, 365	France and Italy.
Spices	15, 000	France, England, Holland, and Germany.
Sugars.....	235, 439	France, Malta, England, Austria, Germany, Holland, and Italy.
Tea	445	England and Germany.
Woods.....	126, 930	France, England, Austria, United States, Germany, Turkey, and Italy.
MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton yarn	237, 785	France and England.
Cotton wool	6, 400	France, Austria, Germany, and United States.
Earthenware and glass ..	165, 348	France, Austria, Germany, United States, England, and Italy.
Fancy goods.....	12, 600	France, England, and Italy.
Hardware	89, 230	France, England, Holland, Austria, Germany, and Italy.
Linens.....	93, 953	France, England, Holland, Austria, Germany, Italy, and Belgium.
Silks.....	265, 900	France, England, Germany, and Italy.
Woolens.....	595, 600	France, England, Germany, Austria, Holland, United States, and Italy.
Cottons	1, 070, 629	France, England, Germany, Austria, United States, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Coals	573, 856	France and England.
Deal boards.....	5, 600	Do.
Drugs	1, 200	Do.
Fish, dried and salted....	56, 335	France, England, Austria, United States, and Holland.
Flax	3, 997	France and Holland.
Hides and skins	222, 633	France, Holland, England, Austria, Germany, and Portugal.
Iron	265, 416	France, England, and Belgium.
Lead and copper.....	81, 140	France, Austria, England, Germany, Belgium, and Italy.
Leather.....	28, 300	France and Russia.
Pitch and tar	4, 879	France, England, Germany, and Holland.
Saltpeter	13, 465	Do.
Shooks	9, 000	United States.
Stationery and books	9, 380	France, England, and Italy.
Steel.....	12, 000	France, England, Austria, and Holland.
Tin plates.....	14, 879	England.
Tobacco	385	England, Turkey, and United States.
Wax	505	France, Barbary States, Austria, and Italy.
Wool	1, 509	France, Barbary States, Austria, Turkey, and Italy.
Horned cattle.....	158, 600	Barbary States, Turkey, and Italy.
Horses and mules.....	1, 980	Barbary States, Malta, and Italy.
Petroleum.....	227, 437	England, France, and United States.
Total	4, 783, 661	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Brimstone.....pounds..	27, 462, 200	\$318, 793	Holland, England, United States, France, Russia, Austria, Turkey, and Italy.
Corn and grain .....do...	34, 931, 400	649, 750	Holland, England, Spain, Portugal, Germany, and Italy.
Salted fish and salted fish in oil.....pounds..	292, 400	27, 799	Austria, Turkey, France, United States, and Greece.
Fruits (green oranges and lemons) .....boxes..	1, 484, 656	2, 636, 749	Austria, Russia, France, United States, England, Germany, and Italy.
Fruits (almonds, walnuts, filberts, &c.).....pounds..	337, 000	14, 085	Malta, England, Barbary States, France, United States, Holland, and Italy.
Lemon juice.....do...	2, 024, 400	85, 161	France, Russia, England, and Holland.
Linseed	615, 000	30, 745	France, England, and United States.

Statement showing the commerce at Palermo, &c—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Licorice paste..... pounds..	102,425	\$9,355	France, Holland, England, and Austria.
Macaroni..... do...	193,123	15,585	France, Holland, England, and United States.
Manna..... do...	175,340	45,340	France, Austria, England, Holland, and United States.
Argals and cream of tartar..... pounds..	1,432,224	179,658	France, England, and Holland.
Oil of—			
Olive..... do...	1,896,824	113,808	France, Austria, England, Holland, United States, and Italy.
Lemons..... do...	57,200	114,380	France, England, and United States.
Rags..... do...	147,200	6,957	France, Austria, England, United States, Turkey, and Holland.
Sumac..... do...	72,408,900	1,842,145	France, Austria, Russia, England, Germany, United States, Belgium, and Holland.
Kid skins..... do...	200	475	France and Austria.
Wine..... pipes..	2,500	62,350	France, Russia, Austria, United States, Germany, England, Holland, Barbary States, and Italy.
Wine..... bottles..	7,744	1,549	Do.
Miscellaneous.....		610,100	Do.
Total.....		6,764,784	

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Palermo and the United States for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Almonds and filberts.....		\$7,545
Brimstone.....		228,681
Coffee.....	\$40	
Canary seed.....		296
Cosmetics.....		4,808
Cordage.....	1,800	
Cotton goods.....	3,560	
Corn and grain and flour.....	585	
Earthenware.....	600	
Fruits (oranges and lemons).....		747,757
Furnitures.....	920	
Hardware.....	1,125	
Lard.....	35,014	
Lumbers, shooks, and woods.....	14,200	
Macaroni.....		11,864
Manna.....		4,589
Olive oil.....		2,412
Oil of lemons.....		15,356
Petroleum.....	223,600	
Rags.....		4,454
Sumac.....		409,361
Sugar.....	60	
Tobacco.....	40	
Wine.....		1,684
Miscellaneous.....	2,800	19,081
Total.....	284,344	2,457,888

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Palermo for the year ending December 31, 1882.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Trieste	3	3,471	20	8,994	23	12,465
Belgian	Belgium						
British	England	306	297,887	18	3,147	324	301,034
Do	United States	67	69,300			67	69,300
Dutch	Holland	27	18,411	3	450	30	18,861
Danish	Denmark	3	2,794			3	2,794
French	Marseilles	166	180,996	1	91	167	181,087
German	Germany	36	24,853	1	135	37	24,988
Greek	Greece and Russia			12	3,024	12	3,024
Italian	Italy	933	455,977	2,009	75,939	2,942	531,916
Do	France	55	49,818	18	2,340	73	52,158
Do	England			6	1,275	6	1,275
Do	United States	14	25,125	5	1,800	19	26,925
Do	Barbary States			25	3,580	25	3,580
Norwegian	Sweden and Norway	6	3,801	2	768	8	4,569
Ottoman	Turkey			3	530	3	530
Russian	Russia			1	259	1	259
Spanish	Spain			2	249	2	249
United States	United States			1	506	1	506
Total .....	.....	1,616	1,132,433	2,127	103,087	3,743	1,235,520

S. P. BAYLY,
Consul.

LEGHORN.

Report by Consul Barnard on the commerce and industries of Leghorn for the year 1882.

IMPORTS.

Tobacco shows an increase this year over the previous one of \$1,038,299, owing in part to the fact that the contract between the Government and a private company for the working (in which, besides the large sum paid by the company for the concession, the Government has an interest in the profits) of this monopoly, which will soon expire, will then be conducted entirely for account of the former, and it is generally believed that on the expiration of the contract in question as large a balance of tobacco as can be well managed will remain over, so as to make a good profit on its cost when ceding it to the Government.

The decrease in the importation of petroleum may be accounted for by the large stocks left over from 1881; and in that of Indian corn by the fact that, instead of it, rice, both Italian and Indian, of inferior qualities, has been largely used for the distillation of alcohol.

There has been no direct importation of cotton-seed oil, and but small indirect ones, the cheapness of olive oil and the heavy import duty of 20 Italian lire per quintal, or \$1.95 per cwt., besides an equally onerous tax on its manufacture, imposed by the Government, having left no margin for its use in the adulteration of olive oil, for fuller particulars of which I refer to the report on harvests.

EXPORTS.

Marble.—The shipments during this year amounted to 40,629 tons, value, \$632,215.19; 1,567 cases of worked marble, value, \$34,658.62; and 402 cases statues, value, \$41,336.07; against 5,099 tons, value, \$82,483.25; 232 cases worked, value, \$5,668.35; and 26 cases statues, value \$3,527.96, in 1881. This large increase is of course due to the aggregation of the Carrara consulate to this one.

Argols.—The increase in this article is owing to the high prices that have ruled, inducing the wine producers to clear out their vats as soon as ever a thin incrustation was formed, instead of, as formerly, leaving it for years to become thick or platy—consequently more valuable—and also to improve the new wine.

Boracic acid shows a large increase, owing to the greater demand from our country, because the yield from the producing springs has continued stationary.

Candied citrons.—The smaller quantity exported is mainly owing, from what I can ascertain, to a large balance carried over in the United States from 1881, and also to competition from various other quarters.

Regarding the decrease in rags, I refer to the report under the heading of “industries and manufactures.”

The navigation of this port consisted, during the year, of 5,234 vessels entered and 5,164 cleared, including only 5 American amongst the former and 4 amongst the latter, one being still in port loading. Now that our flag has again commenced showing itself in this port, I fervently hope that in future I may have the pleasure to report more numerous arrivals of vessels bearing it.

EXCHANGE AND GOLD.

During the first half of the year the medium rate of exchange was 25.63 for London at three months, 103.15 for Paris sight, and 103.25 for gold, but it fell somewhat afterwards, and the medium of this last quarter was 25.12, 101.60, and 101.38 respectively.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

As the subject may not be quite void of interest, I beg to say a few words concerning the ship-building and repairing yard, &c., at this place, which, with the exception of that of the “Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée et la Seine” in France, has become by far the most important private one on the Mediterranean. In May, 1866, Messrs. Orlando Brothers, who were the first to solve the problem of building iron ships in Italy, obtained from the Italian Government the concession of its navy-yard at this port, together with the dock, both located on the wet dock or small inner port. They invested all their means in the undertaking, and by their own sole talent, energy, and perseverance succeeded in bringing the establishment to its present perfection, and to be able, by the facilities offered by its position and the low cost of manual and skilled labor here, to build and repair vessels at lower prices than would have to be paid abroad. Attached to this establishment there are a foundry, boiler works, furnaces, steam hammers; machines for boring, bending, and cutting iron, and for sawing and working timber; forges, braziers', coppersmiths', and carpenters' shops, &c., all fitted up with the most approved and modern inventions, and illuminated at

night by the electric light. In short, it is provided with everything requisite for building and repairing vessels, either iron or wood, making machinery of all kinds, steam boilers, &c. The establishment occupies at present an area of about $40\frac{1}{2}$ square acres, which can be increased to almost double if required, employs constantly 600 fixed workmen, besides extra hands, the number of whom in 1874 and 1875 amounted to 1,000; is furnished with a very high revolving steam crane, capable of hoisting a weight of 70 tons, and has 6,540 feet of railway. In it six ships, including a man-of-war of the largest dimensions, can be built simultaneously.

Messrs. Orlando, besides having done a great deal of less important work, have built for the Italian Government a dispatch steamer (iron), two iron-clad turreted gunboats, a torpedo-boat in steel, and two cistern steamers (iron), and have now on the stocks, also for the Italian Government, a first-class torpedo-boat to steam 21 miles per hour, two iron-clad corvettes, and the turreted ship Lepanto (sister ship to the Italia, the largest and most formidable vessel of war afloat), which is to be launched the 17th of March next, and carry two 100-ton Armstrong cannons; she is entirely built of homogeneous iron, has four iron decks, is 400 feet long, 73 broad, and $50\frac{2}{3}$ deep. Her hull on launching will weigh about 4,500 tons, and when completed will cause a displacement of 15,000 tons of water. For the Italian mercantile marine they have built, besides smaller ones, four large and powerful first-class iron steamers.

For the models of the war and mercantile vessels built by them, and their improved marine machinery, they have been awarded 3 gold, 3 silver, 2 bronze medals, and a diploma of honor at various exhibitions, both Italian and foreign. To complete the establishment there are in connection with it two "slips" furnished with rails and capable of receiving vessels 295 feet long and 1,500 tons burthen, both of them provided with improved steam machinery by which a large vessel can be hauled on them in three hours, and a water or dry basin 344 feet long, 72 feet broad, and 24 feet and 3 inches deep, which with the aid of an engine of 60 horse-power, can be emptied in 6 hours. Preparations are now being made for lengthening this basin to 442 feet and 9 inches. At present vessels of any size not drawing more than 24 feet 7 inches of water can enter the wet dock, but powerful steam deepening machines have been at work for some time past in dredging it so as to, for one reason, admit of the launching of the iron war ship Lepanto, which will afterwards be towed to the royal arsenal at Spezia, where she will be armored and completed.

Formerly the selection, packing, and exportation of rags was one of the most important industries at Leghorn, but since its free port was abolished, and an export duty of 8.80 Italian lire per quintal (about 82 cents per cwt.) imposed upon the article as a protection to the Italian paper-makers, the exports have steadily fallen off. Another serious blow to this branch of industry was the cutting off of its supplies of foreign unworked rags, which it used to draw from all parts of the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, from whence they are now exported direct to the United States, England, and France.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES IN LEGHORN.

Upon this subject much has been written, but little, if anything, has been done practically to introduce our cotton goods into this country; and while I am clearly of the opinion that our cotton goods, especially

the lower grades, are not only the best, but decidedly lower in price than those of England, yet unless our manufacturers adopt the course of the English manufacturers, and send out here capable and energetic traveling salesmen, provided with abundant and full assorted samples, so that the importers may be able to form a clear judgment of the qualities and prices (as compared with the English), which so far are almost unknown in this market, very little, if anything, need be expected towards the introduction of our cotton goods into this country.

For machinery and hardware a market might perhaps be also made, but it would require much time and perseverance, and after all be only a small one.

HARVESTS.

Tuscany was exempt from inundations, and, on the whole, the crops turned out abundant; indeed, in the case of wheat, fruits, and grapes extraordinarily so; but the latter, on account of the prolonged heavy rains at the time of their ripening, yielded in general but poor, because weak, qualities of wine.

The olive crop was a fair one as to quantity, but poor as to quality, the yield of the higher grades of oil having been very small, the worms having damaged the greater part of the olives. This fact, combined with only trifling stocks left over from previous crop, and a brisk speculative movement, has caused prices to advance materially, and the probability is that they will rule still higher.

The United States consular agent at Bologna reports the wheat crop was 30 per cent. above an average one, whilst those of other cereals and rice were as much below; that of grapes, very abundant; of hemp, inferior both as regards quantity and quality; and that of silk cocoons, over 25 per cent. less than last year's.

COST OF LIVING AND LABOR.

There have been no variations worthy of note from that made by my predecessor's last reports under this heading.

CHARLES P. BARNARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leghorn, Italy, December 31, 1882.

TABLE A.—Statement showing the general imports at the port of Leghorn for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
From United States, Austria, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Italian ports, Spain, and Portugal:		
Mineral waters	pounds.. 56,711	\$3,482 50
Wine, in casks	gallons.. 28,533	11,151 54
Wine, in bottles	pounds.. 34,676	9,734 53
Beer	gallons.. 6,111	1,420 85
Alcohol	do.... 35,079	51,075 52
Olive oil	pounds.. 1,453,298	159,345 62
Cotton-seed oil	do.... 3,407,840	298,726 75
Mineral and other oils	do.... 10,428,061	271,746 32

TABLE A.—Statement showing the general imports at the port of Leghorn, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
From America, Austria, Egypt, France, Germany, India, England, Holland, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Coffee	pounds.. 1,949,259	\$295,569 85
Chicory	do. 503,188	21,934 45
Molasses	do. 36,139	633 80
Sugar, refined	do. 2,126,388	149,214 48
Sugar, unrefined	do. 10,318,756	588,403 54
Confectionery	do. 19,041	3,344 69
Tea biscuits	do. 45,518	5,989 75
Sirups	do. 23,903	868 69
Cocoa	do. 36,723	18,662 33
Chocolate	do. 1,279	338 14
Spices	do. 610,458	64,389 05
Tobacco, leaf	do. 23,919,905	1,998,217 06
Tobacco, manufactured	do. 4,318	1,283 06
From America, Austria, Egypt, Belgium, France, Germany, England, Holland, Russia, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Acids	pounds.. 833,912	13,297 12
Drugs and medicines	do. 8,114,230	204,721 28
Chemical products	do. 176,541	7,655 92
Medicinal herbs	do. 49,152	13,846 78
Gums and resins	do. 2,527,892	120,797 49
Soap	do. 139,383	17,521 12
Perfumery	do. 6,134	2,333 95
From America, Austria, Egypt, Belgium, France, Germany, England, Holland, and Turkey:		
Dyes and tans	pounds.. 4,349,067	173,644 03
Paints and varnishes	do. 370,702	45,892 70
Lead-pencils	do. 84,977	22,470 83
Ink	do. 19,269	2,535 63
Blacking	do. 68,391	3,440 42
From Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, and Turkey:		
Hemp and linen	pounds.. 2,277,030	164,592 33
Rope and twine	do. 6,041	768 33
Hemp and linen thread	do. 424,080	136,836 04
Manufactures of jute	do. 393,685	41,444 24
Manufactures of hemp and linen	do. 506,275	118,518 84
From Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Switzerland, and Turkey:		
Cotton, raw	pounds.. 103,708	15,013 66
Cotton thread	do. 2,387,625	832,053 68
Cotton blankets	do. 233,646	13,299 25
Cotton velvet	do. 18,242	22,404 98
Other manufactures of cotton	do. 1,989,270	854,956 99
From Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Russia, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Wool	pounds.. 1,466,000	514,275 52
Hair	do. 147,609	23,528 82
Woolen thread	do. 6,195	2,984 16
Woolen carpets	do. 68,962	4,185 97
Woolen cloth	do. 9,379	20,568 97
Manufactures of wool and hair	do. 451,510	392,948 96
From Austria, France, Germany, England, and Tunis:		
Silk worms and eggs	do. 55	1,833 50
Cocoons	do. 4,043	4,079 44
Silk, crude	do. 915	7,056 08
Manufactures of silk	do. 277,855	86,820 82
From America, Austria, France, Greece, and England:		
Fire-wood	do. 66,000	162 12
Wood for upholsterers	do. 147,609	116,618 51
Casks, empty	do. 6,195	3,258 93
Furniture	do. 8,962	2,592 57
Wood utensils	do. 75,429	4,687 20
Wood work and toys	do. 20,050	7,641 26
Canes, bushes, and twigs	do. 108,972	1,911 86
Wicker-work	do. 44,203	3,163 66
Straw matting	do. 75,020	24,058 99
Esparto grass cordage	do. 65,837	4,620 42
Straw hats	number.. 8,938	3,104 98
From Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Rags	pounds.. 42,616	1,176 14
Paper, white and colored	do. 102,619	13,528 14
Maps and lithographs	do. 3,104	3,362 83
Books	do. 40,772	22,253 23

TABLE A.—Statement showing the general imports at the port of Leghorn, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
From Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, England, Russia, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Hides and skins	pounds.. 5, 290, 005	\$1, 254, 870 28
Manufactured of furs and skins	do. 226	265 45
Kid gloves	pairs.. 728	427 10
Boots and shoes	do. 431	716 45
Manufactures of leather	pounds.. 3, 467	2, 328 63
From Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, and Holland:		
Minerals	pounds.. 30, 742	435 41
Old iron	do. 19, 430, 910	153, 415 70
Pig iron	do. 4, 988, 011	51, 625 38
Manufactures of iron and steel	do. 24, 418, 640	459, 591 09
Tin	do. 3, 298, 735	163, 409 82
Steel in bars	do. 47, 449	2, 995 55
Iron and steel instruments	do. 545, 186	52, 624 64
Copper, brass, and bronze in bars	do. 321, 648	55, 878 49
Manufactures of lead	do. 850, 775	32, 563 93
Manufactures of zinc	do. 458, 429	44, 057 33
Fire-arms	number.. 702	8, 558 68
Machinery	pounds.. 1, 995, 039	257, 514 47
Boilers	do. 39, 043	7, 034 78
Railway wagons and cars	do. 58, 258	8, 104 28
Gold coin		248, 372 77
Silver in bars		3, 511 58
Jewelry	pounds.. 72	2, 356 75
Watches and clocks	number.. 3, 657	26, 855 71
From Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, and Holland:		
Marble and alabaster works	pounds.. 21, 753	8, 868 53
Earth for paint	do. 9, 851, 300	69, 324 90
Bricks and tiles	do. 1, 405, 360	49, 308 92
Sulphur	do. 115, 592	327 60
Coals	do. 211, 021, 877	555, 798 65
Earthenware, common	do. 55, 341	971 83
Crockery	do. 200, 499	2, 294 78
Porcelain	do. 17, 857	2, 382 81
Glassware	do. 964, 625	33, 482 26
From United States, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Wheat and corn	pounds.. 49, 162, 187	931, 125 48
Chestnuts	do. 67, 496	1, 478 76
Rice	do. 705, 570	21, 373 76
Flour	do. 197, 740	7, 206 56
Bran	do. 4, 194, 623	55, 212 37
Starch	do. 292, 102	18, 680 50
Citrons, in brine	do. 2, 321, 127	101, 762 37
Fruits, green	do. 56, 504	6, 445 17
Fruits, dry	do. 466, 308	32, 467 95
Vegetables, preserved	do. 20, 266	1, 909 65
Seeds	do. 6, 387, 040	280, 231 85
Palm and cocoanut oil	do. 553, 231	42, 372 42
Vegetables, fresh	do. 489, 662	4, 298 67
From Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Horses	number.. 16	3, 416 99
Extract of meat	pounds.. 1, 655	954 24
Leeches	do. 1, 199	1, 013 91
Salt fish	do. 15, 651, 684	794, 413 53
Pickled fish	do. 1, 935, 564	184, 635 13
Fresh butter	do. 14, 146	3, 551 54
Cheese	do. 244, 250	40, 722 77
Eggs	do. 11, 664	1, 330 69
Grease	do. 232, 408	26, 790 73
Candles	do. 278, 773	46, 476 45
Beeswax	do. 167, 914	44, 288 03
Glue	do. 26, 147	2, 794 98
Feathers	do. 552	5, 648 65
Sponges	do. 2, 604	1, 116 40
Coral, rough	do. 27, 398	84, 149 03
Coral, worked	do. 171	11, 295 37
Horns and bones	do. 2, 347	1, 052 87
Manure	do. 634, 150	4, 406 37
From Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, and Tunis:		
Hardware and mercury	pounds.. 117, 018	105, 287 06
Musical instruments	number.. 466	16, 173 68
Optical and surgical instruments	pounds.. 4, 218	13, 297 30
India rubber and gutta percha	do. 21, 681	17, 756 75

TABLE A.—Statement showing the general imports at the port of Leghorn, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Hats.....number..	1,397	\$1,457 52
Artificial flowers.....pounds..	1,067	2,705 59
Umbrellas.....number..	5,120	7,442 47
Brushes.....pounds..	2,252	3,953 66
Curiosities.....		2,292 66
Total amount of imports.....		14,547,065 69
Total for preceding year.....		13,448,801 00
Decrease		1,098,264 69

Total amount of duties, \$1,806,822.57; total for preceding year, \$1,509,426; decrease, \$297,396.57.

TABLE B.—Statement showing the general exports from the port of Leghorn for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
To America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Sweden, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Mineral waters.....pounds..	25,658	\$1,576 00
Wines and liquors.....gallons..	158,534	98,065 25
Olive oil.....do..	1,493,685	1,615,528 95
Mineral oils.....pounds..	3,960	291 50
To Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Confectionery.....pounds..	3,607,762	636,742 08
Tea biscuits.....do..	5,253	691 50
Spices.....do..	858	150 57
Tobacco (manufactured).....do..	19	14 09
To United States, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Boracic acid.....pounds..	5,850,099	410,677 22
Acids and salts.....do..	526,825	156,462 54
Argols.....do..	808,039	88,183 01
Matches.....do..	15,455	1,420 65
Chemical products.....do..	114,939	8,068 72
Medicinal herbs.....do..	517,079	45,374 55
Drugs and medicines.....do..	6,090,231	21,606 56
Gums and resins.....do..	11,409	280 77
Soap (common).....do..	1,761,166	122,599 79
Perfumery.....do..	5,431	2,069 95
To America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, Russia, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Dyes and tans.....pounds..	2,786,711	59,865 83
Indigo.....do..	662	873 57
Ink.....do..	253	17 76
To America, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Malta, Holland, Russia, Spain, and Turkey:		
Hemp and linen.....pounds..	11,250,028	992,650 00
Rope and twine.....do..	638,090	77,277 62
Hemp and linen threads.....do..	36,920	9,289 96
Other manufactures of hemp and linen.....do..	157,856	55,407 72
To Egypt, France, Greece, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Cotton (raw).....pounds..	22,044	3,265 05
Cotton thread.....do..	4,180	1,027 22
Other manufactures of cotton.....do..	20,809	8,146 91
To America, Austria, Egypt, France, Greece, England, Spain, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Wool.....pounds..	96,082	37,940 73
Horse hair.....do..	433	110 23
Wool and hair thread.....do..	9,774	7,304 24
Other manufactures of wool.....do..	8,509	10,275 28
To Egypt, France, Greece, England, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Silk worms and eggs.....pounds..	770	2,509 65
Cocoons.....do..	8,639	8,718 14
Silk thread.....do..	49,634	95,614 86
Other manufactures of silk.....do..	2,552	21,226 83

TABLE B.—Showing the general exports from the port of Leghorn, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
To America, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Russia, Spain, Denmark, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Charcoal.....pounds..	44,000	\$289 57
Fire wood.....do.....	58,300	143 24
Wood for upholsterers.....do.....	279,637	101,193 24
Casks and barrels (empty).....do.....	57,992	30,498 06
Furniture.....do.....	890,648	353,926 83
Roots for brush-making.....do.....	2,454,113	211,811 77
Wood utensils.....do.....	147,991	9,090 34
Carriages and wagons.....number..	202	8,427 60
Wicker works.....pounds..	32,069	3,446 52
Straw plattings.....do.....	166,053	320,567 18
Straw hats.....number..	4,803,249	1,669,082 00
To America, Belgium, Egypt, France, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, and Turkey:		
Rags.....pounds..	870,600	284,985 52
Paper (white and colored).....do.....	619,434	36,655 79
Lithographs.....do.....	86,352	4,368 53
Books.....do.....	35,054	13,471 23
To Austria, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, and Tunis:		
Hides and skins.....pounds..	451,985	125,146 91
Manufactures of furs and skin.....do.....	2,032	1,682 04
Boots and shoes.....do.....	2,805	2,630 50
Manufactures of leather.....do.....	1,302	1,674 71
To America, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Russia, Spain, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Minerals.....pounds..	6,116,669	43,635 13
Old iron.....do.....	26,218	199 80
Pig iron.....do.....	766,740	7,465 25
Manufactures of iron.....do.....	44,620	1,911 77
Iron and steel instruments.....do.....	60,687	3,415 83
Tin (worked).....do.....	63,790	5,673 18
Copper, brass, and bronze.....do.....	16,600	4,502 89
Manufactures of lead.....do.....	6,740	3,562 54
Manufactures of zinc.....do.....	4,620	7,094 59
Mercury.....do.....	363,790	147,086 29
Machinery.....do.....	60,689	7,987 83
Jewelry.....do.....	600	18,833 04
Watches and clocks.....number..	1,038	6,623 70
To America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Marble (wrought).....tons.....	46,480	715,027 99
Alabaster (wrought).....pounds..	449,831	2,945 96
Marble and alabaster works.....do.....	22,422,772	522,601 54
Stones.....do.....	739,794	3,245 75
Earth for paint.....do.....	9,046,494	47,084 36
Bricks and tiles.....do.....	11,870,760	41,666 40
Sulphur (rough and prepared).....do.....	169,316	1,722 78
Earthenware (common).....do.....	757,746	8,819 30
Crockery.....do.....	403,996	31,974 71
Porcelain.....do.....	2,765	679 31
Glassware.....do.....	57,116	2,427 80
To America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey:		
Wheat.....pounds..	270,820	6,415 25
Corn.....do.....	995,033	148,434 17
Oats.....do.....	312,241	5,342 85
Chestnuts.....do.....	718,759	15,775 48
Rice.....do.....	1,227,833	41,480 69
Flour.....do.....	1,039,863	34,712 74
Bran.....do.....	184,349	2,431 66
Macaroni.....do.....	189,954	2,413 32
Sea biscuits.....do.....	2,937	144 78
Citrons (in brine).....do.....	1,249,586	50,912 25
Fruits (green).....do.....	36,526	2,387 44
Fruits (dry).....do.....	380,496	24,336 10
Vegetables (preserved).....do.....	8,740	1,896 52
Vegetables (fresh).....do.....	270,032	11,884 06
Seeds.....do.....	992,862	15,658 86
Palm oil.....do.....	527,500	5,253 26
To America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, England, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and Turkey:		
Horses, mules, oxen, cows, &c.....number..	3,969	46,028 95
Fresh meat and fowls.....pounds..	1,379,065	193,620 84
Meat (preserved).....do.....	183,451	40,244 59
Game.....do.....	18,156	3,186 48
Fish (salt).....do.....	2,178	105 00

TABLE B.—*Showing the general exports from the port of Leghorn, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
To America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, England, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and Turkey—Cont'd.		
Fish (picked)	888,780 pounds..	\$77,432 23
Cheese	118,278 do..	19,719 49
Eggs	2,213,457 do..	252,500 38
Grease	211,718 do..	20,339 57
Candles	946 do..	125 86
Honey	252,179 do..	18,809 26
Beeswax	20,402 do..	5,551 55
Glue	22,382 do..	2,062 16
Coral (rough)	6,322 do..	19,650 57
Coral (manufactured)	16,473 do..	50,594 57
Horns and bones	2,286,209 do..	216,663 72
Manure	301,899 do..	2,386 10
To America, Egypt, France, Greece, England, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Tunis, and Turkey:		
Hardware and mercery	18,517 pounds..	12,915 44
Musical instruments	115 number..	1,587 83
Optical and surgical instruments	849 pounds..	2,980 69
Hats	602 number..	744 05
Artificial flowers	675 pounds..	8,928 76
Umbrellas	110 number..	191 14
Curiosities	285,654 pounds..	25,297 29
Total of exports and duties		10,807,780 61
Total for preceding year		12,171,903 00
Decrease		1,364,122 39

Total duties, \$26,695.95; total for preceding year, \$123,763.37; decrease, \$97,067.42.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE C.—*Statement showing the imports and exports between the port of Leghorn, Italy and the United States for the year 1882.*

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Tobacco	18,202,600 pounds..	\$1,421,419 00		
Petroleum	1,494,780 gallons..	159,539 25		
Corn	68,250 bushels..	46,935 80		
Rosin	715,662 pounds..	7,003 16		
Extract of logwood	65,905 do..	4,560 00		
Cows' hoofs	99,906 do..	1,800 00		
Staves	6,200 number..	136 40		
Alabaster works			1,069	\$17,325 50
Argols			1,270	120,985 13
Anise seed			50	739 55
Anchovies (preserved)			50	231 60
Briarwood			541	5,359 13
Boracic acid			1,100	116,046 65
Beans (haricot)			12,952	45,358 32
Barrels (empty petroleum)			911	879 11
Beeswax			14	592 55
Candied citrons			6,134	167,437 32
Cherries (dry)			312	2,427 51
Chalk			50	265 88
Cheese			42	1,300 62
Coral (worked)			2	1,281 58
Fine arts			4	457 03
Furniture			20	319 29
Gentian root			182	1,569 68
Hemp			473	29,923 46
Iron ore			61,394	151,529 79
Juniper berries			750	1,784 57
Laurel leaves			16	159 53
Marble (in blocks)			40,629	632,315 19
Marble (worked)			1,567	34,658 62
Marble (statuary)			402	41,336 07
Macaroni			1,019	2,051 73

TABLE C.—Statement showing the imports and exports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Medecines.....cases.....			110	\$446 41
Nutgalls.....bags.....			55	1,826 78
Olive oil.....casks and boxes.....			12,056	93,561 95
Orris root.....barrels.....			303	8,803 91
Pumice stone.....casks.....			8,229	38,055 77
Pumice (bricks).....do.....			15	117 92
Plumbago.....barrels.....			100	404 12
Rags.....bales.....			6,230	214,983 25
Soap.....boxes.....			27,736	112,373 57
Soap stock.....barrels.....			1,485	29,468 39
Sienna earth.....casks.....			1,755	16,764 90
Senna leaves.....bales.....			67	526 12
Sausages.....cases.....			43	869 45
Straw goods.....do.....			24	11,853 969
Talc.....barrels.....			261	26 94
Tow.....bales.....			200	3,533 37
Umber earth.....casks.....			1,009	7,618 01
Wool.....bales.....			48	3,707 34
Walnuts.....cases.....			350	4,196 96
Wine.....barrels and cases.....			1,437	13,198 22
Miscellaneous.....cases.....			411	3,765 62
Total in United States gold.....		\$1,641,393 61		1,943,837 79
Total for preceding year.....		785,290 60		1,328,885 64
Increase.....		856,103 01		614,952 15

TABLE D.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leghorn for the year ending December 31, 1882.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....				9	3,698	9	3,698
British.....		323	291,225	56	15,784	379	307,009
Belgian.....		5	3,881			5	3,881
Danish.....							
Dutch.....		27	18,598			27	18,598
French.....		572	315,310	23	1,623	595	316,933
German.....		46	43,514	1	296	47	43,810
Greek.....		2	904	33	7,208	35	8,112
Italian.....		1,046	654,327	3,064	153,373	4,110	807,700
Norwegian.....		1	659	4	2,806	5	3,465
Russian.....				1	560	1	560
Swedish.....				3	982	3	982
Spanish.....				8	963	8	963
Turkish.....				5	558	5	558
Tunisian.....							
United States.....	New York.....			2	2,276	2	2,276
	Philadelphia.....			1	459	1	459
	Genoa.....			1	625	1	625
	Naples.....			1	648	1	648
	Baltimore.....						
	Cartagena.....						
Total.....		2,022	1,328,418	3,212	191,859	5,234	1,520,277
Total for preceding year.....		2,636	1,367,107	3,553	223,617	6,189	1,590,724

TABLE D.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leghorn, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian				9	3,698	9	3,698
British ¹		320	290,000	52	14,394	372	304,394
Belgian		5	3,881			5	3,881
Danish							
Dutch		27	18,598			27	18,598
French		566	314,000	21	1,524	587	315,524
German		46	43,514	1	296	47	43,810
Greek		2	904	30	6,782	32	7,686
Italian		1,041	652,210	3,019	153,156	4,060	805,366
Norwegian		1	659	5	3,182	6	3,841
Russian				1	560	1	560
Swedish				3	982	3	982
Spanish				7	732	7	732
Turkish				4	470	4	470
Tunisian							
United States	New York						
	Philadelphia			2	1,084	1	1,084
	Genoa						
	Naples						
	Baltimore			1	772	1	772
	Cartagena			1	1,504	1	1,504
Total		2,008	1,323,766	3,156	189,136	5,164	1,512,902
Total for preceding year		2,638	1,368,737	3,544	220,565	6,182	1,589,302

VENICE.

Report by Consul Noyes on the commerce of Venice for the year 1882.

The endeavor to resume and give a general account of the commercial movement of Venice for each successive year has always the unsatisfactory character of dealing with an unsolved problem. Its port possesses all the requisites for foreign trade, and in the rapid displacement of the currents of exchange with the Eastern World, caused by the opening of the Suez Canal, it would seem destined by its geographical position to become a principal point of discharge and distribution for this immense mass of traffic; and in fact this class of transportation finds its way here in slowly increasing quantities, but far from the volume of importation and transit demanded by the sanguine anticipations of the Venitian speculator. Such anticipations were not altogether unreasonable, but their realization is unaccountably slow, and a feeling of disappointment takes the place of the extravagant hopes so lately indulged. Sooner or later Venice will probably become the center of supply for a certain portion of Central Europe, and the deferment of this sort of manifest destiny seems owing partly to the fault of the inhabitants and partly to causes beyond their control. The tedious and difficult approaches of the port, the want of conveniences heretofore for discharging and storing merchandise in large quantities, the absence of any action on the part of the business community of the place to take part in the eastern trade or to attract it to the port, and, finally, the unfortunate disposition, as well as the excessive charges, of railway communication with those regions which form the natural market; so that, in spite of the obvious advantages of the situation for a vast transit movement, its actual usefulness hardly extends, if we except a few special commodities, beyond the narrow sphere of exchanges necessary for the supply of the city itself and of the surrounding country in its

immediate dependence. Even within this limited range, the transactions of the past year have presented the same inconclusive character, with variations from the ordinary average too slight and too capriciously distributed to indicate any general tendency.

NAVIGATION.

The navigation of the port has shown some increase, both in steam and sail, while in 1881 there was a falling off in the entries of sailing vessels; the increase or decline, however, of this branch of navigation is of no importance, the tonnage which it represents being too inconsiderable to affect the aggregate.

The number of steamers as well as the gross tonnage still show a marked increase, amounting in either case to about one-seventh on the results of 1881, being 869 entries against 748 in the previous year, with a tonnage of 651,825 and 549,317 respectively, and it is worthy of remark that these figures for 1882 represent the share of steam tonnage in a total of 782,812, the whole tonnage of every description entered during the year, as well as that, in the general increase of navigation for the year, the steam element is that which has gained most rapidly. These results indicate a certain reliance of the shipping world on the ultimate prospects of the port, while the fact that 24 of these steamers arrived and no less than 182 departed empty proves that the commercial movement of the year was insufficient to employ the facilities thus placed at its disposal. This is a deficiency common to Venice with many other ports, while the arrival of 19 and clearance of 165 empty steamers in 1881 and of still larger numbers in preceding years also show that the trade of the place does not keep pace with the growth of steam transportation. It is interesting to note that 176 steamers of 87,710 tons and 129 sailing vessels of 17,924 tons entered the new maritime station, an establishment still incomplete, and only beginning to make trial of its future usefulness.

COMMERCE.

Losses and gains in particular branches of trade have been so casual and have so compensated each other, that they would seem to result more from the varying influence of local circumstances than from any general change in the resources of the market. That any partial abatement of activity should occur after the disasters of the year could hardly be construed as a proof of radical decline; and if any general inference could be drawn, it would be more in favor of an unexpected force of resistance in such unfortunate conjunctures. As it is, the data show rather a transient disturbance and uncertainty than a permanent reflux of affairs. A first glance at the aggregate transactions of the year reveals one of its anomalies, for while the quantity of merchandise entering and leaving the port exceeds that in 1881 by 464,657 quintals (10,595,562 against 10,130,966), the values, on the other hand, 229,121,486 lire imported and 188,511,388 exported 417,632,874 lire=\$79,350,246, fall short of those of the previous year 423,419,754 lire=\$80,449,753, by 5,786,880 lire=\$1,099,507. This apparent contradiction is accounted for in part by a diminished valuation of several commodities, such as hemp, coffee, oils, cereals, and silk, and in part by the large deposits existing here since 1881 of grain, oil, hemp, and coffee, producing a slackened importation, and aiding in the depreciation of the articles in question.

A decrease was especially remarkable in oils, amounting for importations to 9,611,470 lire=\$1,824,240, and for exports to 5,166,920 lire=

\$1,984,714, and is readily accounted for as well by the complete cessation of the demand for cotton oil as by the extraordinary provisions of olive oil in consequence alluded to in the report for 1881.

The variation is still more strongly marked in the movement of cereals, showing, as regards foreign trade, a diminution of exports for 396,171 lire=\$71,476, and an increase of imports for 3,954,834 lire=\$751,418, while the city received from the interior 569,959 lire=\$108,272 less, and furnished it with 11,390,423 lire=\$2,164,167 more grain the augmentation amounting to considerably more than the whole sum of her supply for last year, 8,898,671 lire=\$1,690,747. The explanation of this extraordinary inversion of ordinary relations is found in the vast destruction of crops by inundation, and the general distress which followed. Such sudden vicissitudes in the grain supply of the region, caused by the same uncertainty of the elements, are of frequent recurrence and form one of the most serious obstacles to its steady progress. But three years since the importation of grain from the United States was suddenly doubled for a single season, and in 1879 the same demand was made for a similar emergency.

A primary object of Venetian commerce as a center for international traffic is the landing of Egyptian and Indian cotton for transit as well as for internal consumption, and amid the fluctuation of other interests, it is reassuring to observe that this maintains its steady progress.

The arrivals during the year have increased by 2,125,240 lire=\$425,048, and the quantities forwarded to various destinations by 976,040 lire=\$195,208. This traffic is now one of the most regular and reliable of the port, and has within a few years changed its whole aspect. The time has not long passed since the sojourner in Venice was wont to seek silence and solitude for a quiet lodging or an evening walk on the long and roomy quay that borders the Gindecca Canal on the southern front of the populous city. A wide expanse of deep water separated it from the last island of the Venetian group, the half-abandoned Gindecca, an unfamiliar region where the civilized citizen rarely strayed. Here were banished the few cumbrous craft laden with coal, timber, salt, and other rough and homely commodities, that would have obstructed and disfigured the gay circulation of the grand canal. The little fleet anchored in the stream, while on the quay, undisturbed save by a lonely promenader or an idle boatman, the grass grew in the crevices of the hoary paving stones. This was the Zattere ten years ago, the refuge of the hermit and the invalid. Now how changed! The stranger is warned against it; noise, confusion, encumberment; brawling sailors and busy stevedores; avalanches of bales and barrels discharged from the flanks of smoking steamers, and spreading to the foot of venerable palaces now turned to vulgar warehouses. This is the Zattere of to-day invaded by steam navigation and the Indian trade. The busy movement has extended itself to the Gindecca Island, where the depth of water and ample wharf room will eventually fix the center of heavy commerce in all probability, conjointly with that of the maritime railway station. It is now the regular landing for the Cunard and Leyland and other large freight steamers. An important element in this class of traffic is the continually augmented importation of railway iron and machines for constructions in the interior, already mentioned in the report of last year.

The share of Venetian production in the general trade of the place has varied but slightly from the usual average. The peculiar nature of Venetian glass manufacture, making it a specialty and almost a monopoly, insures it at the same time a tolerably steady demand in foreign

markets, which has continued during the past season with an exportation of 12,014,207 lire, an advance of 969,317 lire. This is the normal movement of the trade. The other principal home staple, lumber, has been subject to considerable variations in a contrary sense, for exports have reached the sum of 5,960,606 lire, nearly a third more than those of the previous year, which fell below the usual average, while supplies from the upper country were cut off to the extent of a full third by the ravages of inundation. In a report addressed to the Department toward the close of the past year, giving a detailed account of the disaster, special mention was made of the large quantities of lumber ready for market swept off from the numerous wood-yards along the upper course of the river Piave, one of the few sources of supply remaining in Southern Europe. It may be hoped that the augmented sales of the same year may have repaired in some measure the heavy losses caused by that disaster, and may maintain this industry in unimpaired activity. It is a special privilege of the region, with little danger of competition and extraordinary facilities for bringing to market, and as the progress of improvement extends on the shores of the Mediterranean will probably become of capital importance for the country.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Nowhere are the uncertainties of Venetian trade more observable than in its exchanges with America, a necessary result of their dependence on the variations of taste and fashion, or on the caprice of the elements; but here the temporary depressions are always liable to returns of activity equally unexpected, and, on the whole, the trade between the two countries is in progress. Imports, which in 1880, a year of scarcity, reached a sum of 11,472,098 lire=\$2,179,697, in consequence of the demand for extraordinary supplies of grain, and fell to less than the half of that sum, 5,415,600 lire=\$1,083,108, with the cessation of that demand in the succeeding year, have still further receded in 1882, amounting to only 1,584,474 lire=\$316,894, partly as a result of the total disappearance of cotton-seed oil, excluded by an absolutely prohibitive duty, and partly from the fact that the usual supplies of petroleum were rendered less necessary by the considerable stock already in store, only 1,495,944 lire=\$284,229 being added during the year. Hardware and jewelry, on the contrary, have been imported for nearly quadruple the amount of the year previous, augmenting from 20,263 lire=\$3,850 to 78,250 lire=\$14,297. This class of objects seems likely to find a permanent and growing demand here, especially American time-pieces, nothing of the kind being found to approach them in quality and price. Two unusual articles also are found among the importations of the year, leather and coffee, but both are probably of South American origin, the coffee crop of Brazil in particular having been so abundant and cheap as to have lowered the price even here.

Exports to the United States have even gained a slight advance over their extraordinary spring of the previous year, showing an aggregate of \$97,783, making an increase of \$2,549 on 1881.

In view of the unfavorable season and the diminished concourse of tourists, whose purchases of art objects and curios make up a considerable share of exports, such a result may be noted with satisfaction. The export of hemp especially has taken one of those sudden developments, so frequent in the alternations of trade between the two countries. The article, however, is of a nature to maintain its place in our exchanges with more persistence than has been the case with many of those abnor-

mal demands which are merely occasional, and disappear with the passing circumstance that gave them existence.

MANUFACTURES.

No considerable creation has been added to the industrial resources of the region, nor is any important establishment projected in the city besides those enumerated and sufficiently described in my last report, except a large flouring mill, which will be mentioned more in detail below. Of several then in course of construction, all have reached some measure of completion.

The first to commence operations was the new manufactory of glass bottles at Murano, which, inaugurated under favorable auspices about a year since, has furnished a moderate production of its special article, but has latterly abated its activity on account of unfortunate dissensions among its workmen, and consequent measures of expulsion.

The large cotton mills near the maritime station have reached a definite stage of completion, that portion of the original project destined for immediate realization, one-fourth of the whole, being now nearly ready to commence operations. It is a large building, one of four intended to form, ultimately, a great quadrangle, together with the corresponding portion of a central construction for the purpose of a general magazine and store-room. The engines and machines are in place, with all the necessary appliances, such as wharves, cranes, tramway, &c. This division of the establishment will be, in all respects, an organized whole; it will contain 27,000 spindles, and its results will in a great measure guide the company in carrying out the further execution of their plan. The final adjustment of its engines now remains to be terminated, and it will commence action in a week or two with 10,000 spindles and 180 operatives, adding another 10,000 spindles a few weeks later, and is expected, in all cases, to be in full operation before the end of the year. The estimated production will be about 1,950,000 kilograms of yarn, with a value, at current prices, of 4,333,000 lire (\$823,270), employing 13,000 bales of 180 kilograms of Indian cotton, at a cost of 95 centimes per kilogram (18 cents), landed at the wharves of the establishment. It is confidently expected that in Northern Italy alone, and independently of any foreign market, will always be found a ready demand for this and a much larger quantity of their product, the number and quality of which will be regulated by the requirements of the market, probably an average of No. 8. The primitive intention of the project was that of a spinning mill alone, but this will be governed by circumstances as the continuation proceeds. Four million lire (\$760,000) are now subscribed, and in the coming month subscription will be received for 1,000,000 lire more, amounting to one-half of the nominal capital.

The factory of railway carriages, in course of construction at the date of my last report on the island of St. Elena, has also gone into partial operation, furnishing a number of carriages to the local railways, and more recently a cast-iron bridge, commissioned by the municipality to connect the island of San Pietro with the eastern quarters of the city. Implanted by a company for public contracts and constructions generally, it carries the same miscellaneous character into its own operations, and with its various aptitudes can hardly want employment; in its principal specialty above all, as the want of sufficient rolling stock on all the North Italian railways is a subject of general complaint. As yet, however, it has not reached its full extension, part of its contract

with the city being, as I am told, the obligation of a plant capable of employing 500 operatives.

One more industrial enterprise worthy of mention has taken form during the year—the erection of a large flouring mill on the island of the Giudecca, by a private firm, to which a considerable tract of ground has been granted for the purpose at the western end of the island. The principal building, an edifice of five stories, 40 meters by 60, is now finished, and its dependencies are approaching completion. It is expected to go into activity during the coming year, and will turn out 300 quintals of flour per day. This establishment will still be of secondary importance to those already existing at Treviso.

It is hoped that too much stress may not seem to be laid on these industrial beginnings, certainly of modest pretensions beside the colossal establishments of the great manufacturing centers; but in a city like Venice, where so large a portion of the population find no visible means of employment beyond that of serving the pleasure or the necessity of the casual visitor, with the poverty and shiftlessness consequent on such precarious occupation, every effort to create the possibility of permanent and remunerative labor becomes a question of humanity, of morality, and even of subsistence, and the necessity for such a solution of the problem of existence is rendered more urgent by the difficulties and uncertainties of the commercial future.

The transformations in course of execution for two years past at the eastern extremity of the city have altered without improving the aspect of the lagoon in that direction. A vast tract of unsightly earth now extends the island of St. Elena toward the public garden, and fills the stretch of placid water which formerly separated them. Two immense machine sheds and a furnace chimney have been added to the landscape, while a picturesque fleet of dredges and mud-scows give life and movement to the scene. All that it now needs is the smoke of the chimney for atmospheric effects to subdue its excessive novelty.

INUNDATIONS.

The inundations, hardly paralleled for extent and violence, have been the principal event of the past season in this district, and a mention of them could hardly be omitted in any general account of its affairs. Coming at the end of a season already dull and unsatisfactory, they closed the year in gloom and desolation, with vast tracts of country still under water, ruined embankments and bridges still unrepaired, railways and roads still obstructed, and masses of the population still sheltered and maintained by public charity. The details of this disaster were communicated to the Department, and as far as possible the amount of loss, together with the measures adopted for immediate relief. In addition to these measures, it was mentioned that public opinion was much preoccupied with the necessity of aiding, by a liberal extension of credit on the easiest possible terms, the efforts of sufferers to retrieve this misfortune. A law to that effect had at length been enacted by Parliament (7th July, 1883), authorizing the disbursement by the public treasury of 2 per cent. of the interest on all sums contracted for by the prefects of the inundated departments, and loaned by them to municipalities, associations, and private individuals on properly certified guarantees, to the whole amount of 20,000,000 lire—\$3,800,000, and for the duration of twenty years, the sums loaned to be employed exclusively in repairing losses or damages caused by those inundations. The succor

comes a little late, perhaps, but the dilatory action of the Government has been forestalled by the spontaneous movement of charity and public spirit. Town authorities and rural associations have assumed and initiated the works necessary for a better protection of their interests from future dangers, as well as to complete the drainage of their districts, the defenses of the greater water-courses remaining at the charge of the General Government, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction at the fund of resource manifested by the country. A notable feature of this general activity in the labor of restoration is the project of the city of Verona, which suffered so terribly from the visitation, to remodel the defensive works which control the passage of the river Adige through that place.

PORT AND LAGOON.

To combat and repair these multiplied ruins has tasked all the resources of the engineer department of the province, and the less urgent necessities of the port have suffered accordingly. The works in progress to deepen the ship-channel have hardly advanced, and the operation still remains unaccomplished for about two-thirds of the distance.

The breakwater of the Porto del Lido has been continued with more persistence, and has risen from about 1,500 meters, or half its length, to the water-level. Its effect on the channel is very sensible already, the broken alternations of deep and shoal water rapidly giving place to regular depth, with 2 meters at least at its shallowest point. The improvement of the city basin and the removal of the river Brenta are not yet commenced. The suspension of the latter project, so vital to the interests of Chioggia, aggravated by the necessity of discharging an enormous mass of imprisoned flood-water into their lagoon, has irritated its population to the last degree against the provincial administration, and just now this ill-feeling, still further exasperated by a disputed railway interest, has culminated in a violent indignation meeting. In the meanwhile, to allay the excitement, fresh announcements of the immediate commencement are made daily to no purpose, and the Brenta continues its mischief in the lower lagoon.

The works of the aqueduct, on the contrary, for which the Venetians have waited so long and suffered so many disappointments, are now approaching their completion with a rapidity very unusual to the habits of the place. On the 31st of August just past the state of progress was as follows : The filtering basin at the mainland terminus finished and the building to contain the filtering apparatus nearly so. A very few meters wanting to the submarine conducting pipe, as also the city reservoir now under the final process of receiving a coat of cement; the propelling machines, however, not yet in place. The distributing pipes to the various quarters of the city have now a development of 25,276 meters, the whole network requiring only about 26,000. The 1st of October was the term fixed for the commencement of water supply, and in about a month the public desideratum will at last be gratified.

RAILWAYS.

The spirit of confusion seems, latterly, to have been gaining control of the railway interests of the region. The vast scheme of railway constructions, voted by Parliament some years since, was in great measure a creation of political rivalries, and its execution is now obstructed by its inherent vices of logic and the opposition of hostile in-

terests. The fragmentary portions of lines so far opened to traffic have not realized the sanguine anticipations of their promoters, partly for want of their natural continuations, partly because the actual needs of the country do not call for such a redundancy of internal communication, and at present a general feeling of disappointment and discouragement has succeeded to the unreasoning enthusiasm of the past few years. Unfortunately, too, the depressing influence of such a reaction rouses the latent elements of discontent, and the old leaven of sectional jealousy begins to ferment. Thus during the whole of the past year the necessary determination of the trace to be adopted for the extension of the line from Mestre to Portogruaro was retarded by the rival pretensions of a few contending localities, and the contest is now only suspended from weariness, leaving a practical solution in doubt and the interests of the region in sufferance. The road, however, if carried out to its proper terminus, would be a valuable addition to the communications of the country, and perhaps the only one offering immediate advantages in proportion to the outlay.

The temporary repose of this vexed question only leaves freer scope for the agitation of another as acrimonious and as inopportune. The small towns and villages, so closely grouped in the delta of the lagoon and of the great rivers, under pretext of a trace more direct toward Rome and Southern Italy, with the taking title of the "Adriatico Tiberina," have had influence enough to obtain a vote of approval and an appropriation from the provincial council for their project, regardless of engagements already onerous for the provincial finances contracted with the province of Udine for the prosecution of the Mestre-Portogruaro. This deliberation the prefect, by his tutelary authority as representative of the central administration, has annulled, to the great dissatisfaction of the localities concerned and of their partisans in the city, and the decree is being discussed in the newspapers with an animation quite foreign to their usual quiet tenor. The question will probably be settled for the present by the construction of a few local tramways, but may become important in the future.

The really momentous question for Venice and for the whole region is that of her communications with the rest of Europe, controlled and obstructed by Austrian and Italian competition. On the one hand the recent opening of the trunk from Novara to Pino, in Piedmont, completing almost an air line from Genoa to the mouth of the St. Gothard tunnel, has placed that route relatively out of her reach, but with her proximity to all points of the Levant, Venice could easily dispense with it, were her own natural Alpine passes open to her on fair and equal terms. It will be seen by a glance at the map that from the head of the Adriatic to the Lake of Garda, Austria encircles the whole Venetian territory, and all the resources of Austrian interest and policy are expended for the aggrandizement of Trieste, her only considerable port in any sea, and the necessary rival of Venice. To this end Austria had drawn a circumvallation of railway, the so-called Süd-Bahn, from Trieste around the entire frontier, exaggerating the tariffs on every line that crosses it and lowering them along it to any point that may make competition impossible. The Brenner road also lies for three-fourths of its length in her territory and she controls it entirely, so that Venice, shut out from the rest of Europe and powerless to resist, sees the trade which would find its shortest transit in her port drawn to Trieste and forced into circuitous channels along her frontier. In this state of things the agitation of the Irredenta is hardly surprising.

AGRICULTURE.

The unfortunate results of a year of storms and inundations are sufficiently visible in the agricultural returns of the region, none of the crops being up to the average except that of forage, in great part a highland product, and less liable to suffer from inclemencies of the season. In the lower plains, where a large portion of the crops of Indian corn, rice, hemp, and grapes stood ungathered, the injury was wide and general, and destruction not unfrequent, the growing plants being swept with the earth on which they stood, or buried under masses of sand and gravel. These, however, were extreme cases. Of products already housed, or only partially visited, supplemented by the hasty purchases made in the nearest available markets to supply urgent necessities, enough was disposable to prevent any considerable scarcity in the country. Of various branches of cultivation, the results are reported to have been above the average for forage alone, amounting to an aggregate of 9,604,172 quintals, while the corresponding crop of 1881 was only 8,359,075 quintals. The return of Indian corn, which is the principal crop of the region, reached but $72\frac{5}{7}$ per cent. of the average, being good only in 308 communes, middling in 315, bad or completely null in 112. The yield of rice descended to 60 per cent., being good in but 34, middling in 125, injured or destroyed in 35 communes. Hemp gave the highest percentage after forage, reaching 77 per cent., while beans, lentils, and peas fell to $48\frac{3}{4}$, being bad in 113 communes and null in 25 communes. Other crops ranged from 60 to 70, except $74\frac{1}{2}$ for potatoes. The amounts returned for these respective products are given approximately as follows:

For the production of silk in the region I have not been able to obtain precise returns, but it is spoken of as being above the average in the kingdom at large, reaching an aggregate of some 31,000,000 kilograms, against 20,000,000 kilograms in 1881; but the difference seems excessive. The whole subject of silk production and manufacture is just now matter of anxious discussion throughout Northern Italy, and statements are made in authoritative publications in regard to it far from encouraging to the cultivator. Up to about 1875 it is represented the raw material employed for the manufacture and consumption of silk in Europe and America was exclusively European and in great part Italian. The demand was immense, the supply limited, and prices remunerative in proportion. Silk manufacture, so far almost a monopoly of France, and an important element of her extraordinary prosperity, extended rapidly to Switzerland, Germany, England, and the United States, alimanted by the novel and growing importation of the material from Asia. The consequent fall of prices, and the universal diffusion of silk fabrics, bringing the once coveted and costly article within reach of all classes, and vulgarizing its use, have so far developed the industry, but symptoms of repletion are beginning to be felt. Prices have fallen to a point where they no longer or barely remunerate the manufacturer, and the market cannot be further enlarged without an impossible reduction, while the arrivals of raw silk from the East, once unknown, now form two-thirds of the whole supply, and increase constantly. In other words, this branch of industry, after so many others, has reached the point of overproduction. This is the conclusion held by specialists here, but it would require closer examination before a full acceptance. One cause for hesitation would be that the complaints which have caused discussion come from Lombardy, where the crop of cocoons is said to have been generally a failure.

Some years since a few private gentlemen of Conegliano, in the province of Treviso, desirous of reforming the primitive methods of vinification in use throughout the region, and the product heretofore unfit for exportation, established a model vineyard and manufactory, furnished with the most improved appliances, and conducted in accordance with the scientific principles of the day. In connection with it they also founded an œnological school, where the vine-growers of the neighborhood might be trained to the application of these improvements, and a periodical publication devoted to the subject; in every way seeking to make their establishment a center for the diffusion of better systems throughout the territory. From these small beginnings the establishment has grown and prospered. Its publications are attracting more attention latterly, and its products are daily better appreciated. A white, foaming wine in particular, very genuine and equal in quality, is now a choice addition to the best tables, and is the only product of the kind, improved by art and maintained at a standard of excellence, now made in this part of Italy after the example of the well-known wines of Asti, in Piedmont. The establishment has gained a solid position in public opinion, and promises to be of great benefit in future, and will now enlarge its usefulness, since the General Government has granted it, from the 1st of January of this year, a subsidy of 25,000 lire, besides the sum necessary for erecting a new school-building in the additional vineyard accorded for its use by the municipality of Conegliano.

EMIGRATION.

With all the suffering and privation that fall to the lot of the rural population here, Italian emigration has not become the constant exodus so regularly renewed by the teeming overplus of northern countries. The race is neither so prolific nor so densely crowded, nor is the struggle for existence so bitter and cheerless in this gentle climate and smiling nature. The Italian, hopelessly ignorant of the outer world, timid from a sense of his helplessness, and clinging to the traditions of his old civilization, leaves his home with more reluctance and hastens his return more eagerly than any other emigrant. He rarely renounces it completely, and when possible only expatriates himself to relieve his present need, or seize the promise of occasional gain in some neighboring field of labor. When he ventures further it is often to fare worse, and find his way back in distress. This is especially the character of the Venetian, less awakened to the possibilities of change and less disposed to abandon his native routine for untried novelties than the progressive Lombard or the vivacious Neapolitan. Thus we find that the stream of over-sea emigration has not gained fixity nor taken any steady direction except from Southern Italy and for South America, while in the Venetian territory the displacements are mainly simple migrations to surrounding countries for a season or for the duration of a given demand for labor. In 1882 the returns of definitive emigration to North and South America give—

From the eight Venetian provinces, 4,262.

From three southern provinces:

Potenza.....	7,331
Cosenza.....	6,423
Campania.....	10,538
Total.....	24,292

Of this the larger portion is always toward the Argentine Republic, where climate and language are congenial, and where the Italian colony

has taken a serious consistence. The whole permanent emigration from the Venetian territory amounted to but 4,731, less by 60 than that of five years ago; while, for the same period, temporary departures have gained 5,935, being in 1878, 26,058; in 1882, 31,993; and in 1881, 27,859.

Venetian emigration is as varying in destination as in numbers, governed by the calls of labor or the promises of emigration agents. During the past year attention has been attracted to the special activity of certain canvassers for Mexico and Brazil, and accordingly the movement (to the United States principally for the past few years) took that direction, and we find in the returns for 1882 from the Venetian provinces, for the Argentine Republic, 952; Mexico, 456; Brazil, 2,634; United States, only 17.

This last number can hardly be the true one, and in fact the Italian authorities allege the difficulty of ascertaining the real destination, many absentees having reasons for concealing their traces or embarking in foreign ports.

As regards the temporary emigration, besides the large numbers passing annually into the adjacent districts of France, Austria, Switzerland, and Germany, some 1,600 are now employed in the new railway constructions of Servia, where they are much sought as active and reliable laborers.

Emigration from the Venetian territory in 1882.

Province.	Population.	Definitive.			Temporary.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Belluno	174,140	325	314	639	6,589	717	7,576
Padua	397,762	150	110	260	280	32	312
Rovigo	217,700	2	1	3	28	-----	28
Treviso	375,704	463	370	833	848	77	925
Udine	501,745	368	226	594	19,566	656	20,222
Venice	356,708	69	20	89	264	35	299
Verona	364,065	252	229	481	188	30	218
Vicenza	396,349	905	567	1,472	2,199	214	2,413
Total	2,814,173	2,534	1,837	4,371	30,232	17,613	31,993

Emigration from the Venetian territory to different states of America.

Province of origin.	Argentine Republic.	Brazil.	Chili and Peru.	Mexico.	United States.	Colombia and Venezuela.
Belluno	-----	639	-----	-----	-----	-----
Padua	96	140	-----	7	5	-----
Rovigo	1	2	-----	-----	1	-----
Treviso	87	289	-----	425	2	-----
Udine	513	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Venice	5	3	-----	6	-----	-----
Verona	84	318	-----	18	2	1
Vicenza	166	1,243	1	-----	2	-----
Total	952	2,634	1	456	17	1

POPULATION AND HEALTH.

The sinister influence of the year has shown itself in all those indications which bear on the movement of population, such as the prevalence of marriages, the numerical relation of births and deaths, the prevalence and nature of disease, the affluence of strangers, &c. In all

these respects 1882 compares unfavorably with the preceding year. Thus, the population of the city is stated, on December 31, 1882, as follows:

Stable:		
Males.....	60,526	
Females	66,968	
		127,494
Transient		8,608
Total		136,102
For 1881:		
Stable:		
Males	64,894	
Females	69,047	
		133,941
Transient		9,482
Total		143,423

The births among the stable population were, in 1882, 3,910; 1881, 3,966.

The deaths among the same population in 1882, 4,087; 1881, 3,580; showing for 1,000 inhabitants, 1882, 26.9; 1881, 22.5.

The principal classes of disease causing death were, in the order of their prevalence, gastric and intestinal, 17.6; pulmonary, 12.3; cerebro-spinal, 7.3; contagious, 2.4; and fevers (principally typhoid), 1.08.

So that Venice, which was in 1881 one of the most favored of the cities of the world for her low mortality, has descended to a secondary rank even among the Italian towns, and at the same time has lost more than all her increase of population during the last two years.

There were treated in the public hospitals of the city on December 31, 1882, 1,181 males, 1,449 females; total, 2,630 patients; and in the prisons were confined 823 males, 273 females; total, 1,096.

McWALTER B. NOYES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Venice, October 9, 1883.

Statement showing the imports at Venice for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Articles.	Value entered.	Whence imported,
Animals for slaughter.....	\$1,408,033	Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Butter, lard and tallow	338,610	Italy, Austria-Hungary, India, Great Britain.
Cheese	667,284	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Ionian Islands, Great Britain, Malta, France.
Hides and leather	1,513,200	Italy, America, United States, India, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary States, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Russia.
Wax	206,036	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary States, Turkey, Ionian Islands, &c.
Fish, dried and prepared	1,173,098	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway, Great Britain.
Oils.....	3,083,908	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, France, India.
Refined petroleum.....	302,232	United States, France, Austria-Hungary.
Soap.....	146,970	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Great Britain.
Grains.....	5,828,016	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Turkey, India, Roumania, Great Britain, Egypt, Ionian Islands.
Oleaginous seed.....	600,632	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Ionian Islands, India, Great Britain, France.
Colonial drugs.....	1,373,548	Italy, Austria-Hungary, United States, Ionian Islands, Brazil, Arabia, Egypt, France.

Statement showing the exports from Venice, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Oleaginous seed.....	\$492, 814	Italy, India, Roumania, Russia, Greece, Austria-Hungary.
Colonial drugs	1, 129, 915	Italy, Egypt, Turkey, France, Russia, Greece, Austria-Hungary, Ionian Islands.
Wines and spirits.....	1, 013, 093	Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Australia, Japan, India, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Greece, Russia.
Fruits	943, 470	Italy, Austria-Hungary, France, Turkey, Egypt, Russia, Ionian Islands.
Gums	111, 160	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Barbary States, Turkey, Greece.
Medicines and preparations	471, 182	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Greece, Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, India.
Niter	932	
Colors and dye woods.....	69, 516	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Barbary States, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Greece, Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, India.
Indigo	334, 495	Italy, Egypt, Barbary States, Austria-Hungary.
Silk-worm eggs	3, 220	
Raw silk, cocoons, and waste.....	1, 492, 130	Italy, Egypt, Great Britain, India, Turkey, Austria-Hungary.
Hemp.....	1, 400, 004	Italy, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Sweden and Norway, Malta, Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary.
Cotton	5, 447, 354	Italy, Austria-Hungary, France.
Wool	523, 264	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain.
Other materials for weaving	39, 880	Do.
Manufacture of woven goods	3, 177, 816	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Australia, India, Egypt, Barbary States, Greece, Roumania, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Malta, Great Britain.
Paper, books, and prints	280, 861	Italy, Australia, India, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Malta, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, United States, Roumania.
Natron	3, 572	Italy.
Glassware and beads	2, 402, 841	Italy, United States, Australia, Japan, India, Arabia, Egypt, Russia, Roumania, Barbary States, Turkey, Greece, Holland, Great Britain, Malta, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium.
Hard and earthen ware and jewelry	286, 510	Italy, United States, Great Britain, Egypt, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Greece, Austria-Hungary.
Metals, rough and wrought.....	1, 822, 007	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Turkey, Greece, India, Australia, Arabia, Egypt, Roumania, Russia, Ionian Islands.
Combustibles	581, 318	Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Timber, rough and worked	1, 192, 121	Italy, Austria-Hungary, India, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary States, Greece, Ionian Islands, Malta, Great Britain, United States, Australia, Russia, France.
Tobacco	536, 692	Italy, Austria-Hungary, India.
Salt.....	178, 315	Italy.
Stone, lime, and cement.....	193, 369	Italy, Austria-Hungary, India, Australia, Egypt, Turkey, Great Britain, Russia, Ionian Islands, Arabia.
Stearine candles	26, 200	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Barbary States, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands.
Rosin	9, 916	Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Gall nuts and barks	246, 670	Do.
Sulphur	279, 805	Italy, Austria-Hungary, India, Great Britain.
Matches	126 435	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Barbary States, Turkey, Greece, Malta, Great Britain, Holland, France, Germany.
Sundries	1, 234, 734	Sundry.
Total for year 1882	37, 801, 874	
Total for year 1881	36, 536, 657	
Increase	1, 265, 217	

Value of merchandise imported into Venice by sea in 1882 as compared with 1881.

Countries whence imported.	1882.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Australia.....	\$150	.....	\$150	.....
Japan.....	53,850	\$33,080	20,770	.....
East India.....	7,789,115	7,289,113	500,002	.....
United States.....	316,894	1,083,120	.....	\$766,226
Brazil.....	419,254	673,120	.....	253,866
Arabia.....	63,161	24,076	39,085	.....
Egypt.....	943,990	1,204,321	.....	260,331
Barbary States.....	6,816	8,640	.....	1,824
Algeria.....	9,720	.....	9,720	.....
Roumania.....	1,294,820	1,101,261	193,559	.....
Russia.....	799,539	428,233	371,306	.....
Turkey.....	932,603	1,374,198	.....	442,195
Greece.....	19,751	55,273	.....	35,522
Ionian Islands.....	201,485	1,331,006	.....	1,129,521
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	378,757	204,201	174,556	.....
Holland.....	319,867	116,640	203,227	.....
Malta.....	7,411	6,244	1,167	.....
Great Britain.....	3,186,394	3,556,884	.....	370,490
Belgium.....	557,124	368,659	188,465	.....
France.....	172,140	641,307	.....	469,167
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	1,900	.....	1,900	.....
German Empire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	3,794,781	3,654,938	139,834	.....
Total of foreign imports.....	21,468,922	23,154,314	.....	1,685,392
Italy.....	5,815,960	5,326,684	.....	.....
Total.....	27,284,882	28,480,998	.....	1,196,116

Value of merchandise exported from Venice by sea in 1882 as compared with 1881.

Countries whither exported.	1882.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Australia.....	\$14,656	\$75,588	.....	\$60,932
Japan.....	49,582	11,004	\$38,578	.....
East India.....	846,938	1,107,853	.....	260,915
United States.....	97,783	95,234	2,549	.....
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia.....	2,125	3,512	.....	1,387
Egypt.....	359,736	346,042	13,694	.....
Barbary States.....	39,824	35,388	14,436	.....
Algeria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania.....	10,043	20,129	.....	10,086
Russia.....	51,773	85,308	.....	33,535
Turkey.....	524,008	532,379	.....	8,371
Greece.....	286,964	203,901	83,063	.....
Ionian Islands.....	358,587	261,078	97,509	.....
Denmark.....	100	.....	100	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	6,059	.....	6,059	.....
Holland.....	17,400	.....	17,400	.....
Malta.....	119,261	65,915	53,346	.....
Great Britain.....	1,940,015	2,213,812	.....	273,797
Belgium.....	3,842	.....	3,842	.....
France.....	111,222	98,233	12,989	.....
Spain.....	.....	58,155	.....	58,155
Portugal.....	9,480	24,433	.....	15,003
German Empire.....	16,382	.....	16,382	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	2,857,316	2,551,830	305,486	.....
Total.....	7,723,096	7,779,794	.....	56,698
Italy.....	2,611,799	2,128,311	.....	.....
Total.....	10,334,895	9,908,105	426,790	.....

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Venice and the United States for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hardware and jewelry.....		\$14, 297		
Petroleum.....cases..	186, 993	284, 229		
Glassware and beads.....				\$23, 054
Bronzes.....				947
Furniture and carved wood.....				18, 122
Statuary.....				928
Paintings.....				11, 082
Hemp.....				29, 896
Straw goods.....				5, 824
Photographs.....				680
Hides and leather.....		342		
Coffee.....		2, 048		
Iron, worked.....		133		
Brassware.....				541
Antiquities.....				1, 048
Optical instruments.....				487
Tapestry.....				2, 314
Earthenware.....				240
Mosaics.....				283
Alabaster ware.....				206
Shell beads.....				1, 997
Sundries.....				135
Total for 1882.....		301, 049		97, 783
Total for 1881.....		1, 083, 198		95, 234
Decrease of imports.....		782, 059		
Increase of exports.....				2, 539

Statement showing the navigation by countries at the port of Venice for the year ending December 31, 1882.

ENTERED.

From—	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italy.....	529	32, 512	67	25, 614	596	58, 126
India.....			45	67, 476	45	67, 476
United States.....	8	5, 081			8	5, 081
Brazil.....	8	1, 442			8	1, 442
Egypt.....			25	38, 675	25	38, 675
Barbary States.....						
Algeria.....	1	245			1	245
Roumania.....	22	4, 794	16	11, 846	38	16, 640
Russia.....	25	7, 507	2	1, 953	27	9, 460
Turkey.....	25	2, 023	53	48, 354	78	50, 377
Greece.....	6	754			6	754
Ionian Islands.....	6	413	48	29, 457	54	29, 870
Sweden and Norway.....	5	719	9	4, 406	14	5, 125
Holland.....			5	4, 077	5	4, 077
Malta.....	1	245			1	245
Great Britain.....	21	8, 716	170	179, 779	191	188, 495
Belgium.....			7	7, 089	7	7, 089
France.....	6	1, 593	61	47, 628	67	49, 221
Spain.....						
Austria-Hungary.....	1, 302	63, 364	361	181, 557	1, 663	245, 009
Total.....	1, 965	129, 496	869	647, 911	2, 834	777, 407

Statement showing the navigation by countries at the port of Venice, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED.

To—	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italy.....	472	28,299	104	58,214	576	86,483
India.....			27	46,992	27	46,992
United States.....						
Brazil.....						
Egypt.....			27	41,756	27	41,756
Barbary States.....	6	1,020	1	1,229	7	2,249
Algeria.....			2	1,779	2	1,779
Roumania.....	3	724	4	2,316	7	3,040
Russia.....	8	2,463	12	10,942	20	13,405
Turkey.....	19	1,016	82	74,001	101	75,017
Greece.....	21	4,219	1	835	22	5,054
Ionian Islands.....	43	4,884	52	31,643	95	36,527
Sweden and Norway.....						
Holland.....						
Malta.....	13	3,401	4	3,868	17	7,269
Great Britain.....	2	731	106	125,856	108	126,587
Belgium.....						
France.....			13	12,307	13	12,307
Spain.....			1	1,232	1	1,232
Austria-Hungary.....	1,382	84,260	437	238,855	1,819	323,115
Total.....	1,969	130,987	873	651,825	2,842	782,812

Statement showing the navigation by flag at the port of Venice for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Flag.	ENTERED.					
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	1,435	83,376	284	178,291	1,719	261,667
Austro-Hungarian.....	466	34,625	297	120,368	763	154,993
Danish.....	3	420			3	420
French.....			2	1,652	2	1,652
German.....	4	601	3	2,094	7	2,695
Greek.....	36	8,492	3	1,711	39	10,203
English.....	3	473	271	339,789	274	389,862
Montenegrin.....	13	477			13	477
Dutch.....						
Turkish.....	2	365			2	365
Russian.....						
Swedish and Norwegian.....	3	667	9	4,406	12	5,073
Total.....	1,965	129,496	869	647,911	2,834	777,407

Flag.	CLEARED.					
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	1,438	84,227	286	179,743	1,724	264,020
Austro-Hungarian.....	466	34,771	297	120,209	763	154,980
Danish.....	3	420				3,420
French.....			2	1,652	2	1,652
German.....	4	601	3	2,094	7	2,695
Greek.....	37	8,772	3	1,711	40	10,483
English.....	3	473	273	341,592	276	342,065
Montenegrin.....	12	427			12	427
Dutch.....	1	116			1	116
Turkish.....	1	198			1	198
Russian.....	1	265			1	265
Swedish and Norwegian.....	3	667	9	4,824	12	5,491
Total.....	1,969	130,987	873	651,725	2,842	782,812

MALTA.

Report by Consul Worthington on the trade and navigation of Malta for the year 1883.

I beg to transmit to the Department a report of the trade and navigation of the island of Malta for the year 1883, together with such information as I have been able to gather. Owing to the fact that importers are not required to give either the values of merchandise entered or a specific statement of quantities other than the number of packages, nor to present any outward manifests for goods shipped, statistics are on some points unattainable.

Notwithstanding the very serious check on all commerce entailed by the four months of strict quarantine in the Mediterranean during 1883, the trade of Malta in some respects shows a decided increase on former years.

During the above-mentioned large portion of the year Malta not only imposed strict quarantine on arrivals from all other Mediterranean ports, the Black Sea, and the East, but also arrivals at those ports from Malta were treated in the same way, for which reason our trade was almost suspended and the number of vessels calling at this port for stores and coal during that time very greatly diminished.

Nevertheless, it will be seen by the following statistics that the importations of coal have been larger than in any preceding year, an increase attributable to the larger size of steamer and correspondingly large engines; and now that quarantine is only imposed in Malta on arrivals from Egypt and the Suez Canal, those from all other ports being admitted to free pratique, the trade of Malta already shows its usual tendency to a steady growth.

Coal.—The total importations of coal in 1883 amounted to 582,975 tons, all from Great Britain, the largest total so far, against 557,439 tons in 1882; 450,955 tons in 1881; 374,036 tons in 1880; 343,803 tons in 1879; 350,042 tons in 1878; 246,766 tons in 1877; 297,787 tons in 1876; 262,115 tons in 1875.

The arrivals in our harbor in 1883 were as follows: 108 British men-of-war and transports; 6 German men-of-war; 3 French men-of-war; 1 United States man-of-war; 8 other nations' men-of-war; 4,228 mercantile steamers; 1,579 mercantile sailing vessels; 41 British sailing and steam yachts; 5,974 arrivals in all, against a total of 6,675 in 1882, 5,830 in 1881, 4,962 in 1880, and 5,043 in 1879.

The mercantile steamers arriving in 1883 were:

	Tons register.
3,675 British.....	4,222,003
185 Italian.....	91,949
165 French.....	148,772
43 Norwegian.....	42,794
40 German.....	46,341
30 Greek.....	24,831
31 Austro-Hungarian.....	24,774
22 Belgian.....	27,049
13 Ottoman.....	10,779
11 Dutch.....	14,859
6 Spanish.....	14,057
3 Russian.....	2,344
2 Danish.....	1,978
2 Japanese.....	754
4,228.....	4,675,231

Against a total of 4,625 in 1882, measuring 4,821,487 tons register, of which 3,847 vessels were British, and 3,885 in 1881, measuring 3,681,725 tons register, of which 3,175 were British.

Of the 1,579 sailing merchant vessels arriving in 1883, of 152,673 registered tons, the largest number, 917, were Italian, measuring 46,676 registered tons. In 1882, 1,780 mercantile sailing vessels arrived, measuring 166,083 tons, and in 1881, 1,728, measuring 179,072 tons.

Among the arrivals of 1883 are 1,261 vessels calling here either bound to or coming from eastern ports via the Suez Canal. Of these 12 were men-of-war, 21 transports, 1 steam-yacht, and 1,227 merchant steamers, the latter measuring 1,674,745 tons. The total number of passengers by all these vessels was 44,776 civilian and military.

The figures in the three previous years were as follows :

Vessels and passengers.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Men-of-war	13	11	27
Government transports.....	24	22	32
Merchant steamers	1,133	1,042	809
Tons register of merchant steamers.....	1,421,701	1,365,263	1,378,489
Number of passengers.....	43,469	37,720	46,289

In the past year 26 steamers left this port for the United States, either laden at or proceeding to load at other ports. Four steamers laden at ports of the United States, and proceeding to eastern ports, put in here. Six sailing vessels with cargoes shipped in the United States for Malta arrived here. Five sailing vessels laden with cargoes taken in the United States called here for orders directing them to their port of discharge. Three sailing vessels loaded, or in ballast, made this a port of refuge on their way from other ports bound to the United States. None of these bore the American flag.

American tobacco.—In 1883 the following were the importations of leaf, the growth of the United States, or qualities that can be used as substitutes for American :

Purchased in and shipped from—	Hogsheads.	Cases and bales.
England	946	133
Antwerp	381	113
United States.....	199	15
Marseilles	77	126
Gibraltar	24	3
Italy	5	16
Algeria		81
India		28
Total	1,632	515

Compared with this result there were 892 hogsheads and 471 bales and cases in 1882; 788 hogsheads, 338 cases and bales in 1881; 1,076 hogsheads and 195 cases in 1880; 1,433 hogsheads and 111 cases in 1879; 874 hogsheads and 362 cases in 1878. The trade was not satisfactory in 1883. During four months of quarantine restrictions only a small quantity of cigars was manufactured; consequently at the time of the rise in prices in the United States our stocks were large, purchased at previous and lower prices. Under these circumstances holders have been free sellers in order to lighten their stocks, which at the end of the year were considerable. The bulk of the holdings, however, is composed of low fillers.

At present the intermediate quality of leafy Kentucky and Clarksville lugs is quite scarce. Of American manufactured tobacco, cavenish, &c., for chewing and smoking, the importation in 1883 were 1,382 packages bought in and shipped from England; 197 packages bought in and shipped from the United States; 53 packages bought in and shipped from Gibraltar; 1,632 packages in all, against 3,175 packages in 1882, 2,098 in 1881, 2,754 in 1880, 2,477 in 1879, and 2,163 in 1878. The decrease in the quantity sent here last year shows how much this trade is affected by keeping steamers in quarantine.

Cigars.—Five hundred and ninety-eight cases were imported in 1883, against 842 cases in 1882, 252 in 1881, 228 in 1880, and 197 in 1879.

These, with a trifling exception, were all German manufacture, and were largely supplied to ships calling here.

The very cheap cigars for the million are manufactured here, almost entirely of high-flavored American tobacco.

Refined petroleum.—This market only takes refined in cases.

	Cases.
Stock in depot January 1, 1883.....	46,679
Importation, 1883.....	60,923
Total.....	107,602
Deliveries from January 1 to December 31, 1883	55,366
Stock on hand January 1, 1884	52,236

The imports in 1883 consisted of 35,076 cases Atlantic brand from Philadelphia, 25,637 cases Pratt's Radiant brand from New York, and a small quantity indirect. The importations in 1882 were 34,490 cases, deliveries 45,382. In 1881 the imports were 93,042, and deliveries 52,140; in 1880, 21,494 and 46,559 respectively; in 1877, 48,480 cases were imported.

This trade has not been profitable in 1883. At present the retail price in depot is the equivalent of 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 1d. sterling per case to remit for cost, freight, and insurance.

Alcohol.—In 1883 were received 1,186 hogsheads and barrels, as follows: 825 hogsheads, containing 41,250 gallons, German distilling; 361 barrels, containing 16,245 gallons, American distilling—the latter all bought at and shipped from Marseilles and Italy—against a total importation of 1,464 packages in 1882, 1,067 in 1881, 717 in 1880; but in 1879 700 barrels were received here from New York alone.

Wheaten flour.—The relative duty on wheat and flour is such as to afford some protection to millers; hence no flour is imported for bread-making, but is only brought here to supply pastry cooks and to supply from bond direct to shipping. The trade is therefore very uncertain. In 1883 the imports were 2,687 barrels and sacks, of which 1,348 were American, received from England, the remainder coming from Marseilles and Trieste, against a total importation of 5,088 packages in 1882, 2,791 in 1881, 1,971 in 1880.

Lard.—In 1883, 760 barrels American were brought here from England, whereas in 1882 the quantity was 1,320, in 1881 1,225, in 1880 1,960.

Hams and bacon.—In 1883 the importations were 983 cases, with very trifling exceptions all American, received from England, against 1,623 in 1882, 960 in 1881, and 730 in 1880.

Cheese.—In 1883 we received 2,625 boxes, of which at least three-fourths were American, against a total of 4,005 in 1882, 2,951 in 1881, and 2,332 in 1880.

Butter and butterine.—There were 4,748 firkins and kegs imported in 1883, a very small portion of which was Irish butter, against a total of 4,035 in 1882, 4,364 in 1881, and 2,828 in 1880. The consumption of butterine is increasing, and that of butter decreasing in proportion.

Florida water.—Seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-five boxes of one dozen bottles were imported in 1883, of which 6,975 came here direct from New York by sailing vessels, the rest indirectly, via England and Gibraltar. In 1882, 6,580 boxes were imported. Stocks remain large, as during the quarantine restrictions the deliveries were small.

Cleaned rice.—The imports in 1883 were 12,266 bags (224 pounds each), nearly all Indian, imported via England, none came direct from Burmah in 1883, against a total of 31,500 bags in 1882, 22,622 in 1881, 27,914 in 1880, 25,507 in 1879, 21,811 in 1878. At present consumption is reduced to its lowest ebb, owing to the low price of wheaten flour.

Coffee.—In 1883, 9,868 bags were imported, against 11,737 bags in 1882. Brazilian is almost the only quality consumed here. When prices were low much was bought by speculators; so our stock just now is much above the average.

Codfish.—Comprising the quantity brought here late last season up to the end of January, the imports in 1883 were 8,594 quintals, which comprise the two cargoes, or 6,610 quintals shore-dry, which arrived last October. Another vessel with 3,500 quintals shore-dry, has just arrived. In 1882, 4,393 quintals were imported; in 1881, 1,200 quintals, and in 1880, 10,087 quintals (of 112 pounds).

Olive oil.—There has been a considerable trade in this liquid in 1883. After clarifying in cisterns, it is sold largely for export, also to a less extent for local consumption, and to supply steamer engines. In the month of December last, 370½ tons were exported to Liverpool and Glasgow alone. During the summer months the price remained stationary* at £31 12s. to £32 1s. per imperial tun, with very few transactions. In the autumn, however, large transactions were entered into at these prices, after a rise occurred, and to-day the market is firm at the equivalent of £38 to £38 1s per imperial tun j. o. b., equal to 300 American gallons; that is, 60½ cents to 61½ cents per American gallon j. o. b., 100 tons, or 30,000 American gallons having been sold last week at 60½ cents per American gallon f. o. b.

Our stock, including foots, is 347,700 American gallons. Oil foots are firm, but dull at £26 1s. per tun f. o. b., or 43 cents per American gallon.

Potatoes are largely grown here from Irish seed. The early spring crop is the most important, as the demand for this tuber at that time is urgent and large in British and Continental markets.

This island also produces oranges, lemons, cumin seed, anise seed, and squills, all of excellent quality, but, as naturally may be expected from the limited area of arable land, in small quantities.

It is impossible to trace all the goods that come here from the United States ports indirectly, with through bills of lading, either via England, Marseilles, or Italian ports, but it is nevertheless a fact that many reach us in this manner.

Such articles as tobacco, alcohol, lard, bacon, ham, cheese, and butter can bear this extra expense, but the loss of the direct trade affects many other articles of American produce.

Statistics usually published by the local Government in January of each year have not yet come to hand, but when they do reach me I shall

* Free on board.

beg to present to you a compendium of the imports and exports, which will include values, actual or estimated, together with a statement of the agricultural produce of the island of Malta for the past year.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, January 26, 1884.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report by Consul-General Weaver, of Vienna, on the commerce and industries of Austria-Hungary for the years 1881 and 1882.

Austria-Hungary being a bipartite state, each part possessing a distinct parliament and quasi independence, the statistics must be given separately, excepting the commerce and navigation of the whole Empire, the army and navy, &c., which are necessarily combined under one head.

I.—THE AGRICULTURE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

To give a coup d'œil of the grain production of this Empire, I beg to transmit herewith copies of two valuable tables, sent you in my dispatch numbered 255, showing the average area and production of grain in Austria-Hungary during the years 1871-'80.

Average yearly area under cultivation.

Grain.	Austria, 1880.	Hungary, 1871-'80.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wheat	2,365,349	5,678,770	8,035,119
Rye	4,548,721	3,077,666	7,626,387
Maize	828,151	4,254,581	5,082,732
Millet, spelt, and maslin	228,469	733,832	962,301
Oats	4,436,789	2,631,346	7,068,135
Barley	2,666,118	2,342,266	5,008,384
Buckwheat	420,386	78,914	499,300
Total acres	15,484,983	18,797,375	34,282,358

Average yearly production.

Grain.	Austria.	Hungary.	Total.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat	36,431,746	60,869,534	97,301,280
Rye	69,984,580	31,674,197	101,658,777
Maize	16,965,299	60,935,652	77,900,951
Millet, spelt, and maslin	3,149,599	7,903,493	11,058,092
Oats	87,985,720	41,839,538	129,825,258
Barley	45,554,005	34,207,315	79,761,320
Buckwheat	7,747,662	396,503	8,144,165
Total bushels	267,818,611	237,831,232	505,649,843

AUSTRIAN HARVESTS IN 1881.

From the official statistical year book of the Austrian ministry of agriculture for 1881 it appears that the total area under cultivation was 10,173,877 hectares, against 10,170,706 hectares in 1880. The areas

and harvests of the principal agricultural products for the year are given as follows:

[1 hectare=2.741 acres; 1 hectoliter=2.84 bushels; 1 metrical centner=220 pounds.]

Articles.	Sown.	Harvested.
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>
Wheat	994,039	14,506,810
Rye	1,872,133	28,195,810
Barley	1,045,144	16,484,930
Oats	1,780,769	33,608,530
Maize	330,453	4,558,000
Spelt, millet, maslin	90,885	1,263,128
Buckwheat	169,841	2,916,920
Potatoes	991,662	99,554,820
Peas and beans	260,673	2,572,076
Wine	182,004	3,036,074
		<i>Metrical centners.</i>
Flax and hemp	129,956	680,850
Beets, sugar	211,762	40,990,220
Beets, feeding	76,458	17,944,970
Hay, clover	654,165	22,379,530
Hay, grass	3,067,280	86,016,220
Fodder	150,824	4,052,540
Fruits		7,517,365
Mulberry leaves	6,522	499,150

As may be seen from a comparison of the table given in my last report for 1880, the principal changes worthy of note are the following: Rye, 5,525,080 hectoliters; oats, 928,150 hectoliters; potatoes, 13,785,030 hectoliters; wine, 1,305,072 hectoliters; and fruits, 5,168,011 metrical centners, while the following articles on the contrary show diminutions, to wit: barley, 1,324,300 hectoliters; and maize, 1,499,400 hectoliters.

For 1882 the grain crops in Austria have been considerably above the average in point of quantity, although in quality something is left to be desired, on account of the sprouting of the grain before it could be gathered. The average crops in Austria from 1870 to 1880 are, wheat, 13,000,000 hectoliters; rye, 28,000,000; barley, 16,000,000, and oats, 31,000,000. Calling 100 an average crop, the estimates for 1882 are officially set down as follows: wheat, 111½; rye, 103½; barley, 106, and oats, 105½.

CROPS IN HUNGARY.

From official publications I collate the following table, which gives the area and crops for the principal agricultural products in Hungary for the year 1881:

Products.	Area.	Crops.
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>
Wheat	2,533,613	31,326,859
Rye	1,008,052	14,163,069
Barley	910,746	14,064,573
Oats	955,693	16,847,737
Maize	1,796,486	28,866,241
Buckwheat	19,537	206,958
Spelt, millet, maslin	263,152	3,327,829
Potatoes	371,494	30,394,921
Peas and beans	36,247	400,951
Rape seed	157,746	1,660,999
Vetch seed	41,045	483,012
Tobacco	60,771	611,429
Flax and hemp seed	81,661	750,937
		<i>Metrical centners.</i>
Beets, sugar	30,644	5,966,872
Beets, fodder	64,238	14,182,105
Clover and grass	321,581	11,315,872
Meadow hay	2,614,662	62,701,725

Taking the results of the crops reported officially for the years 1869-'80 we have as averages for wheat, 21 million hectoliters; rye, 15 millions; barley, 12 millions; oats, 14 millions, and maize 21 millions, so that 1881 shows large increase over the average production, viz: wheat, 10 millions; barley, 2 millions; oats, 3 millions, and maize 8 millions, while rye shows a decrease of 1 million.

The official estimates for 1882 show enormous crops, particularly of wheat, as follows: wheat, 37,144,497 metrical centners; rye, 12,406,054 metrical centners; barley, 12,982,911 metrical centners; oats, 12,129,107 metrical centners; and maize, 28,266,956 metrical centners. As one metrical centner equals 1.29 hectoliters, the crops for 1882 show unparalleled increase and dimensions, the wheat amounting to 136,196,359 bushels, against an average of about 128,000,000.*

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN AUSTRIA.

The number of domestic animals and bee-hives in Austria in 1880, compared with 1877, were as follows:

Spécies.	1880.	1877.
Horses.....	1,463,282	1,389,623
Mules, donkeys, and asses.....	49,618	43,070
Cattle.....	8,564,077	7,425,221
Sheep.....	3,841,077	5,026,398
Goats.....	1,006,675	979,104
Hogs.....	2,721,541	2,557,473
Bee-hives.....	926,312	913,743

The number of animals dying from, or killed on account of, contagious diseases in Austria during the year 1879, were: Cattle, 9,055; or, of rinderpest 4,598, pneumonia 2,594, and of anthrax, 1,789. Horses, 792; or, of glanders 562, and of anthrax 108; hogs, 1,240; or, of anthrax 1,193; sheep, 1,451; or, of pox 560, 186 foot-and-mouth disease, and 398 of plague.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following table, showing the monthly averages of the observations as recorded at the Central Observatory at Vienna during the year 1882, may be of interest in this connection:

1882.	Barometer in millimeters.	Temperature (Celsius).		Humidity.	Precipitation in millimeters.
		Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.		
January.....	755.75	3.29	2.15	79.8	4.4
February.....	751.14	6.21	2.42	68.3	19.8
March.....	745.38	14.47	3.88	61.6	12.9
April.....	741.41	14.88	4.25	64.9	37.9
May.....	744.37	20.08	9.91	61.6	61.5
June.....	743.85	21.07	11.05	62.4	29.2
July.....	741.95	25.05	14.96	64.8	182.0
August.....	742.81	20.50	13.29	74.9	90.4
September.....	741.86	19.23	11.33	78.4	37.6
October.....	744.24	13.33	7.65	83.0	71.0
November.....	740.34	8.06	2.06	79.0	68.7
December.....	740.74	3.62	1.09	87.2	65.0

* See Commercial Relations for 1880-'81, p. 1011.

FLOODS IN THE TYROL AND CARINTHIA.

In September and October of last year terrible floods occurred in the Southern Tyrol, causing damages to the amount of 21,000,000 florins, of which 15,000,000 belonged to private individuals. In the province of Carinthia the destruction at the same time was estimated at over 2,000,000 florins. The number of sufferers in the Tyrol is put at 585,967 out of a total population of 805,167 inhabitants, and those in Carinthia at 300,000 out of a total population of 348,730. Government aid to the amount of 1,000,000 florins and a loan of 1,500,000 have been granted to the Tyrol, and to Carinthia 200,000 and 100,000, respectively. Private donations—between 600,000 and 700,000 florins—have been sent to the Tyrol, and about 160,000 sent to Carinthia. Compared with the amount of damages, the assistance so far rendered is not very generous, although the subscriptions received from foreign countries, particularly the German population of the United States, are very considerable. Bills of relief, however, have recently been proposed to the Reichsrath to devote several million florins for the reconstruction of highways, public works, &c., and the collection of duties on imports of grain in the Tyrol has recently been suspended, yet the suffering must be very great for some time yet to come, since in several valleys in the Tyrol whole villages have been swept away, and scarcely a trace of habitation is left.

II.—MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

Austria is essentially an industrial country. Her manufactures embrace almost every trade—glass-ware, textiles, hardware, machinery, and particularly those Vienna fancy articles which are found in all the chief markets of the world. The manufacture of tobacco is a Government monopoly. Sugar, beer, and spirits pay a heavy internal revenue, with a corresponding drawback refunded when exported. Recently the industrial interest of the Empire has not been as prosperous as its friends would wish; consequently the past year saw a special effort on the part of manufacturers urging the Government to aid them with a protective tariff, which was realized to a considerable extent in the passage of the law of May 25, 1882, which went into operation the first of the following month, by which the entry duties on imported manufactured articles were materially increased. To produce reliable statistics on any of the leading manufactures of the country is quite out of the question, as the manufacturers could not, except in rare cases, be induced to furnish reliable data, feeling that if they should do so they would be committing business suicide.

PATENT LAWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A brief résumé of these laws was recently published in our Commercial Reports for October, 1882, No. 24. The law of August 15, 1852, at present in force has become antiquated, and is not satisfactory to inventors; consequently a new project of law, embracing the prominent features of the laws of the United States and Germany, has been laid before the Reichsrath, and in process of time will doubtless become law.

During 1881 there were granted in Austria-Hungary (for although the laws are identical, certificates must be taken out in each kingdom) 2,215 patents. Of these, 812 patentees resided in Austria, 107 in Hungary, 615 in Germany, 274 in France, 157 in England, 111 in the United States, and 139 in all other countries, against 2,529 in 1880, and 1,782 in 1879.

The petroleum industry in Galicia, although not of the most promising nature, receives from the Government at present important assistance, as the difference between the tariff on refined petroleum and the excise duty amounts to about 5.40 florins per 100 kilograms, of the value of from 11 to 12 florins. The result will not, however, be exactly what was anticipated, for the difference of over 8 florins, gold, per 100 kilograms of raw petroleum is sufficient inducement to import Roumanian and Russian crude petroleum and refine it in Austria, to which end two large refineries are already in process of erection, one at Trieste and the other at Fiume.

The tendency in Austria-Hungary is at present strongly protective, and foreign manufacturers cannot expect in the immediate future any favors and privileges, but, on the contrary, every effort on the part of the Government will be directed to the development of home manufactures.

Hungary being almost exclusively an agricultural country, her manufactures are not of great importance. Her milling industry at Budapesth suffers from the general depression consequent upon the disastrous American competition of the last few years.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURES IN AUSTRIA.

Tobacco.—The total receipts from the sale of tobacco in Austria in 1881 was florins 64,149,097, being an increase of 3.5 per cent. when compared with 1880. The following data will show the chief products of the Austrian manufacture:

Manufactures.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Cigars of Austrian manufacture.....	1, 067, 900, 000	1, 004, 600, 000
Cigars of foreign manufacture.....	4, 800, 000	5, 200, 000
Total cigars sold.....	1, 072, 700, 000	1, 009, 800, 000
Cigarettes of Austrian manufacture.....	1, 900, 000	1, 900, 000
Snuff of Austrian manufacture in kilograms.....	2, 200, 000	2, 200, 000
Smoking tobacco in kilograms.....	23, 600, 000	24, 500, 000
Total receipts in florins.....	64, 100, 000	61, 900, 000

Sugar.—The statistical year for sugar closes on the 31st July. The number of refineries in operation on July 31, 1881, in Austria, mainly in Bohemia and Moravia, was 212, having 1,858 engines of 17,701 horse-power, and 20 water-powers. The employés were 40,549 men and 19,902 women. The quantity of beets consumed was 4,088,173 tons. The largest refinery consumed 44,669 tons, and the average of all was 19,300 tons.

Beer.—The number of breweries in Austria in 1881 was 2,022, producing 11,530 hectoliters of beer.

Spirits.—The number of distilleries in Austria in 1881 was 30,161, the product being 70,296,555 proof gallons. The amount of grain consumed was 35,000,000 metrical centners; of molasses, 19,000,000 metrical centners.

III.—MINES AND FURNACES IN AUSTRIA.

The total value of the products of the mines in Austria for 1881, as shown by the statistical year-book of the Austrian ministry of agriculture, was 44,693,692 florins, an increase of 1,740,244 florins when compared with 1880. The value of the products of the furnaces for the same period was 25,504,462 florins, of which 80 per cent. was iron, show-

ing an increase of 2,281,742 florins compared with 1880. Omitting the value of the ore before smelting, the total value of the product of the mines and smelting furnaces of Austria for 1881 was 60,789,875 florins. Of this last total 45 per cent. was in Bohemia, 19 per cent. in Styria, 12 per cent. in Silesia, and 9 per cent. in Moravia. The number of laborers employed was 95,662, at an average annual remuneration of 636 florins.

The following tables will give the value of the principal articles mined and smelted and the number of employes engaged in each :

At the mines.

Products.	Value of production.	Of the value of products.	Number of miners.	Of the number of miners.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
Coal	20,736,431	46.40	37,113	43.41
Brown coal	16,019,507	35.84	29,083	34.02
Silver ore	3,030,297	6.78	5,623	6.58
Iron ore	1,788,202	4.00	4,510	5.27
Lead ore	1,030,056	2.30	3,325	3.89
Graphite	536,693	1.20	991	1.16
Quicksilver ore	491,171	1.10	585	0.68
Zinc ore	361,003	0.81	1,682	1.97
Copper ore	247,118	0.55	708	0.83
Sulphur, alum, and vitriol slate	159,987	0.36	627	0.73
Other ores and minerals	293,227	0.66	1,245	1.46
Total	44,693,692	.....	85,492	.....

At the furnaces.

Products.	Value of production.	Of the value of products.	Number of laborers.	Of the number of laborers.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
Raw iron	17,571,449	68.89	8,105	79.69
Silver	2,794,111	10.95	444	4.37
Lead and litharge	1,674,975	6.57	168	1.65
Sulphuric acid and alum	1,211,329	4.75	317	3.12
Quicksilver	771,908	3.03	202	1.99
Zinc	708,555	2.78	449	4.41
Copper	355,082	1.39	130	1.28
Iron vitriol, copper vitriol, and alum	191,162	0.75	170	1.67
Other metals and products of furnaces	225,891	0.89	185	1.82
Total	25,504,462	.....	10,170	.....

The quantities of the leading products were: Coal, 6,343,316 tons; brown coal, 8,961,498 tons; iron ore, 618,964 tons; quicksilver ore, 48,204 tons; zinc ore, 27,340 tons, and silver ore, 12,383 tons. The production of raw iron was 379,640 tons, an increase of 59,338 tons; of silver, 31,360 tons, an increase of 1,102 tons, and of gold, 18,671 kilograms against 41,336 kilograms in 1880.

The production of salt was 266,279 tons, valued at 23,060,498 florins, chiefly from Upper Austria, Salzburg, and Galicia. The work people employed numbered 9,152, of whom 5,830 were men, 1,736 women, and 1,586 children.

The production of turf in 1880 amounted to 193,290,000 bricks, weighing, when dried in the air, 98,660 tons, having an estimated heating value of 284,250 cubic meters of pine wood.

Of the 85,492 work people engaged in the mines in 1881, there were 167 killed and 204 severely injured, being, respectively, about 2 and 2½ per cent., and the amount spent for the relief of destitute miners by the 133 societies was 753,482 florins, consisting of assistance, medicines, &c. The income of these societies, collected mostly from members and proprietors, amounted to 955,594 florins, leaving a balance of 211,722 florins.

IV.—SEA FISHERIES OF AUSTRIA.

The sea fisheries of Austria are confined to the coast of the Adriatic, and comprise shell-fish, mollusks, and fish. The catch for the year 1879-'80 is given officially at 7,173,893 pieces, weighing 64,132 metrical centners, in which 10,295 men, with 2,639 boats, were employed. The value of the boat was 735,432 florins and of the tackle, &c., 1,101,283 florins. Of the shell-fish 327,383 were crawfish and 24,660 were lobsters. Of the mollusks 3,337,500 were moss mussels, 425,600 were arkmussels, and 60,807 were oysters. The leading species of fish were as follows: Sardines, 16,387 metrical centners; bream, 13,842; mackerel, 8,819; perch, 1,685; sea mullet, 1,547; eels, 1,310; sea-gudgeon, 1,194; barbel, 1,111; roy, 950; stockern, 771; sole, 668; shark, 628; anchovy, 520, and sunfish, 187 metrical centners, besides 400 sponges and 8 mammals.

The value of the catch in 1879-'80 was 1,769,042 florins, against 1,940,705 florins in 1878-'79 and 2,142,671 florins in 1877-'78. It is estimated that the average catch per Austrian fisherman in the years given was, respectively, 169, 176, and 193 florins, while the 793 Italians employed in the Austrian fisheries made an average of, respectively, 351, 333, and 373 florins, showing the superiority of the latter, though by way of explanation it should be remarked that many Austrians are only fishermen at the height of the season, and engaged in agricultural or some other employment at other portions of the year. The condition of the Austrian fisheries is not satisfactory, and the decreased catch would indicate the urgent necessity of some legal protection to the industry, by preventing the employment of seines of small meshes, and fishing for certain species during the period of spawning.

The following table gives the condition of Austrian fisheries for the last three years, reported by half yearly seasons, ending on the 22d of April and 22d of October of each year:

Season.	Fishermen employed.	Boats.		Tackle.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Summer, 1879	10,496	2,578	721,673	60,660	1,090,347
Winter, 1879-'80	8,555	2,336	688,432	47,894	787,989
Summer, 1880	10,496	2,671	772,607	61,642	1,098,743
Winter, 1880-'81	8,839	2,419	765,791	45,874	741,996
Summer, 1881	10,981	2,688	776,549	48,117	1,058,884
Winter, 1881-'82	9,070	2,422	691,357	42,022	696,861

It should be remarked that the fishing-boats belong to 118 ports, and that only in two instances, those of Comisa and Grado, does the number exceed 100 boats.

The catch and home consumption during the same period were as follows :

Season.	Catch.			Consumption.	
	Pieces.	Kilograms.	Value.	Pieces.	Kilograms.
			<i>Florins.</i>		
Summer, 1879	4, 303, 755	4, 520, 401	1, 076, 643	2, 558, 211	2, 763, 624
Winter, 1879-'80	2, 811, 668	3, 318, 557	688, 332	2, 596, 802	2, 212, 974
Summer, 1880	7, 175, 423	7, 838, 958	1, 764, 975	5, 155, 013	4, 976, 596
Winter, 1880-'81	2, 729, 987	3, 130, 896	751, 688	2, 571, 506	2, 327, 514
Summer, 1881	2, 028, 275	5, 022, 022	1, 219, 373	1, 812, 186	3, 025, 675
Winter, 1881-'82	3, 372, 370	3, 122, 087	758, 805	3, 154, 431	2, 563, 918

The number of fishing-boats engaged in the trade in Hungary for 1881 was 64, aggregating 136 tons burden and manned by 142 fishermen. The data as to catch and consumption cannot be given.

SARDINE FISHERIES AT TRIESTE.

This industry dates back to 1862, and has developed to about 225 fishing-boats, employing about 500 men. Although when compared with the 10,000 fishing barks engaged in fishing for sardines on the coast of France the Trieste fisheries seem small, yet, taking into account the short period of their existence, considerable development is manifested. The catch is preserved with Italian and French oils, as the Dalmatian oil is not suited to the purpose. About two-thirds of the year's product is sent to America, China, and India. Complaint is made against the present careless methods of using drag-nets and the excise duty paid on salt, for which a drawback equivalent to the duty paid is asked. It is surprising that no protective laws are in existence in regard to these sea fisheries, as the river fisheries are carefully regulated by local laws passed in the provincial diets.

V.—FORESTS OF AUSTRIA.

Of the 28,000,000 hectares composing the area of Austria, 227,061 hectares are forests. Nearly 50 per cent. of the provinces of Tyrol and Styria are covered with forests.

The following table gives the number of hectares, to whom belonging, and the nature of the trees growing thereon :

Ownership.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Brushwood.
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>
Imperial.....	143, 990	779, 445	29, 555
Public.....	105, 358	856, 995	334, 885
Private.....	1, 131, 884	4, 941, 105	893, 635
Bavarian.....	200	10, 309	.....
Total.....	1, 381, 432	6, 587, 854	1, 257, 775

Notwithstanding the Austrian forests are carefully watched and guarded by 40,309 keepers, fires frequently occur, causing considerable

destruction. In 1880 there were 254 forest fires, against 92 in 1879 and 91 in 1878. The causes producing these fires were as follows:

Causes producing forest fires.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Lightning	4	6	4
Locomotives	4	1	3
Incendiaries	32	12	8
Carelessness	107	33	35
Unknown	107	40	41
Total	254	92	91

A large part of the forests of Austria are owned in large tracts by imperial and noble personages, as well as private gentlemen, and kept for hunting purposes. The number of preserves at the end of 1880 was 15,652. The size varies from one hundred to many thousand hectares, and the total area could not be less than 5,000,000 hectares, or over 50 per cent. of the total forests of Austria.

The game killed in 1880 is officially reported as follows: 6,048 red deer, 2,333 fallow deer, 42,014 common deer, 6,091 chamois, 2,121 wild boar, 940,850 hare, 27,462 rabbits, 215 marmots, 3,664 mountain-cocks, 7,460 moor-cocks, 8,289 heath-cocks, 1,722 grouse, 3,086 stone-cock, 78,759 pheasants, 717,292 partridges, 84,487 quail, 25,070 woodcock, 17,773 snipe, 1,219 wild geese, and 43,516 wild ducks. Of animals and birds of prey the following were destroyed: 25 bears, 165 wolves, 65 lynxes, 21,679 foxes, 6,242 martens, 12,205 skunks, 776 otters, 2,308 badgers, 362 eagles, 80,994 hawks and falcons, 1,222 horned owls, and 8,467 screech owls.

VI.—COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The commerce of Austria-Hungary for 1880 included for the first time within its customs district Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, but it was stated that for 1880 the statistics for these countries could not be accurately obtained, so that in making comparisons between 1881 and the former year, this fact must be kept in view. It should be remarked, furthermore, that the ports of Trieste and Fiume, being free ports, are regarded as foreign countries, and their special commercial movement is only considered as far as their traffic affects the rest of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Consequently only such imports or exports as cross the customs lines between these free ports and the rest of Austria-Hungary are embraced in these reports.

(a) IMPORTS.

The total value of the imports of all merchandises into the customs district of Austria-Hungary during the year 1881, as will be seen from Table A of the appendix, amounted to 641,844,789 florins, against 613,461,269 florins in 1880; showing an increase of 28,400,000 florins, or 4.6 per cent. The value of the imports for 1879 was 556,574,095 florins, and for 1878 the amount was 552,100,730 florins, showing a large and constant increase, being nearly 90,000,000 florins in three years, or over sixteen per centum.

The value and changes of the principal imports for the years 1878-'81 may be seen from the following table:

Articles.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Grain and flour	59,400,000	76,300,000	45,200,000	45,800,000
Textiles	52,700,000	43,800,000	40,000,000	42,500,000
Cotton, raw	44,300,000	42,700,000	40,800,000	34,100,000
Wool	40,900,000	36,600,000	34,800,000	32,400,000
Yarn	34,200,000	31,600,000	29,900,000	32,600,000
Coffee	31,000,000	27,800,000	17,400,000	37,900,000
Drugs and chemicals	30,600,000	12,500,000	11,400,000	11,800,000
Tobacco	23,900,000	27,700,000	22,000,000	21,900,000
Hides and skins	22,200,000	22,200,000	23,700,000	12,700,000
Leather	19,300,000	17,300,000	22,200,000	18,400,000
Literature and art	18,700,000	16,200,000	16,300,000	11,100,000
Animals for food	17,300,000	11,000,000	19,700,000	25,100,000
Silk, raw	16,900,000	15,600,000	16,500,000	14,000,000
Colors and dyes	14,200,000	11,900,000	15,400,000	12,200,000
Fancy articles	13,600,000	12,400,000	14,400,000	10,900,000
Machinery	13,800,000	10,900,000	9,400,000	8,300,000
Flax and hemp	12,800,000	10,100,000	11,800,000	9,100,000
Mineral oils	12,200,000	10,300,000	8,300,000	17,500,000
Fuel	11,700,000	11,700,000	10,900,000	7,300,000
All others	152,100,000	163,900,000	146,500,000	146,500,000
Total	641,800,000	613,500,000	556,600,000	552,100,000

ENTRY DUTIES.

The total duties collected in 1881 amounted to 29,498,496 florins against 26,069,625 florins, gold, in 1880, showing an increase of over 13 per cent. Previous to 1879 the duties were paid in paper or silver, amounting in 1879 to 20,800,000, in 1878 to 23,300,000, and in 1877 to 19,700,000 florins. As the average agio on gold during 1881 was 16.7 per cent. the duties collected were equivalent to about 34,400,000 paper florins, against 19,700,000 in 1877, being an increase of nearly 75 per cent. in the four years.

The chief articles paying entry duties for the years 1879-'81 were as follows:

Articles.	1881.	1880.	1879.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Coffee	8,590,000	7,582,000	4,634,000
Petroleum	4,152,000	3,196,000	2,639,000
Woolen goods	1,881,000	1,844,000	1,732,000
Cotton yarn	1,371,000	1,375,000	1,341,000
Tropical fruits	1,097,000	988,000	905,000
Iron ware	1,031,000	744,000	615,000
Machinery	960,000	757,000	635,000
Slaughter animals	918,000	570,000	1,118,000
Cotton textiles	898,000	800,000	632,000
Silk textiles	823,000	746,000	676,000
Leather and manufactures thereof	744,000	684,000	726,000
Spices	588,000	518,000	243,000
Hardware	556,000	469,000	366,000
Rice	452,000	411,000	276,000
Chemicals and dyes	438,000	407,000	313,000
Wine	362,000	337,000	377,000
Drugs	358,000	314,000	299,000
Liquors	314,000	269,000	179,000
Linen and jute textiles	299,000	225,000	227,000
Woolen yarn	283,000	274,000	273,000
Oils	269,000	259,000	270,000
Fish	258,000	256,000	195,000
Clothing	251,000	241,000	203,000
Fancy goods	220,000	194,000	176,000
All others	2,385,000	2,590,000	1,792,000
Total	29,498,000	26,070,000	20,482,000

From the foregoing table it will be seen that on the first ten articles were collected nearly 74 per cent. of the total entry duties. It may be remarked that the rate of duties paid was 5.4 per cent. of the total value of merchandises entered, and that of the 985 separate articles given among the imports 612 paid entry duties.

The new tariff which went into operation on June 1, 1882, as published in the commercial reports for July, 1882, No. 21, increases materially the duties on several principal articles, such as tea, coffee, petroleum, &c. The actuating cause of the increase was first an imperious demand for additional revenue; and, secondly, a pressure brought to bear by the manufacturing and industrial interests of the country demanding additional protection against foreign competition. It should be remarked that whereas the tariff of June 27, 1878, increased the number of categories from 744 to 886, the last tariff of May 28, 1882, reduced the number to 485.

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.

The origin of the imports cannot be given, as no record is kept at the frontier showing the place of production. The following table, however, shows the quantity of goods crossing each frontier, with their value, during the year 1881, given in metrical centners and florins:

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Metrical centners.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Prussia	24, 179, 121	87, 853, 919
Saxony	6, 054, 613	166, 658, 686
Southern Germany	3, 580, 392	152, 508, 749
Roumania	4, 020, 753	40, 549, 551
Russia	2, 220, 730	34, 769, 794
Italy	902, 240	26, 165, 788
Servia	536, 784	14, 822, 383
Switzerland	243, 595	3, 417, 241
Montenegro	2, 844	102, 727
Turkey	741	141, 867
Trieste	2, 743, 480	85, 111, 173
Fiume	1, 708, 460	29, 742, 911
Total	46, 153, 753	641, 844, 789

Of the total value of merchandises entered, 78,196,846 florins value were entered at the Hungarian customs offices, and 1,411,992 florins at those of Bosnia, being, respectively, 87.6 per cent. for Austrian, 12.2 per cent. for Hungarian, and 0.2 per cent. for Bosnian.

As has been frequently stated in former reports, it is impossible to give even an approximation of the goods arriving in this Empire, being the growth or manufacture of the United States, since in passing through Germany and other neighboring countries they lose their origin, and although a reliable record may be kept at Trieste and Fiume of the goods arriving direct from the United States, yet, here again, they lose their origin crossing the customs lines between those free ports and the rest of the Empire, to the end that we are left absolutely devoid of the least trustworthy data.

IMPORTATION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The following table gives the importations of gold, silver, and platina, in bars and coined, during the years 1881, 1880, and 1879:

Metals.	1881	1880.	1879.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Gold in bars, &c	725, 948	240, 143	855, 600
Silver in bars, &c	11, 157, 993	5, 019, 526	36, 124, 421
Platina in bars, &c	5, 350	10, 050	4, 020
Gold coined	19, 068, 000	21, 997, 200	20, 274, 300
Silver coined	4, 942, 626	2, 103, 816	5, 234, 550
Gold and silver coined	607, 319	2, 847, 854	1, 201, 408
Total	36, 507, 246	32, 198, 589	63, 694, 299

For the year 1881 the imports of precious metals and coins came principally (30,500,000 florins) from Germany, and 4,500,000, almost entirely coined silver, from Roumania. The silver bars came principally from Prussia, the gold coin (18,000,000 florins) from Southern Germany and Saxony.

(b) EXPORTS.

The total value of the exports of all merchandises from Austria-Hungary for 1881, as may be seen from Table B of Appendix, was 731,470,615 florins, against 675,994,438 florins in 1880, showing an increase of 55,500,000 florins, or 8.21 per cent. The quantity in 1881 aggregated 84,851,778 metrical centners, against 81,172,323 metrical centners in 1880, being an increase of 4.53 per cent.

The total exports from Austria-Hungary during the last five years—1878-'81—were as follows, showing great gains:

Year.	Metrical centners.	Paper florins.
1881	84, 851, 778	731, 470, 615
1880	81, 172, 323	675, 994, 438
1879	76, 902, 407	684, 018, 547
1878	70, 052, 142	654, 693, 688

The values and changes of the leading articles of exportation may be seen from the following table, which presents the same in a succinct manner during the years 1878-'81:

Articles.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Grain	80, 900, 000	75, 700, 000	94, 800, 000	95, 800, 000
Sugar	74, 800, 000	58, 400, 000	57, 000, 000	43, 000, 000
Textiles and clothing	64, 300, 000	55, 500, 000	58, 400, 000	61, 400, 000
Animals for food	52, 700, 000	35, 800, 000	33, 000, 000	46, 300, 000
Wood	46, 700, 000	44, 800, 000	43, 000, 000	39, 000, 000
Fancy articles	37, 000, 000	34, 600, 000	38, 800, 000	46, 900, 000
Flour and bran	23, 900, 000	24, 600, 000	47, 800, 000	50, 900, 000
Wool	20, 000, 000	26, 500, 000	15, 200, 000	16, 900, 000
Wood and bone ware	19, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	16, 600, 000	16, 500, 000
Hardware	18, 500, 000	18, 300, 000	15, 600, 000	15, 000, 000
Glass and manufactures thereof	16, 800, 000	18, 000, 000	15, 300, 000	13, 600, 000
Animals, draught	16, 500, 000	13, 000, 000	11, 100, 000	6, 400, 000
Wines and liquors	15, 800, 000	22, 200, 000	12, 000, 000	10, 000, 000
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	15, 500, 000	15, 200, 000	17, 700, 000	13, 500, 000
Leather and manufactures thereof ..	15, 100, 000	14, 000, 000	11, 700, 000	16, 500, 000
Oils and fats	13, 400, 000	12, 900, 000	10, 700, 000	8, 800, 000
Hides and skins	12, 500, 000	13, 100, 000	11, 100, 000	6, 400, 000
Coal and coke	12, 400, 000	12, 400, 000	10, 100, 000	9, 000, 000
All others	175, 700, 000	162, 000, 000	164, 100, 000	138, 800, 000
Total	731, 500, 000	676, 000, 000	684, 000, 000	654, 700, 000

EXPORTATION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The exports of gold and silver and platinum, in bars, and gold and silver coin, during the years 1881, 1880, and 1879, were as follows:

Articles.	1881.	1880.	1879.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Gold, in bars	19,413	128,144	113,022
Silver, in bars	156,606	854,528	994,093
Platinum, in bars			22,000
Gold, coined	2,177,900	3,904,301	2,959,600
Silver, coined	1,030,425	14,597,544	3,978,000
Total gold and silver coin	2,530,497	3,862,860	1,401,838
Total	5,914,841	22,537,376	9,468,546

BALANCE OF TRADE.

If the imports be compared with the exports during the last six years, Austria-Hungary appears to have had an average annual balance in her favor of 92,414,277 florins, as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1881	641,844,789	731,470,615	89,625,826
1880	613,461,269	675,994,438	62,533,169
1879	556,574,095	684,018,547	127,444,452
1878	552,100,730	654,693,688	102,592,958
1877	555,262,365	666,601,879	111,339,514
1876	534,278,326	595,228,072	60,949,746

The foregoing balance is doubtless somewhat fictitious, resulting from estimating export price of many articles much higher than the import prices, and this opinion is apparently confirmed by the fact that while the exports of Austria-Hungary surpassed the imports during the six years 1876-'81 to the amount of 554,500,000 florins, the imports of coin and precious metals during the same period exceeded the exports by only 159,900,000 florins, or, in other words, while the average yearly balance of trade is 92,400,000, the average excess of coin and precious metals imported is only 26,600,000 florins.

DUTIES ON EXPORTS.

From July 1, 1865, to June 27, 1878, export duties were collected on hides and skins, bones and claws, leather clippings and rags, to the amount of nearly 200,000 florins annually. Since 1879, however, export duties are levied on rags and refuse that may be used for paper, amounting in 1881 to 31,132 florins.

COUNTRIES WHITHER EXPORTED.

As no record is kept of the origin of imports, likewise no record is kept of the destination of the exports; but as the result of the movement across each frontier is published yearly, these results furnish some indication of the general direction which the exports take.

The following table gives, therefore, the quantities and values of the exports crossing each frontier during the year 1881 :

Frontiers.	Metrical centners.	Paper florins.
Saxony	38,002,645	175,573,850
Southern Germany	14,718,519	177,545,529
Prussia	8,693,255	96,977,851
Roumania	2,570,416	59,352,583
Italy	3,436,354	46,795,474
Russia	5,396,900	38,513,849
Servia	472,202	14,503,789
Switzerland	384,115	4,286,666
Turkey	3,198	57,035
Montenegro	8,095	26,744
Trieste	5,123,899	91,088,019
Fiume	6,041,545	27,205,255
Total	84,851,143	731,470,615

It should be remarked that of 84,800,000 metrical centners of exports comprised in the foregoing table, 56,000,000 were fuel, of which 42,600,000 crossed the German frontier, and of this last 31,400,000 entered Saxony, consisting principally (27,000,000) of brown coal. Furthermore, that of the total value, $91\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. passed the Austrian customs offices, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. those of Hungary, and only one-hundredth of 1 per cent. passed across the Bosnian frontier, or specifically 669,329,689 florins the Austrian, 62,044,537 florins the Hungarian, and 96,389 florins the Bosnian, meaning, of course, from Bosnia into Servia, Montenegro, or Turkey.

DECLARED EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

As will be seen from Table C of the appendix, giving the value of the exports from Austria-Hungary to the United States, as declared before the consular officers for authentication, the total value during the year 1882 was \$8,708,127, against \$7,501,661 in 1881, being an increase of over 16 per cent. The leading articles were for 1882: Dried fruits, 21 per cent.; glassware, 19 per cent.; buttons, 13 per cent.; and textiles, 11 per cent., or \$968,415.

The subjoined table presents in a succinct form the magnitude and changes of the principal articles during the last four years :

Articles.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Dried fruits.....	\$1,795,197	\$1,494,610	\$1,089,346	\$1,090,506
Glassware	1,682,544	1,465,254	1,406,279	599,580
Buttons	1,144,523	967,305	1,088,724	1,071,907
Linen and cotton goods.....	491,155	480,327	472,295	277,503
Fancy articles	464,657	379,015	282,248	175,078
Cloth and woolen goods.....	313,967	289,331	219,972	173,404
Glove leather	285,607	253,514	255,983	192,168
Tartar, crude	254,041	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pipes and pipe fixtures	210,621	253,414	178,320	104,404
Porcelain	208,468	159,478	36,677	18,393
Gum	182,994	233,160	211,766	267,988
Drugs and chemicals	161,502	453,790	249,911	221,233
Silks and velvet	146,113	83,158	108,461	19,385
Wine, beer, and liquor.....	116,078	78,474	(†)	(†)
Hops	113,871	28,217	(†)	(†)
Musical instruments.....	100,855	101,851	112,553	65,648
All others	1,035,934	780,763	1,396,295	619,391
Total	8,708,127	7,501,661	7,108,830	4,896,588

* Being relatively small, were classified under drugs and chemicals.

† Not reported.

NATURE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

If the various articles of importation into and exportation from Austria-Hungary be classified into two great divisions of raw materials and manufactures, we have the following result for 1881:

Classification.	Imports.	Exports.	Plus or minus.
RAW MATERIALS.			
For industrial purposes:	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Animals	85,800,000	66,500,000	—19,300,000
Plants	96,600,000	79,700,000	—16,900,000
Minerals	14,000,000	14,300,000	+ 300,000
For food:			
Animals	19,500,000	65,400,000	+45,900,000
Plants	107,500,000	97,800,000	— 9,700,000
Minerals	300,000	1,900,000	+ 1,600,000
Total raw materials	323,700,000	325,600,000	+ 1,900,000
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.			
Textiles	109,300,000	82,400,000	—26,900,000
Organic materials	54,900,000	85,900,000	+31,000,000
Food	32,300,000	123,700,000	+91,400,000
Chemicals	42,300,000	25,900,000	—16,400,000
Metals and manufactures thereof	25,600,000	27,500,000	+ 1,900,000
Artistic articles	18,700,000	9,900,000	— 8,800,000
Machinery, vehicles, and instruments	15,700,000	12,700,000	— 3,000,000
Other non-metallic manufactures	11,900,000	23,800,000	+11,900,000
Total manufactured articles	310,700,000	391,800,000	+81,100,000
Total	634,400,000	717,400,000	+83,000,000

NOTE.— + denotes increase; — denotes decrease.

(c) MERCHANDISE IN TRANSIT.

Until the end of 1853 goods passing in transit through this Empire were required to fulfill almost the same formalities as were the imports, since at that period duties in transit were exacted. The transit duties collected in 1853, the last year of their existence, amounted to 78,109 florins, against 63,061 florins in 1852 and 65,388 florins in 1851. After the abolition of the duty, however, the method of declaring the character of the goods became more lax, to the end that in many instances shippers were allowed to designate the packages as simply so many kilograms of merchandise; so that while the quantity could generally be controlled, yet to obtain a reliable approximate value was next to impossible. During the last three years, however, special effort has been made to remedy the difficulty by requiring more specific declarations as to the character of the goods passing through the country in transit.

Mr. Pizzala, Government accounting officer at Vienna, has recently published an exhaustive treatise on "The transit goods through the general customs district of Austria-Hungary," comprising nearly 100 pages quarto of closely printed matter, from which I collate the following very interesting tables:

Table showing the quantity and value of the transit goods passing through Austria-Hungary from 1872 to 1881.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Field and garden products.
	<i>Metrical centners.</i>	<i>Paper florins.</i>	<i>Metrical centners.</i>
1872	2,937,051	249,656,978	932,689
1873	3,337,566	253,247,165	1,231,782
1874	3,193,615	273,192,806	966,533
1875	5,044,587	295,778,281	2,738,175
1876	6,250,391	285,645,728	3,454,886
1877	7,809,130	390,218,697	3,986,113
1878	6,912,855	387,160,273	3,566,018
1879	4,201,356	318,847,171	1,253,453
1880	4,498,851	341,451,785	1,224,994
1881	4,041,814	363,760,650	880,327

Table showing the character of the transit goods through the customs district of Austria-Hungary during the years 1881, 1880, and 1879.

Classes.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Colonial wares and tropical fruits.....	\$289,531	\$242,172	\$258,452
Tobacco and manufactures thereof.....	9,650	8,743	9,845
Field and garden products.....	880,327	1,224,998	1,253,453
Animals and animal products.....	1,086,058	1,296,174	1,077,046
Fats and oils.....	113,368	90,102	107,714
Beverages and edibles.....	288,798	288,288	190,254
Fuel, building and carvers' materials.....	293,093	318,066	304,790
Drugs, chemicals, and dye stuffs.....	86,733	66,272	57,399
Wearing materials and yarns.....	273,974	242,004	255,700
Textiles, clothing, and millinery.....	94,552	124,185	127,420
Bristles, bark, fiber, and paper goods.....	28,348	21,835	21,192
Gutta-percha, India-rubber, and leather goods.....	21,927	17,727	19,374
Wood, bone, glass, stone, and clay ware.....	109,363	113,604	104,136
Base metals and hardware.....	236,158	210,531	176,009
Vehicles of transportation.....	9,590	4,710	5,690
Instruments, machines, and fancy goods.....	94,598	123,763	98,023
Salt, chemicals, drugs, dyes, explosives, &c.....	88,908	71,503	106,968
Objects of art and literature.....	3,998	5,420	5,220
Refuse.....	16,727	16,701	14,734
All others.....	16,116	12,053	7,937
Total.....	4,041,814	4,498,851	4,201,356

Table showing the quantity of transit goods arriving and departing by each of the frontiers of Austria-Hungary during the year 1881.

Countries.	Arriving.	Departing.
	<i>Metrical centners.</i>	<i>Metrical centners.</i>
Southern Germany	1,284,614	1,238,460
Saxony	66,439	54,170
Prussia	236,682	752,885
Russia	626,348	230,876
Roumania	233,280	147,581
Servia	181,988	194,405
Turkey	64,018	3,517
Montenegro.....	22,645	5,402
Italy.....	844,665	316,661
Switzerland.....	92,133	831,026
Trieste.....	360,154	213,879
Fiume	28,848	52,952
Total	4,041,814	4,041,814

(d) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR FINISHING AND REPAIRS.

By virtue of existing laws and treaties, certain classes of goods may be admitted into the Austro-Hungarian customs district free for the purpose of finishing and repairs, on condition that the same be exported when the process is complete. Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Roumania have special treaty stipulations with Austria-Hungary in regard to this traffic.

The quantities of these goods imported during the last three years (1879-'81) were as follows :

Articles.	1881.	1880.	1879.
	<i>Metrical centners.</i>	<i>Metrical centners.</i>	<i>Metrical centners.</i>
Field products	250	30,343	576
Metals, and manufactures thereof	25,602	15,020	14,562
Yarn	7,921	11,623	29,297
Textiles	18,443	18,477	14,710
Others	5,286	6,587	4,204
Total	57,478	82,050	63,349

Formerly grain and flour were imported for further manipulations, but on account of the absence of an entry duty the traffic has almost ceased. The importation of metals was for the manufacture of ships, locomotives, wagons, machinery, cooking utensils, and hardware. In five years (1877-'81) the imports of yarn for finishing purposes (dyeing, bleaching, &c.) amounted to 107,712 metrical centners, and textiles for further finishing to 72,688 metrical centners. The yarns were linen and cotton principally. This trade was carried on almost entirely with Germany.

The exports from Austria-Hungary, after finishing, in 1881, were 46,866 metrical centners. Over 69 per cent. went to Germany. The chief articles, as in the imports, were yarn and textiles. Of the latter there were 24,484 metrical centners in 1881, against 28,232 metrical centners in 1880, and 41,899 metrical centners in 1879. The decrease was caused by a ministerial order, dated December 31, 1879, to the effect that after June 30, 1880, textiles of Austrian production would be required to pay on returning to the Empire an entry duty of 14 florins per 100 kilograms. It should be understood that these imports and exports for finishing purposes are not embraced in the imports, exports, or transits.

COMMERCE IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1882.

From data published regarding the imports and exports during the first half year of 1882, it appears that material changes have taken place when compared with like period of 1881. The estimated value of imports for the first six months of 1882 is 370,800,000 florins, against 299,100,000 in the former year, an increase of 71,700,000, or about 6 per cent., while the exports fell off from 343,600,000 to 332,100,000, changing the surplus of 44,000,000 for 1881 to a deficit of 38,700,000 for 1882.

The following table presents these changes in a striking light :

Classification.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1882.	1881.	Difference.	1882.	1881.	Difference.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Articles of food	153,500,000	112,500,000	41,000,000	154,800,000	164,000,000	†9,200,000
Raw materials	178,100,000	175,600,000	2,500,000	75,600,000	70,000,000	*5,600,000
Manufactures	89,200,000	61,000,000	28,200,000	101,700,000	109,600,000	†7,900,000
Total	370,800,000	299,100,000	71,700,000	332,100,000	343,600,000	†11,500,000

* Increase.

† Decrease.

The extraordinary increase was doubtless owing to the prospective passage of the new tariff law, by which the duties were materially increased on various categories of food articles and manufactures, so that a large stock was secured before the higher duty should go into operation, which was on June 1, 1882.

The leading articles of consumption show the following augmentation, given in tons of 1,000 kilograms, when compared with first six months of 1881: Coffee, 8,240; spices, 823; tea, 299; tobacco, 1,948; grain, 51,771; flour, 70.94; rice, 2,293; wine, 431; and hogs, 4,967 head.

The following manufactured articles also manifest large increased importation, viz: Woolen textiles, 427 tons; leather, 2,652 tons; window and plate glass, 635 tons; ceramics, 16,163 tons; raw iron, 3,375 tons; and machinery, 11,666 tons.

But the increase of entry duties collected during the period of time under consideration is most extraordinary, as may be seen from the following comparative table :

Currency paid.	First six months of 1882.	First six months of 1881.	Increase.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Gold coin.....	6,715,891	5,032,741	1,683,150
Silver coin	14,078,157	9,879,902	4,198,255
Paper currency	81,012	79,682	1,330
Total	20,875,060	14,992,325	5,882,735

The following exports manifest important decreased quantities when compared with first six months of 1881, viz: Sugar, 67,478 tons; spirits, 6,346 tons; wine, 5,833 tons; and hogs, 48,940 head; while, on the contrary, the following articles show increase, viz: Grain, 40,955 tons; flour, 20,458 tons; legumes, 7,037 tons; wood, 147,915 tons; uncut stone, 134,406 tons; glassware, 2,427 tons; paper and manufactures thereof, 2,871 tons; locomotives, 1,295 tons; and textiles, 1,334 tons.

The refunding of excise duty on articles exported shows for 1882 great decrease over 1881, as is seen in the following table, showing the amount of drawbacks paid out during the first six months of the years 1882, 1881, and 1880 :

Articles.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Sugar	10,687,723	17,062,755	9,407,610
Spirits	655,257	1,255,040	812,816
Beer.....	190,207	188,514	177,016
Total	11,533,187	18,506,309	10,397,442

The importation and exportation of gold and silver coin and precious metals for the first six months of the year 1882 compared with 1881 will be seen from the following table:

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Gold.....	4, 470, 600	5, 452, 950	4, 099, 850	976, 300
Silver.....	657, 317	8, 535, 374	38, 535, 042	259, 438
Total	5, 127, 917	13, 988, 324	42, 634, 892	1, 235, 738

It will be noted that while the surplus of imports of coin and precious metals in 1881 was 12,752,586 florins, the exports for 1882 surpassed the imports by 37,506,975 florins, making a change of over 50,000,000 florins for the first half of 1882; also that while the balance of trade during the first half of 1881 was in favor of Austria-Hungary to the amount of 44,500,000 florins, for the same period of 1882 it has changed to a balance of 38,700,000 against Austria-Hungary, being an actual change of 83,200,000 florins. That the financial condition and social well-being of the people of this Empire should be improved by such a state of things cannot be conceived, even in face of the assertions of a certain class of political economists who are wont to affirm that the prosperity of any country is in inverse ratio to its balance of trade. Nations, it would seem, should be subject to the same laws as individuals. When consumption exceeds production, impoverishment results, except in case of *rentiers*. But nations rarely, if ever (England possibly excepted), become *rentiers*.

COMMERCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

By virtue of a law passed by the Hungarian Reichstag in March, 1881, which went into operation on the 1st of May, 1881, declarations were required of all shipments from Austria into Hungary, and *vice versa*. A detailed report of the first year has now been published by the Royal Hungarian Statistical Bureau at Buda-Pesth, from which the following tables have been compiled. From these it would appear that the total value of imports into the Kingdom of Hungary from all directions during the year ending June 30, 1882, was 278,438,129 florins, of which the imports from Austria amounted to 216,950,662 florins, leaving a balance of 61,487,467 florins as arriving from all other countries. For the same period the value of all exports from Hungary amounted to 377,410,610 florins, of which the amount to Austria was 228,414,115 florins, leaving a balance of 108,966,495 florins to all other countries. The balance of trade for the year was, therefore, in favor of Hungary to the amount of 58,972,481 florins, and the excess of her shipments to Austria over her receipts therefrom was 11,463,453 florins. It will be noted further that the exports from Hungary were principally grain, meat, and wearing materials, while her imports were mainly textiles, colonial wares, and metals, sustaining her reputation as an agricultural nation.

Statement giving the value of the imports into Hungary during the year ending June 30, 1882.

Classification.	From Austria.	From all countries.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Colonial wares and tropical fruits.....	24,785,230	27,024,681
Tobacco and manufactures thereof.....	1,170,701	2,853,087
Field and garden products.....	5,397,966	26,013,750
Animals and animal products.....	5,607,967	14,897,949
Fats and oils.....	4,205,158	4,980,798
Beverages and eatables.....	4,878,350	5,370,536
Fuel, building and carvers' materials.....	5,298,431	6,613,600
Drugs, chemicals, and dye stuffs.....	6,480,625	9,712,787
Weaving materials and yarns.....	9,663,941	12,310,343
Textiles, clothing, and millinery.....	83,994,253	90,390,109
Bristles, bark, fiber, and paper goods.....	4,345,161	4,528,099
Gutta-percha, India-rubber, and leather goods.....	14,403,175	15,613,229
Wood, bone, glass, stone, and clay ware.....	8,645,417	9,473,583
Base metals and hardware.....	20,142,193	24,697,534
Vehicles of transportation.....	246,453	252,069
Instruments, machines, and fancy goods.....	7,848,203	12,517,959
Salt, chemicals, drugs, dyes, explosives, &c.....	8,110,025	9,168,535
Objects of art and literature.....	1,274,975	1,512,793
Refuse.....	452,438	506,688
Total.....	216,950,662	278,438,129

Table showing the value of the exports from Hungary during the year ending June 30, 1882.

Classification.	To Austria.	To all countries.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Colonial wares and tropical fruits.....	6,565,043	8,078,316
Tobacco, and manufactures thereof.....	7,151,436	10,863,640
Field and garden products.....	90,458,899	133,032,884
Animals and animal products.....	47,174,422	64,840,661
Fats and oils.....	4,366,331	5,667,498
Beverages and eatables.....	15,087,030	21,739,477
Fuel, building, and carvers' materials.....	9,342,549	20,925,399
Drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs.....	1,680,354	3,314,424
Weaving materials and yarns.....	16,880,158	23,367,388
Textiles, clothing, and millinery.....	9,113,275	11,727,429
Bustles, bark, fiber, and paper goods.....	837,576	2,224,463
Gutta-purca, India rubber, and leather goods.....	2,682,267	3,618,922
Wood, bone, glass, stone, and clay ware.....	1,947,662	4,182,349
Base metals and hardware.....	5,856,919	8,375,065
Vehicles of transportation.....	58,706	136,619
Instruments, machines, and fancy goods.....	1,144,890	2,371,722
Salt, chemicals, drugs, dyes, explosives, &c.....	3,539,392	6,233,906
Objects of art and literature.....	565,424	934,433
Refuse.....	3,953,782	5,776,217
Total.....	228,414,115	337,410,610

Table showing the commercial traffic between Hungary and other countries during the year ending June 30, 1882.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Austria.....	216,950,662	228,414,115	11,463,453
Germany.....	18,998,932	48,126,861	29,127,929
Switzerland.....	246,417	7,022,413	16,775,996
Italy.....	3,378,983	6,406,836	3,027,853
France.....	381,610	12,816,916	12,435,306
Belgium and Holland.....	368,306	2,045,055	1,676,749
Great Britain.....	4,546,185	9,764,492	5,218,307
Russia.....	993,601	1,258,719	265,118
Bosnia Herzegovina.....	400,180	3,615,014	3,214,834
Roumania.....	18,263,278	7,046,496	11,216,782
Servia.....	9,038,069	5,733,828	3,304,241
Balkan Peninsula.....	1,036,206	3,461,227	2,425,021
Other countries.....	3,835,700	1,698,638	2,137,062
Total.....	278,438,129	337,410,610	58,972,481

(c) NAVIGATION.

In the statistical report of the navigation at the ports of Austria for 1881, published by a committee at the exchange of Trieste, 262 different ports on the Adriatic are given by name as ports of registration of Austrian vessels. Of these, 8 belong to the district of Trieste, 4 to Görz and Gradiska, 33 to Istria, 14 to the Quarnerish Islands, and the rest (203) to Dalmatia, while for the Kingdom of Hungary there are mentioned 9 ports of registration, making in all 271 ports of registration for the whole Empire.

On the other hand the Austria for January, 1883, publishes a tabular statement, prepared by the statistical department of the Austrian ministry of commerce, giving the commercial movement of the seagoing vessels at the ports of Austria during the year 1881, which contains 105 ports of entry for foreign shipping. These 105 ports are divided into districts as follows: district of Triest, 11 ports; district of Rovigno, 6 port; district of Pola, 11 ports; district of Susinpiccolo, 13 ports; making 41 ports on the Austrian-Illyrian coast and 64 ports of entry on the Dalmatian coast, divided as follows: district of Zara, 19 ports; district of Spalato, 24 ports; district of Ragusa, 15 ports, and district of Megline, 6 ports.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

The total number of vessels bearing the Austrian flag at the close of the year 1881 was 7,935, aggregating 259,641 tons. Of these 106, with a tonnage of 66,678 tons, and being 18,219 horse-power, were steamers. The number of seamen was 24,922. When compared with 1880, the total tonnage shows a decrease of 1,879 tons, but an increase of 220 in the number of vessels. The steamers on the contrary show a loss of 1 in number, but a gain of 2,889 tons in the tonnage.

The number of vessels bearing the Hungarian flag at the close of 1881 was 471, aggregating a tonnage of 67,188 tons. Of these last, 6 were steamers with a tonnage of 181 tons, of the force of 105 horse-power. The number of seamen was 2,265. Compared with 1880, the steamers manifest no change, but the sailing vessels decreased 1 in number and in burden 2,730 tons, showing for the whole empire a merchant marine composed of 8,406 vessels, 326,829 tons burden, and 27,187 seamen; 112 steamers of 18,324 horse-power, and 66,859 tons burden, or a gain of 2,889 tons in the steamers, but a loss of 4,609 tons in the total tonnage of the Austro-Hungarian merchant marine during the year 1881.

The following table presents a detailed statement of the number and tonnage of the various categories of vessels composing the Austro-Hungarian marine on the 1st of January, 1882:

Class of vessels.	Austrian.		Hungarian.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Seagoing vessels:						
Sail	299	150,029	139	63,898	438	214,127
Steam	70	62,387	.....	.....	70	62,387
Long-voyage coasting vessels:						
Sail	59	6,062	3	612	62	6,674
Steam	11	3,368	.....	.....	11	3,368
Short-voyage coasting vessels:						
Sail	1,577	22,197	178	2,199	1,755	24,396
Steam	25	923	6	181	31	1,104
Fishing vessels, sail	2,047	5,719	64	136	2,111	5,855
Small boats and lighters, sail	3,847	8,756	81	162	3,928	8,918
Total sail	7,829	192,963	465	67,007	8,294	259,970
Total steam	106	66,678	6	181	112	66,859
Total vessels	7,935	259,641	471	67,188	8,406	326,829
Total sail for previous year	7,608	197,731	471	69,737	8,079	267,468
Total steam for previous year ...	107	63,789	6	181	113	63,970
Total	7,715	261,520	477	69,918	8,192	331,428

NAVIGATION AT THE PORTS OF AUSTRIA.

From an examination of Table D of the appendix, which gives the nationality, number and tonnage of the arrivals, and departures of all vessels at the 105 Austrian ports during the year 1881, it will be seen that during the year there were 47,796 arrivals, aggregating a tonnage of 6,301,519 tons, of which 20,458 vessels with 5,325,959 tons burden were steamers. When compared with 1880, the arrivals in 1881 show an increase of 751 vessels and 389,634 tons. The increase was confined mainly to the steamers, viz, 378,560 tons against 11,074 tons for sailing vessels.

The departures in 1881 amounted to 47,505, aggregating 6,299,120 tons, an increase of 598 vessels and 385,400 tons burden when compared with 1880. The tonnage of the departures of steamers increased from 4,942,078 tons in 1880 to 5,330,419 tons in 1881, or 388,341 tons, while the tonnage of the sailing vessels decreased 2,941 tons. It appears, therefore, that steam navigation is developing in Austria at the expense of sailing vessels, the total steam tonnage in 1881 being an increase of nearly 8 per cent. over that of 1880; also, that while the steamers in 1880 composed 83.7 per cent. of the entire tonnage, they in 1881 composed over 84.5 per cent. thereof. It will be seen also that in 1881 the sailing vessels under the Austrian flag absorbed over 60 per cent. of the tonnage vessels, the Austrian steamers absorbed over 92 per cent. of the entire steam tonnage, and that 86 per cent. of the total tonnage of the Austrian ports was under the Austrian flag. The only foreign nations participating in any considerable degree in the steam navigation of this country are England and Italy, the former with about 4.6 per cent. and the latter with 3 per cent. of the whole.

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE NAVIGATION OF THE AUSTRIAN PORTS IS CARRIED ON.

Table E of the appendix gives a detailed statement of the number and tonnage of arrivals and departures at the Austrian ports in respect to the countries with which the same took place during the year 1881. The navigation between the Austrian ports formed a large part of the

whole, viz, 71 per cent. of total tonnage of arrivals and departures, as may be seen from the following table :

Arrivals and departures.	Foreign.	Domestic.
Arrivals :		
Sail	427, 997	547, 563
Steam	1, 200, 736	4, 125, 223
Departures :		
Sail	438, 373	530, 328
Steam	1, 209, 047	4, 121, 372
Total tonnage	3, 276, 153	9, 324, 486

Of the entry tonnage from abroad, Italy had 24 per cent., Greece 16 per cent., England 10 per cent., France 5 per cent., North America 5 per cent., and Egypt $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The arrivals of vessels carrying the American flag were 5 sailing vessels of 4,853 tons burden, against 109 vessels with a tonnage of 76,756 tons of all nationalities arriving from North America. During 1881 no steamers arrived in this empire direct from the United States, although during 1882 the Austrian Lloyds have sent several steamers to New York, and for the present year a line of English steamers is advertised to sail monthly from Trieste direct to New York.

NAVIGATION AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Of the 105 Austrian ports of entry, only 21 exceeded an entry tonnage of over 100,000 tons, with Trieste at their head with a total of 1,143,950 tons. The total arrivals at these 21 leading ports amounted to 4,708,507 tons, or 74.7 per cent. of the whole, as may be seen from the following table which gives the tonnage of the sailing vessels and steamers separately :

Ports.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total tonnage.
Trieste	299, 802	844, 148	1, 143, 950
Zara	25, 703	276, 911	302, 614
Spalato	29, 733	261, 195	290, 928
Pola	26, 021	237, 271	263, 292
Rovigno	16, 639	217, 062	233, 701
Curzola	13, 966	204, 388	218, 354
Piranno	38, 250	174, 913	213, 163
Gravasa	9, 380	199, 119	208, 499
Lusinpiccolo	39, 113	161, 636	200, 749
Sebenico	17, 109	175, 653	192, 762
Parenzo	13, 006	164, 462	177, 468
Perasto	1, 151	158, 508	159, 659
Cittanova	8, 321	143, 965	152, 286
Fasana	7, 034	125, 131	132, 165
Cuttaro	5, 369	125, 408	130, 777
Umago	11, 877	113, 836	125, 713
Milna	4, 816	119, 571	124, 387
Budna	6, 714	114, 908	121, 622
Lesina	6, 850	100, 832	107, 682
Selve	1, 294	103, 945	105, 239
Megline	16, 459	87, 038	103, 497
All others	376, 953	1, 216, 059	1, 593, 012
Totals in 1881	975, 560	5, 325, 959	6, 301, 519
Totals in 1880	964, 486	4, 947, 399	5, 911, 885

NAVIGATION AT TRIESTE.

As may be seen from the previous table, Trieste had in 1881 more entry tonnage than any four of the largest Austrian ports taken to-

gether. The progress, however, in her navigation has been very slow, as may be seen from the following table, giving the vessels and tonnage entered and cleared during the years 1877 to 1881, inclusive:

Years.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1881.....	6,662	1,143,950	6,642	1,148,187
1880.....	7,208	1,111,931	7,200	1,121,642
1879.....	7,824	1,102,070	7,827	1,109,880
1878.....	8,365	1,116,119	8,432	1,171,646
1877.....	8,522	1,089,272	8,511	1,077,953

The constant decrease in the number of arrivals is very remarkable, yet the entry tonnage, owing to the increased steam navigation with foreign countries, increases slowly. Her entry tonnage in 1881 from all foreign countries, Hungary also excluded, amounted to 963,599 tons, of which 737,856 tons burden were steamers, making over 84 per cent. of her total entry tonnage arriving from foreign countries, of which 744,570 tons burden were steamers. Of these last, 407,054 tons were under the Austrian flag, arriving mainly as follows: From Turkey, 193,793 tons; Italy, 90,848 tons; and Egypt, 68,355 tons.

AUSTRIAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds constitute the major part of the Austrian sea-going steamers, possessing about 70 steamers, of an aggregate of nearly 90,000 tons burden. The line receives from the Government an annual subsidy of 1,300,000 florins. These steamers sail to the principal ports of the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and to India, occasionally sending a vessel to China, and to the east coasts of North and South America.

The movement for 1880, compared with 1879 and 1878, will be seen from the following table:

Subjects.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Number of steamers	72	71	69
Tonnage	83,417	91,380	85,180
Number of voyages	1,441	1,412	1,547
Passengers	323,262	355,352	607,109
Freight (in tons)	465,014	461,412	490,677
Receipts (in thousand florins)	10,316	10,234	12,908
Expenses (in thousand florins)	8,189	7,950	8,286

In 1880 the voyages of the steamers were as follows: To the Adriatic coast, 623; to the Levant, 262; to the Black Sea and the Danube, 245; to the Archipelago, 155; to India, 15; to the Red Sea, 4; and all others, 137.

In 1881 the number of steamers was 75, aggregating 84,148 tons burden. The distance made was 1,610,885 sea miles, the passengers 293,568, and cargoes 506,552 tons.

The Danube Steamship Company has the monopoly of the steamship traffic of the rivers of Austria, viz, on the Danube from Regensburg to Sulina, 335.7 Austrian miles; on the Drau, 20.5 Austrian miles; on the Theiss, 116.2 Austrian miles; on the Save, 79.4 Austrian miles; on

the Black Sea from Sulina to Odessa, 24 Austrian miles, and on the Inn, 8.2 Austrian miles, making a total of 584 Austrian miles (4,430 kilometers). The Austrian Lloyds steamers are not permitted to enter into competition with these steamers.

The following table contains the leading data of interest for the year 1879-'80, compared with 1878-'79 :

Subjects.	1879-'80.	1878-'79.
Number of steamers.....	185	190
Aggregate tonnage.....	16, 679	17, 140
Passengers carried.....	1, 579, 693	1, 749, 747
Freight (in metrical centners).....	13, 418, 951	13, 563, 177
Receipts (in florins).....	12, 537, 690	14, 047, 718
Expenses (in florins).....	11, 456, 560	12, 165, 283

TRAFFIC ON THE ELBE.

The river Elbe is the only water communication of any importance with the northern seaboard. The commercial movement, especially for heavy articles, during the last few years has greatly developed. There passed at Schlaudan, the frontier station between Austria and Saxony, in 1880, 7,234 vessels of all descriptions downward, and 7,350 upward, of which, in each direction, 1,663 were passenger steamers, and 730 were freight steamers. The cargoes downward aggregated 12,884,345 metrical centners, consisting mainly of coal (10,424,049), sugar (808,083), stone (720,090), and grain (392,986 metrical centners). The upward cargoes amounted to 270,219 metrical centners of a miscellaneous character.

In 1881 a concession was granted for a Northwestern Steamship Company with a capital of 2,000,000 florins, for the navigation of the Elbe and its tributaries, by means of steamboats, tugs, and sailing vessels; also, for sea navigation, &c. Besides, there are in existence the Steamship Company of Prague, that of Raat, and the maritime associations of Trieste and Ragusa.

THE DANUBE AND ITS NAVIGATION.

The length of the navigable portion of the Danube, from Regensburg to the Sulina mouth, is about 1,584 English miles. Its riparian states are Austria, Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria. Its free navigation was guaranteed by the treaty of Paris, and confirmed by subsequent congresses. The European commission has, however, encountered great obstacles in arranging for a local control and direction, as the demands of Austria have been regarded by Roumania and Servia as exorbitant. Another complication has recently arisen from the demand of Russia to take full possession of the northern or Kilia arm, which she would put in a navigable condition, possibly, it is feared, to the prejudice of the central or Sulina arm. As the whole question is now before the European conference at London, it is hoped in the interest of all that a final and satisfactory solution may be reached. It is believed now that Austria will obtain the presidency of the "mixed commission"; also the casting vote in case of tie, and that Russia will secure the consent of Europe to her projected improvements of the Kilia arm.

The navigation through the Sulina mouth during the year 1881, compared with 1880, shows an increase from 658,063 to 793,454, or 135,391 tons, resulting from increased steam navigation, viz, from 467,189 tons

in 1880 to 653,016 tons in 1881. The grain cargoes amounted in 1881 to 5,903,421 quarters, against 4,251,341 quarters in 1880. The taxes levied by the European commission, including lights and pilotage, amounted to 1,985,051 francs in 1881, against 1,800,699 francs in 1880, or an increase of 184,352 francs.

The following table gives the nationality, number, and tonnage of the departures through the Sulina mouth in 1881, compared with 1880:

Nationality.	1881.				1880.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
English.....	516	496,666	7	2,328	362	329,715	9	2,543
Greek.....	50	44,173	487	84,518	47	38,003	675	118,754
Austro-Hungarian.....	83	42,699	18	4,306	76	40,260	35	8,891
French.....	58	45,669			58	45,091		
Turkish.....			345	33,834			398	37,509
Russian.....	44	5,530	39	5,187	28	3,411	34	5,391
Italian.....	3	2,862	24	6,688			49	13,918
Belgian.....	6	6,494			2	1,880		
Danish.....	3	3,216						
Norwegian.....	3	3,013			4	4,045	3	1,321
Roumanian.....			15	2,967			19	1,644
German.....	3	2,168			4	3,152	1	341
All others.....	1	526	6	610	2	1,632	7	562
Total.....	770	653,016	941	140,438	583	467,189	1,230	190,874
Grand total.....	1,711 vessels, of 793,454 tons.				1,813 vessels, of 658,063 tons.			

VII.—REVENUES AND FINANCES.

The Austrian budgets for the years 1880-'82 embraced the following estimates of the revenues for those years:

Principal sources.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Direct tax on—			
Land.....	35,000,000	35,500,000	36,500,000
Houses.....	24,200,000	23,800,000	23,700,000
Income.....	22,200,000	21,000,000	19,800,000
Trades.....	9,400,000	9,100,000	9,100,000
All others.....	2,200,000	2,600,000	2,100,000
Total amount taxes.....	93,000,000	92,000,000	91,200,000
Duties on imports.....	29,800,000	27,900,000	27,300,000
Excise duty on—			
Sugar.....	41,100,000	30,800,000	25,000,000
Beer.....	22,000,000	21,000,000	21,700,000
Brandy.....	7,500,000	7,700,000	7,800,000
Wine.....	4,100,000	4,100,000	3,500,000
Meat.....	4,900,000	4,700,000	4,700,000
Others.....	8,600,000	8,500,000	8,300,000
Total excise duties.....	88,200,000	76,800,000	71,400,000
Monopoly tobacco.....	63,900,000	62,400,000	59,400,000
Monopoly salt.....	19,600,000	19,300,000	19,400,000
Stamp tax.....	16,800,000	16,800,000	16,800,000
Judicial fees.....	32,000,000	31,800,000	31,500,000
Lotteries.....	20,200,000	20,200,000	20,200,000
Post-offices.....	18,900,000	17,400,000	16,400,000
All others.....	65,800,000	44,800,000	44,700,000
Total.....	448,200,000	409,600,000	398,300,000

The estimated expenditures for the same years were as follows :

Classification.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Imperial household	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000
Reichsrath	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Ministry of interior	17,500,000	17,900,000	17,100,000
Military defense (special)	9,000,000	9,500,000	8,300,000
Ministry of worship and education	17,800,000	16,900,000	16,500,000
Ministry of finances	17,000,000	17,200,000	16,300,000
Customs offices and drawbacks	28,100,000	22,700,000	20,700,000
Collecting excise duty	16,300,000	10,200,000	8,600,000
Tobacco and salt monopolies	25,600,000	26,800,000	24,200,000
Lotteries	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000
Post-offices	15,700,000	15,000,000	14,400,000
Railroads	24,600,000	8,800,000	2,600,000
Ministry of justice	20,700,000	20,900,000	21,100,000
Civil pensions	14,400,000	14,100,000	13,800,000
Interest on public debt	84,600,000	84,300,000	84,500,000
Redemption of public debt	11,300,000	10,900,000	10,700,000
Interest of Austrian debt	19,500,000	17,200,000	16,700,000
Pro rata of general Government expenses, chiefly for the army and navy	89,900,000	83,300,000	79,600,000
All others	55,100,000	68,800,000	50,000,000
Total expenditures	485,700,000	463,100,000	423,500,000
Total receipts	448,200,000	409,600,000	398,300,000
Deficits	37,500,000	54,500,000	25,200,000

The total estimates for 1883 are given at 491,900,000 florins expenditures, and 460,200,000 receipts, so that a deficit of 31,700,000 florins appears in the last budget, although almost every source of increased taxation and income has been exhausted. It should be remarked that although Austria has increased her public debt during the last four years about 37,000,000 florins annually, yet by the purchase and construction of railways and other public institutions her temporary outlay may subsequently furnish a revenue to the state.

HUNGARIAN BUDGETS.

The items of revenues and expenditures of the Kingdom of Hungary are very similar to those of Austria, and the totals for the years 1880-'83 show likewise large deficits, as may be seen from the following table :

Character.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Total expenditures	322,700,000	328,200,000	289,100,000	259,500,000
Total revenue	301,000,000	302,000,000	264,400,000	239,600,000
Deficit	21,700,000	26,200,000	24,700,000	19,900,000

COMMON AND AUSTRIAN PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt of the whole empire, not including the special debt of the Kingdom of Hungary, and the interest thereon, of which about 30 per cent. falls to Hungary, was as follows at the end of the years 1880-'82:

Character.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Consolidated irredeemable debt	2,355,200,000	2,340,700,000	2,324,600,000
Consolidated redeemable debt	317,200,000	321,700,000	320,900,000
Fl Total consolidated debt	2,672,400,000	2,662,400,000	2,645,500,000
Floating debt	100,700,000	93,600,000	87,000,000
Capitalized payments	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,300,000
Total common debt	2,787,100,000	2,770,000,000	2,755,800,000
Austrian debt	493,000,000	442,200,000	408,600,000
Since 1871 Grand totals	3,280,100,000	3,212,200,000	3,164,400,000
Interest on common debt	115,000,000	114,300,000	113,700,000
Interest on Austrian debt	7,900,000	8,100,000	8,400,000
Totals	122,900,000	122,400,000	122,100,000

The latest data for the special debt of Hungary are for the end of the year 1880, when it aggregated 1,093,833,927 florins. In addition to the interest on its own special debt, Hungary is obligated to pay about 30 per cent. of the interest of the common debts, amounting for each of the years 1880-'82 to 30,200,000 florins.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN OBLIGATIONS.

The bonds of the whole Empire pay nominally five per cent. interest, but as an income tax of 16 per cent. is deducted, it leaves only 4.2 per cent. There are two categories of bonds, viz, those paying the interest in paper and those paying the interest in silver. The market price of the former appreciated from 60.7 at the close of 1871 to 77.35 at the close of 1881, while the latter appreciated from 71.55 in 1871 to 78.5 in 1881. The amounts of these bonds in circulation on the 30th of June, 1882, were as follows:

	<i>Florins.</i>
Bonds paying interest in paper	1,356,765,990
Bonds paying interest in silver	995,916,600
Total bonds paying interest	2,352,682,590

In addition to the foregoing, there are lottery loans paying a small interest and distributing prizes several times every year, such as the loan of 1854 for 50,000,000, and that of 1860 for 200,000,000. The appreciation of these bonds is most extraordinary, respectively from 95 to 122 $\frac{1}{4}$ and from 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 132 $\frac{1}{4}$ for the years 1871-'81. But the capital prize of 300,000 florins twice a year is the grand incentive to investment. There are also state loans that pay no interest whatever, but depend exclusively on the attraction of the lottery principle to float them at large premiums; for example, the loan of 1864 bears no interest, but appreciated, from 140 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1871 to 173 in 1881.

AUSTRIAN AND HUNGARIAN CREDIT.

The bonds of Austria proper are of two classes, those paying 5 per cent. in silver and those paying 4 per cent. in gold, while the Hungarian bonds pay 5 per cent. in silver and 6 and 4 per cent. in gold.

The following table will present the various classes of Government bonds in the Empire, their rate of interest, their market price on September 30, 1882, and the income derived from investment at such rates,

the price of gold and silver at current rate of exchange being taken into the estimate:

Class of obligations.	Interest.	Course.	Income.
Austro-Hungarian :			
Interest in paper.....	4.2	76.8	5.47
Interest in silver.....	4.2	77.3	5.43
Austrian :			
Interest in paper.....	5.0	92.9	5.38
Interest in silver.....	4.0	95.4	4.94
Hungarian :			
Interest in paper.....	5.0	87.0	5.75
Interest in gold.....	6.0	119.35	5.93
Interest in gold.....	4.0	87.85	5.37

It would appear, therefore, that the credit of Austria is better than that of Hungary, notwithstanding her deficits are relatively larger than those of Hungary. The above rates of interest are large when compared with those paid by the great nations of the world, but are small when compared with the dividends of the leading private banks and other commercial companies of Austria and Hungary, which in 1881, as a rule, declared dividends of from 6 to 10 per cent. of the capital invested.

The current medium is practically the paper florin, common to both parts of the Empire, printed on one side in German and on the other in Hungarian, and interchangeable with silver, which is technically the monetary standard of the country, while gold is bought and sold as merchandise, the price varying according to the demand. The premium on gold during 1879-'82 was as follows :

Period.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Last.
Year 1879.....	117.31	115.00	116.28	116.37
Year 1880.....	118.75	116.25	117.33	117.00
Year 1881.....	117.93	115.56	116.76	117.87
Year 1882.....	119.87	117.50	117.20	118.00
January, 1883.....	119.25	118.50	118.89	119.25

Certain denominations of the paper circulation are issued by the Government and others by the National Bank. At the close of October, 1882, the amounts of these notes were as follows : State notes, 343,206,439 florins, and bank notes, 380,556,880 florins, making a total of 723,763,319 florins, probably the largest paper circulation ever extant in the Empire, having increased over 40,000,000 during the previous twelve months.

COINAGE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER.

The mints of Austria and Hungary coined during the year 1882 money to the following amounts :

Metal.	Austria.	Hungary.	Total.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Silver.....	5,890,138	1,897,441	7,787,579
Gold.....	3,352,820	2,517,698	5,870,518
Copper and amalgam.....	300,000	209,499	509,499
Total.....	9,542,958	4,624,638	14,167,596

The following table gives the values of the precious metals coined in Austria-Hungary during the last twelve years, viz, from 1871 to 1882, inclusive :

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper, &c.	Total.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1871.....	5,568,949	8,390,514	762,333	14,721,796
1872.....	6,783,378	8,624,216	1,087,726	16,495,320
1873.....	5,159,902	11,155,190	106,606	16,421,698
1874.....	4,306,947	9,936,834	132,371	14,376,152
1875.....	3,962,242	14,315,663	42,505	18,320,410
1876.....	7,108,233	22,242,177	51,849	29,402,259
1877.....	7,724,193	16,613,856	53,008	24,391,057
1878.....	5,391,307	28,829,476	203,701	34,424,484
1879.....	5,189,598	66,682,821	333,390	72,205,809
1880.....	5,102,397	10,625,400	1,583,686	17,311,483
1881.....	6,036,268	22,168,245	592,190	28,796,703
1882.....	5,870,518	7,787,579	509,499	14,167,596
Total.....	68,203,932	227,371,971	5,458,864	301,034,767

The above table gives an average annual coinage of over 25,000,000 florins, which should prove a full and complete supply for the markets of this country were the coin not exported to pay a surplus inward trade, and possibly a small volume of securities held abroad.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AREA AND POPULATION.

By the census of 1880 the following data of the area and population of the whole Empire and its occupied Turkish provinces was obtained:

Component parts.	Square kilometers.	Population in 1880.
Cisleithania or Austria.....	300,191	22,130,684
Transleithania or Hungary.....	324,005	15,610,729
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	53,677	1,142,147
Total for the Empire.....	677,873	38,883,560

LANGUAGES HABITUALLY SPOKEN.

The number of languages spoken in the Austro-Hungarian Empire are almost as numerous as the various kingdoms, principalities, archduchies, duchies, margravates, free cities, and provinces which compose the same, of which there are twenty-three. The following table gives the number of inhabitants speaking each of the nine principal languages, as ascertained by the census of 1880:

Languages.	Austria.	Hungary.	Total.
German.....	8,008,864	1,798,373	9,807,237
Czechisch.....	5,180,908	1,790,476	6,971,384
Magyar.....	9,887	6,165,088	6,174,975
Polish.....	3,238,534	.....	3,238,534
Ruthenian.....	2,792,667	342,351	3,135,018
Roumanian.....	190,799	2,323,788	2,514,587
Slavonian.....	1,140,304	60,948	1,201,252
Servo-Croatian.....	563,615	605,725	1,169,340
Italian.....	668,653	.....	668,653
All others.....	336,453	*2,523,980	2,860,433
Totals.....	22,130,684	15,610,729	37,741,413

* Among "all others" in Hungary are included children not speaking, Gypsies, and 1,892,575 inhabitants of Croatia, Slavonia, and Fiume, for which the data is unknown.

SCHOOLS IN THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

The laws of Austria require all children to attend either public or private schools, or to be provided with satisfactory home instruction, each parent being obliged to make an annual return of the schools attended. For the school year 1880-'81 there were in Austria 2,744,180 children liable to go to school. Of the total number, 2,357,228 attended the 15,479 Bürger and Volks Schulen, having 48,441 teachers; 80,919 pupils attended private schools, making a total of 2,438,147 children receiving instruction in Austria in 1879-'80.

The following table gives the number of institutions, teachers, and scholars attending the various schools of higher and intermediate instruction in Austria during the year 1880-'81:

Character.	Institutions.	Teachers.	Scholars.
Universities.....	7	903	9,352
Technical high schools.....	6	327	2,808
Agricultural colleges.....	1	34	497
Mining academies.....	2	29	180
Commercial academies.....	9	95	1,371
Schools of art.....	2	36	431
Theological seminaries.....	43	257	1,404
Total high schools.....	70	1,681	16,043
Gymnasias.....	126	2,462	40,148
Real gymnasias.....	36	658	9,623
Real schools.....	82	1,450	16,554
Normal institutes.....	69	939	11,032
Total academies.....	383	5,509	77,357
Commercial schools.....	53	265	5,847
Industrial schools.....	317	1,425	29,266
Musical schools.....	169	491	9,215
Agricultural schools.....	66	385	2,072
Mining schools.....	6	14	110
Veterinary schools.....	3	18	353
Midwifery schools.....	14	29	760
Nautical schools.....	4	21	87
Other special schools.....	576	2,914	28,949
Total special schools.....	1,208	5,562	76,659

AUSTRIAN AND HUNGARIAN RAILWAYS.

The length of line of the railroads of the Empire of Austria-Hungary, on the 31st day of October, 1882, was as follows, given in kilometers:

Character of lines.	No. of lines.	Austrian.	Hungarian.	Total.
		<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>
Austro-Hungarian.....	5	2,690	2,643	5,333
Austrian.....	36	9,104	.....	9,104
Hungarian.....	11	.....	4,632	4,632
Total.....	52	11,794	7,275	19,069

The length of new lines opened in 1882 is 807.8 kilometers, against 429.7 kilometers in 1881. Of the increase for 1882, only 206.3 kilometers belonged to Austria, while 601.5 belonged to Hungary. The total was made up of 24 lines or extensions, all of which were consequently very short, only two being over 100 kilometers in length, viz, the Ofen-Fünf-kirchen line (207.5) and the Pesth-Theresiopel line (168.4).

Some of the data for the Austro-Hungarian and Austrian lines in 1881 and 1880 are very interesting, and as follows :

Items.	1881.	1880.
Length of lines in kilometers.....	14, 291	13, 972
Passengers per kilometer of line	2, 617	2, 497
Distance traveled per kilometer of line.....	123, 460	119, 679
Receipt per kilometer of line in florins.....	13, 758	13, 297
Expenses per kilometer of line in florins.....	7, 778	7, 604

The number of the several classes of passengers may be seen from the following table :

Character.	1881.	1880.
First class	517, 324	491, 830
Second class	4, 879, 828	4, 577, 405
Third class	27, 257, 930	25, 488, 074
Fourth class	2, 965, 828	3, 013, 539
Military	967, 584	1, 124, 673
Totals	36, 588, 512	34, 695, 521

The total aggregate distance traveled in 1881 by all passengers was 1,725,741,119 kilometers, or an average of 47 kilometers per passenger. The total freight carried was 51,927,946 tons in 1881, against 47,873,547 in 1880.

The length of lines owned by the state and private lines under state direction on October 31, 1882, was as follows, being over 31 per cent. of the whole :

Description.	Austria.	Hungary.	Total.
	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>
Length of lines owned	963	2, 758	3, 721
Length of lines chartered	2, 033	224	2, 257
Total	2, 996	2, 982	5, 979

ARLBERG TUNNEL.

In the Reichsrath on May 7, 1880, was passed the bill appropriating 35,600,000 florins for the construction of the Arlberg Railway, connecting Innsbruck and Bludenz. The tunnel through the Arlberg was estimated at about 10 kilometers in length, and was to be finished in the fall of 1885, but the work is progressing so rapidly that it is expected to be ready for use many months previous to the time fixed. The system of piercing the shaft adopted on the east side is by concussion, and that on the west side by boring.

The following table shows the progress made on each side of the several stages of completion on the 31st day of December, 1882 :

Stages of completion.	East side.		West side.	
	January 31, 1883.	December 31, 1882.	January 31, 1883.	December 31, 1882.
First opening shaft	3, 938. 1	3, 772. 0	3, 178. 3	3, 040. 1
Enlarged shaft	3, 771. 9	3, 545. 6	2, 986. 6	2, 802. 1
Gallery completely excavated	3, 255. 3	3, 134. 5	2, 097. 2	1, 968. 9
Gallery completely arched	3, 170. 1	3, 030. 7	1, 974. 8	1, 854. 0

From which it appears that 51½ per cent. of the tunnel is already arched, and that the first shaft progresses at the rate of 11 meters per

day, at which rate it would require about 270 days to pierce through the first shaft, so that by next November the workmen may see eye to eye through the tunnel. The average daily number of workmen employed during the last month was 1,382 on the east and 2,014 on the west side.

POST-OFFICES.

The following data for the year 1881 may be of interest for comparison or otherwise :

Items.	Austria.	Hungary.
Number of post-offices.....	4,033	2,414
Number of employés.....	14,071	5,180
Letters and correspondence cards.....	296,367,550	93,058,120
Printed matter and samples.....	45,359,050	12,357,078
Newspapers.....	75,978,900	36,747,555
Receipts in florins.....	18,104,344	6,811,055
Expenditures in florins.....	15,113,776	5,419,610
Letter per individual.....	13 $\frac{4}{10}$	5 $\frac{9}{10}$
Papers per individual.....	3 $\frac{4}{10}$	2 $\frac{3}{10}$

On the 1st of January, 1883, the postal savings bank law went into operation in Austria with most flattering prospects, the number of deposits for the first month surpassing all expectation.

TELEGRAPHS.

The following data will give an interesting *coup d'œil* of the condition of the telegraphic service in Austria-Hungary in 1881:

Items.	Austria.	Hungary.
Length of line, kilometers.....	35,545.6	15,290.0
Length of wire, kilometers.....	92,764.1	54,852.6
Number of stations.....	2,604	1,069
Number of employés.....	.....	1,379
Number of instruments.....	.....	1,489
Total dispatches.....	5,778,306	2,569,785
Dispatches in transit.....	438,951	126,865
Receipts in florins.....	4,102,359	1,669,686
Expenditures in florins.....	3,449,414	1,903,695

Of the telegraph lines about one-third belong to railroads and private companies. In connection with the private telegraph company of Vienna, the telephone is organized, having, on the 1st of February, 1883, 550 subscribers, paying an annual fee of 135 florins, to be increased in 1884 to 150 florins.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

At the end of the year 1881, as officially published, the Imperial Royal army numbered as follows, on a peace and war footing :

Branch of service.	Peace footing.		War footing.	
	Men.	Horses.	Men.	Horses.
Generals and staff officers.....	568	1,585	1,031	5,216
Infantry.....	147,280	2,080	546,250	14,322
Jagers.....	20,121	254	61,487	1,710
Cavalry.....	43,682	39,483	63,550	60,295
Artillery.....	30,520	9,273	86,595	52,517
Engineers.....	6,338	200	17,517	1,467
Pioneers.....	3,054	24	9,304	528
Sanitary corps.....	2,619	3	16,077	4
Transportation department.....	2,510	1,303	36,442	43,355
All others.....	8,994	453	24,441	1,525
Totals.....	265,686	54,658	862,694	180,939

The above data refer exclusively to the army of the whole Empire, and do not embrace the Austrian and Hungarian Landwehr, which exist separately, and under the command and direction of the local government and their own officers. The number of Landwehr in time of peace are, for Austria, 2,916 officers and 118,626 men; for Hungary, 3,028 officers and 127,234 men, making a total military force in the Empire of 1,114,498 officers and men in time of war. The total expenses for the army in Austria-Hungary in 1882 are estimated at 111,000,000 florins, exclusive of military pensions and extraordinary expenses for the quelling of the rebellion in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In 1882 the imperial royal army was reorganized by introducing the territorial system of *corps d'armée*. The Empire is divided into fifteen military departments, subdivided into circles of recruitment. From the 80 regiments of five battalions of infantry formerly existing, 102 regiments of four battalions have been created, and the recruits of each department are to be assigned to the respective *corps d'armée* of their locality. As will be seen, the result will be to group the same nationality in the same regiments much more than formerly.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NAVY.

The superior direction of the imperial royal navy is assigned to the minister of war for the whole Empire. The effective force of the navy in time of peace is 536 officers and 5,836 sailors; and 757 officers and 11,532 men in time of war. The number of ships of war are forty, with a tonnage of 93,780 tons, 15,905 horse-power, and 281 cannon. The expenses in 1882 were estimated at 7,500,000 florins.

AUSTRIAN SAVINGS BANKS.

The following comparative table comprises the most important items in connection with the savings banks of Austria during the years 1870 to 1881:

Close of the year—	Banks.	Depositors.	Balance on deposit.
			<i>Florins.</i>
1870	93	927, 209	285, 706, 689
1871	212	1, 021, 259	341, 173, 649
1872	235	1, 132, 448	403, 046, 806
1873	261	1, 207, 139	482, 782, 202
1874	277	1, 263, 357	539, 313, 459
1875	292	1, 342, 693	589, 400, 210
1876	305	1, 381, 077	610, 007, 947
1877	311	1, 403, 926	625, 024, 359
1878	319	1, 425, 174	648, 642, 353
1879	324	1, 482, 559	699, 338, 677
1880	328	1, 550, 084	744, 654, 457
1881	334	1, 618, 320	791, 989, 766

In 1881 the number of new depositors was 334,891, against 275,518 who withdrew their balances.

EMIGRATION OF AUSTRIANS IN 1881.

During the year there were registered by the political district officials 13,341 cases of emigration, of which 1,367 were without authorization. In comparison with former years, the above data show that the great increase of emigrants that began in 1880 continued throughout

1881. When divided among the different provinces, the following result is obtained: Bohemia, 8,517; Moravia, 1,934; Galicia, 1,198; Tyrol, 902; Lower Austria, 328; Silesia, 200; Upper Austria, 75; Trieste, Illyria, and Istria, 65, and all others 187. The increase over 1880 in Bohemia alone was 2,106; the increase for the whole Empire being 3,196.

The spirit of emigration has invaded both sexes, and whole families emigrate together. The increase of the percentage of females in the last four years will be seen from the table below:

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
1878	2,950	54.7	2,445	45.3	5,395
1879	3,213	54.2	2,716	45.8	5,929
1880	5,395	53.2	4,750	46.8	10,145
1881	7,201	54.0	6,140	46.0	13,341

The ages of the emigrants in 1881 were 2,565 under 7; 2,947 from 7 to 17; 5,715 from 17 to 40; 1,404 between 40 and 50; and 710 over 50 years of age. From extensive inquiries made at this consulate-general it is inferred that many of those emigrating at present are families of position and wealth, who believe that the United States offer more flattering inducements for the social and financial well-being of their posterity; others are agriculturists who sell their farms and stock and go out to the rich acres of the West to increase their estates, while a large number are laborers who, tired of fruitless toil, seek better days in America, or young men fleeing from the exactions of a rigid military law.

IX.—CONDITION OF SUBORDINATE CONSULATES.

BUDA-PESTH.

The capital of Hungary, with 360,551 inhabitants in 1880, holds but limited commercial relations with the United States. Hungary being essentially an agricultural country, her products, grain, flour and meat, feel very keenly the competition of the United States. Her milling industry, situated principally at Buda-Pesth, renowned for its superior methods of the manufacture of flour, suffers greatly from the loss of the English and French flour market, brought about by the imports of American wheat and flour. These facts create an unkindly feeling toward American competition in general and American imports in particular. The result is that the greatest possible pressure is brought to bear upon the central Government from Buda-Pesth to tax American imports to the highest possible figure, or prohibit them altogether, by virtue of alleged sanitary considerations. However, agricultural machinery and utensils find a fair sale, although probably to a much less extent than formerly, and some of the leading articles, such as cotton and petroleum.

The exports from Hungary to the United States are very small. The only articles of any importance were dried fruits, lentils, wines, and mineral water.

PRAGUE.

This district occupies about the whole of the Kingdom of Bohemia. Her trade with the United States has developed wonderfully during 1879-'82, as may be seen by referring to Table C of the appendix. The

declared exports in 1882 aggregated nearly \$2,500,000. The largest articles were glassware and porcelain, amounting, respectively, to 69 and 7 per cent. of the whole. Doubtless the increase is in a large part owing to the more rigid enforcement of the law in regard to the authentication of invoices at the place of shipment, recently put in practice, many Bohemian articles being formally credited to English ports and those of Northern Europe. The laboring classes of Bohemia are very poor, taxes high, wages low, hours late and early, so that every member of the family, not omitting the sickly mother and almost helpless infant, is compelled by necessity to help to fight starvation from the door. It is not surprising, therefore, that such families are enabled to cut glass at prices which admit of no competition from American workmen with American habits.

The imports from the United States are considerable, but generally cross the frontier in disguise as German, seeing that a doubt exists as to whether the products and manufactures of the United States enjoy by virtue of Article V of the treaty of 1829 the privileges of the most favored nation clause, as do those from Germany on being imported into Austria-Hungary. It may be impossible to habituate the laboring classes of Bohemia to the use of the labor-saving machinery and utensils of the New World, but it would appear that, in view of the prices of the necessities of life, particularly beef, fish, and fruits, they could be so prepared and shipped to Bohemia that they would not be met by the universal prejudice felt against canned goods. It is true that the high duty on these articles acts almost as a prohibition, but if the fear of being poisoned by the lead of the cans could be removed from the minds of those who might otherwise greatly profit by their consumption, certainly a large trade, even at present duty rates, might be carried on.

TRIESTE.

The city and port of Trieste, with its small surrounding district, are free from the duties imposed when entering the customs district of Austria-Hungary. During the last ten years the commerce and navigation of the port has remained almost stationary, the entry shipping aggregating about 11,000,000 tons burden, and the cargoes about 150,000,000 florins. Some of the most important articles of trade are sugar, coffee, petroleum, hides and skins, grain, and live animals. Much complaint is heard on account of the active competition of Fiume, and as Hungary has done much for Fiume, so Trieste demands that as much should be done for her by the Austrian Government. The present situation is further aggravated by the proposition of the Government to include Trieste within the customs district, which would impose on her consumers additional burdens. During the last summer, upon the occasion of the four hundredth anniversary of its union with Austria, Trieste held an industrial exhibition for the purpose of strengthening the old bond of union, and developing her commercial and industrial interests; for although practically and almost exclusively a commercial city, yet she possesses several important industries, such as sardine fisheries, manufacture of drugs and chemicals, chocolate, pastry, cigars, soap, and flour. Furthermore, a concession has been granted to a company with a capital of several million florins to refine petroleum, as the margin between the entry duties on refined and crude petroleum, after paying the excise duty on its manufacture, warrants an effort to import the latter and refine it within the Austria-Hungarian customs district. The great complaint of Trieste is the lack

of transportation to the interior, the differential tariffs of Hungarian railroads in favor of Fiume, and the prejudicial monopoly of the southern railway and the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company. But evidently the fault is somewhat subjective. Being accustomed for many years to the unquestioned monopoly of the Adriatic trade, Trieste grows impatient at the competition of her young rival, and has not the energy or ability to help herself. Consequently she sits down and sulks.

The exportations to the United States during the last four years—1879-'82—averaged annually a value of \$2,000,000, consisting very largely of dried fruits, mostly prunes. There were in 1882 also a considerable amount of drugs, chemicals, skins, insect powder, sponges, and sardines declared for export to the United States.

Her population in 1880, including suburbs and surrounding territory, was 144,844; that of the city proper was 72,344.

FIUME.

Although the free port of Fiume, having a population of 20,981, is rapidly developing into a vigorous rival of Trieste, by aid of the generous assistance rendered by the Hungarian Government, yet but little direct trade is carried on with the United States. Compared with Trieste, its navigation is not one third of the latter, its entry tonnage in 1880 being 342, 643 tons, yet it has doubled during the last decade, while Trieste has made little or no progress. The danger of the competition lies in the fact that the Hungarian Government feeling they are entitled to have their own seaport, no pains and expense will be spared to develop Fiume by every possible encouragement. Recently a company with unlimited capital has been formed to import and refine crude petroleum at Fiume, as it is intended at Trieste, so that our American petroleum interests may suffer, as doubtless it will be found most expedient and profitable to draw their supplies from Roumania and Russian sources, as the means of communication, especially for the latter, have been so perfected that the question of price is no longer doubtful.

BRÜNN.

Brünn is the capital of Moravia, its population being 82,660. It is the chief city in the empire for the manufacture of all kinds of textile fabrics, but especially woolen, cotton, and linen goods. The value of these articles declared for export in 1882, before our agent in Brünn, amounted to \$205,532 of linen and cotton goods, out of a total value for the year of \$593,322 against a total value in 1880 of \$540,271. The agency includes within its district the provinces of Galicia and Silesia, but the former, although the largest province in the Empire, containing 26 per cent. of the whole area, has almost no trade whatever with the United States. Silesia, however, sends some textiles, mostly linen and cotton.

VIENNA.

The district of the consulate-general is very extensive, including territory extending from the Lake of Constance to Hungary, consequently its trade with the United States is very diversified. The major part of it, however, is the produce of Vienna and its suburbs, consisting chiefly of buttons, fancy articles of leather, brass and merschaum, textiles and glove leather, while during the last year the shipment of argols has attained considerable magnitude. As will be seen from Table C the in-

crease of the aggregate of declared exports from Vienna during the last four years has been constant, amounting to \$3,600,000 in value in 1882. There can be no doubt but that this amount could be materially increased were the formalities for authentication so simplified that declarations of shipments of goods could be executed before the local notaries, since the necessity of appearing in person before the consular officer or granting a power of attorney to act in their stead is regarded by the shippers as a hardship and expense not justified by the advantages obtained.

X.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Dr. Pecz, member of the Austrian Reichsrath, in his "American Competition," a work recently published, which has attracted universal attention, after giving elaborate details going to show that while the exportation of American grain, flour, and pork products have increased within a few years 100 per cent., the exportation of the same articles from Austria-Hungary have decreased 100 per cent., calls attention to the fact that notwithstanding the enormous quantities of these American products which have flooded the markets of Europe, the prices have not experienced in general as great a reduction as might have been expected, a result brought about mainly by the failure of the crops in Europe and the lack of cheap transportation. He regards, nevertheless, as imminent the danger that will accrue to Austro-Hungarian interests from this increasing competition, and calls upon the General Government for aid, although he would seem to regard a gradual reduction of prices of food as a desideratum.

The question of relief and protection, however, on the part of the Central Government, is most difficult, compelled by an implacable destiny to maintain a large standing army, ready for all emergencies, at an expense that drains every source of revenue and absorbs the best blood of her rising generation. How is it possible for an Empire so enthralled to come to the relief of its agricultural and industrial interests? To foster and encourage requires full coffers, or at least the absence of the present imperative demand made upon these interests, in order to sustain her military forces.

The agricultural and industrial condition of the Empire is, therefore, not hopeful, for the burden, as has been seen in the foregoing report, is being increased every year, by the two principal expenditures, for the army and for interest on the public debt, which increases over 50,000,000 florins annually. Here, then, lies the difficulty. High taxes and duties on materials and articles of food prevent cheap production, so that the demand is sufficiently great to attract supplies from America, which being relatively free from these elements of cost can traverse three or four thousand miles and compete successfully with Austrian products and manufactures. Furthermore, extensive production, on a scale impossible in Europe, and the use of labor-saving machinery, give such additional advantages to the American manufactures and products that the question of successful competition, if not yet solved, will only be a matter of time. Of this the Governments, legislators, and political economists of Europe are thoroughly convinced. Helpless, at the instance of the interested, they try protective tariffs, conventional treaties, and prohibition decrees on sanitary grounds, but the remedy is not forthcoming, simply because to shut out American products, whether food or raw materials, only aggravates the case, by increasing the cost of living and manufactures; and to reserve home consumption

for home trade will not suffice for a manufacturing European nation that must depend on foreign markets for the sale of her surplus manufactures.

The year 1882 was fairly successful, producing extraordinary harvests and active markets. The dividends declared by banking houses, commercial and industrial firms, particularly the two former, would indicate unusual prosperity, ranging all the way from 6 to 12 per cent. But it should be stated that one striking characteristic of this country is the contrast between the rich and poor, those who possess capital being able to realize inordinate rates on investments, while those who require accommodations must pay a corresponding high rate of interest therefor. The question of usury has therefore during the past year been forced on the attention of both the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Reichstag.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

In closing I desire publicly to acknowledge my indebtedness for the valuable information obtained in the preparation of this report from the following sources, viz:

Statistische Jahrbücher des k. k. Ackerbau-Ministeriums für 1880 und 1881. * * * Der auswärtige Handel der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie in 1881, von Josef Pizzala. * * * Statistische Jahrbücher von der k. k. statistischen Central-Commission für 1880 und 1881. * * * Ungarn's Waaren-Verkehr für das Jahr 1881-'82. * * * Statistic der See-Schiffarth in den österreichischen Häfen im Jahre 1881, von der Börse-Deputation in Triest. * * * Austria, Archiv für Statistic vom statistischen Departement im k. k. Handels-Ministerium für 1882. * * * Almanach de Gotha, 1883. * * * Beobachtungen an der k. k. Central-Anstalt für Meteorologie, hohe Warte bei Wien, im Jahre 1882. * * * Statistische Monatsschrift von der k. k. Direction der administrativen Statistic für 1882. * * * Statistische Jahrbücher für Ungarn in den Jahren 1880 und 1881. * * * Bericht über die Geschäftsthätigkeit des k. k. Handels-Ministeriums während des Jahres 1881. * * * Die americanische Concurrenz, von Dr. Pecz. * * * Neue Freie Presse in Wien im Jahre 1882, and Compass, finanzielles Jahrbuch für Oesterreich-Ungarn, 1882.

JAMES RILEY WEAVER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, February 27, 1883.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report by Consul-General Weaver on the commerce of Austria-Hungary for the year 1882-'83.

In conformity with paragraph 556 of Consular Regulations, I have the honor to submit my annual report upon the trade, industry, and commerce of the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year 1882, and for such additional portions of 1883 as was possible to procure the necessary statistical data. The matter embraced in the report will be systematized and arranged in accordance with the instructions, as far as the material in hand will permit; which, however, in many cases is still incomplete, although every practicable source of information, official as well as private, has been exhausted to procure the fullest,

most reliable, and latest data possible. The various topics considered will be taken in the following order :

- I.—Area and population.
- II.—Agriculture.
- III.—Mines and furnaces.
- IV.—Manufactures and industries.
- V.—Fisheries.
- VI.—Forests.
- VII.—Commerce.—(a) Imports; (b) exports; (c) transits; (d) navigation.
- VIII.—Revenues, expenditures, and finances.
- IX.—Miscellaneous.
- X.—Condition of the subordinate consulates.
- XI.—Concluding remarks.

As the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is composed of the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, each of which has its own distinct legislative and administrative government, the statistics for these two halves of the whole Empire must generally be given separately, except for the navigation and foreign commerce of the country, where they will be found combined. The collective names for these two grand divisions of the Austro-Hungarian Empire are *Cisleithania and *Transleithania, by which they are frequently designated, and which for convenience' sake will be generally employed in this report. It should, therefore, be carefully borne in mind that Cisleithania signifies the Empire of Austria, which is composed of the various kingdoms, duchies, archduchies, margravates, principalities, one dependency, and the free city of Trieste, represented in the Austrian Reichsrath; while Transleithania comprises the Kingdom of Hungary, the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, the principality of Transylvania, and the free city of Fiume. While Croatia and Slavonia have their own legislative diet, its administration is carried on under the direction of the Hungarian ministry.

I.—AREA AND POPULATION.

* The area and population of Austria-Hungary, as given in detail in my report published in the Commercial Relations for 1880-'81, page 1010, have been slightly modified by subsequent calculations and revisions. They are now officially given as follows :

Area and population.	Cisleithania.	Transleithania.	Total.
Area in square kilometers *	299, 984	322, 285	622, 269
Males, December 30, 1880	10, 819, 737	7, 786, 618	18, 606, 355
Females, December 30, 1880	11, 324, 507	7, 939, 192	19, 263, 699
Total population in 1880	22, 144, 244	15, 725, 810	37, 870, 054
Total population in 1869	20, 396, 630	15, 416, 321	35, 812, 951

* One square kilometer = 0.3861 square miles ; 1 square mile = 2.59 kilometers, nearly.]

This gives for Cisleithania 74 inhabitants per square kilometer; for Transleithania 49, and for Austria-Hungary 61. By the census of 1879 the

* Derived from the river Leitha, which forms a part of the boundary between the two countries.

Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are at present occupied by Austria-Hungary, had a population of 1,142,147, and an area of 53,677 square kilometers. The population of Austria-Hungary, as above given, embraces a military force on a peace footing of 18,676 officers and 290,509 men, making a total of 309,185 individuals comprising the regular Austro-Hungarian army, and also the Austrian and the Hungarian militia or landwehr. Consequently this number would have to be deducted from the whole population in order to obtain the civil population.

LANGUAGES OF THE EMPIRE.

When taking the census of 1880 a special effort was made to ascertain as accurately as possible the languages habitually spoken (*umgangssprache*) by the people of the Empire. This was no easy matter, as in a country where so many languages are spoken it was found difficult to determine which was the *umgangssprache* of the individual who employed several with equal facility. The result was finally obtained and declared as follows:

Languages.	Cisleithania.	Transleithania.	Total.
German	8, 008, 864	1, 882, 371	9, 891, 235
Czechish } Moravian } Slavonian }	5, 180, 908	1, 799, 563	6, 980 471
Polish	3, 238, 534	.....	3, 238, 534
Ruthenian	2, 792, 667	345, 187	3, 137, 854
Slovenian	1, 140, 304	.....	1, 140, 304
Servian-Croatian	563, 615	2, 325, 747	2, 889, 362
Italian-Ladinian	668, 653	.....	668, 653
Roumanian	190, 799	2, 325, 838	2, 516, 637
Magyar	9, 887	6, 206, 872	6, 216, 759
All others	350, 013	840, 232	1, 190, 245
Total	22, 144, 244	15, 725, 810	37, 870, 054

The "all others" for Transleithania comprises 499,898 children speaking no language; 83,150 persons speaking Wendique; 79,593 gypsies; 3,523 speaking Armenian; 33,668 speaking other languages of the country; 56,892 persons speaking foreign languages, and 83,708 military not enumerated. It is noteworthy that of the total languages in Austria-Hungary, Slavic is spoken by 17,386,525 individuals, being nearing 46 per cent. of the whole population, whereas the German-speaking population is only 26 per cent., while the Magyar is 16 per cent. of the whole population or 40 per cent. of the Kingdom of Hungary.

The great difficulties of administration which grow out of this diversity of languages will be readily seen. Local and race prejudices formulate the most unreasonable demands, which hamper and render more expensive the best governments that can be devised. Furthermore, the temptation of purchasing the support of the various factions by according special favors is too great to be resisted by almost any administration or legislative majority, hence the result is not only to destroy national harmony, but to pervert legislatures and ministries, thereby rendering government a system of give and take.

PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

As ascertained by the census of 1880, the professions and occupations of the people of Cisleithania were as follows:

Classes.	Independent persons.	Employés.	Families (members of).	Servants.	Total.
Churches.....	31,944	8,327	27,796	26,463	94,530
Civil service.....	46,190	.....	92,495	23,545	162,230
Military.....	162,423	.....	17,970	4,510	184,903
Teachers.....	55,929	.....	81,449	14,823	152,201
Writers and editors.....	1,224	782	3,103	883	5,992
Actors, musicians, &c.....	13,483	.....	15,285	2,233	31,001
Artists.....	3,644	2,802	7,848	788	15,082
Architects, civil engineers, &c.....	3,634	2,459	11,538	2,358	19,989
Lawyers and notaries.....	3,656	8,159	19,621	6,279	37,715
Medicine, superior.....	9,122	2,114	19,622	8,314	39,172
Medicine, subordinate.....	16,569	4,450	16,565	2,071	39,655
Public service.....	25,550	.....	61,016	4,177	90,743
Police, firemen, &c.....	27,275	.....	37,886	3,753	68,914
Agriculture, proprietors.....	2,275,117	3,668,249	5,474,315	319,158	11,736,839
Agriculture, farmers.....	90,036	123,263	222,781	16,079	452,159
Fisheries.....	1,587	2,994	6,054	31	10,666
Mines.....	1,305	116,565	193,312	5,005	316,187
Trade.....	575,811	1,581,287	2,399,199	153,750	4,710,047
Commerce.....	185,405	124,668	459,035	70,520	839,628
Banking.....	1,484	8,298	18,237	5,572	33,591
Transportation, land.....	14,656	85,230	199,451	15,469	314,806
Transportation, water.....	3,520	12,065	27,234	1,194	44,013
House owners and renters.....	207,415	1,424	273,060	61,322	543,221
Pensioners.....	68,845	.....	72,682	16,535	158,062
Orphanages.....	636	1,577	20,403	1,674	24,290
Charitable institutions.....	772	1,919	94,109	1,602	98,402
Servants.....	.....	.....	87,455	114,325	201,780
Day laborers.....	.....	882,599	762,102	6,201	1,650,902
All others.....	41,387	.....	24,564	1,573	67,524
Total.....	3,868,619	6,639,231	10,746,187	890,207	22,144,244

RELIGIONS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The religious denominations of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, as ascertained by the census of 1880, are by no means as numerous as the different languages spoken. The following table presents the fact in a striking light:

Denominations.	Cisleithania.	Transleithania.	Total.
Roman Catholics.....	17,693,648	7,849,692	25,543,340
Greek Catholics.....	2,536,177	1,500,491	4,036,668
Oriental Greeks.....	493,542	2,434,890	2,928,432
Lutherans.....	289,005	1,122,849	1,411,854
Calvinists.....	110,525	2,031,803	2,142,328
Jews.....	1,005,394	638,314	1,643,708
Unitarians.....	169	55,792	55,961
All others.....	15,784	91,979	107,763
Total.....	22,144,244	15,725,810	37,870,054

The "all others" in the column for Cisleithania includes 6,134 Old Catholics, 1,049 Church of England, and 3,333 without religious profession, while that for Hungary includes 83,708 military not enumerated, and only 3,626 for all other denominations, and those making no religious professions. It should not be understood, however, that the above table represents the actual religious condition of this country, as a large portion of those classified as Catholics, Greeks, or Protestants are only nominally so, since infidelity and free thought are everywhere preva-

lent; but as nearly the whole system of the registration of marriages, births, and deaths is under the control of the churches, the people are compelled to retain at least a nominal connection with one or other of the recognized denominations, not so much on account of their religious or social status, as to be able to establish their civil rights, particularly to contract legal marriage and to inherit property.

VITAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The increase in the population of Cisleithania for the eleven years which elapsed between the census of 1880 and the previous one in 1869 was 9.06 per cent., while that of Transleithania was only 1.26 per cent., making for the whole Empire an increase of but 6 per cent. The data for 1881, as given below, would indicate a much greater development, especially for Transleithania. As the registration of births and deaths is obligatory in Austria-Hungary, these tables may be relied upon in general as correct.

The births in the Empire of Austria-Hungary, as compiled from official sources, omitting still-births, were as follows during the year 1881 :

Classification.	Cis-leithania.	Trans-leithania.	Total.
Legitimate, males	367, 898	321, 465	689, 363
Legitimate, females	346, 851	303, 481	650, 332
Illegitimate, males	61, 493	26, 551	88, 044
Illegitimate, females	58, 097	25, 394	83, 491
Total.....	834, 339	676, 891	1, 511, 230

The number of still-births in Cisleithania was 22,479, and in Transleithania 10,923. In Cisleithania there were 9,868 sets of twins, 113 sets of triplets, and one birth of quadruplicates; and in Transleithania there were 9,471 sets of twins, 130 sets of triplets, and one quadruplicate. Illegitimacy does not appear to be particularly confined to any class or religion. In Transleithania the percentages of illegitimate births among the several religious denominations in 1881 were as follows: Roman Catholics, 9 per cent.; Greek Catholics, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Oriental Greeks, 8 per cent.; Lutherans, 6 per cent.; Calvinists, 8 per cent.; and Jews, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The deaths in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, omitting still-births, during 1881, were as follows:

Classification.	Cis-leithania.	Trans-leithania.	Total.
Males	351, 946	286, 604	638, 550
Females	326, 658	266, 124	592, 782
Total.....	678, 604	552, 728	1, 231, 332
Excess of births.....	155, 735	124, 163	279, 898
Children under five years of age:			
Males	173, 220	146, 921	320, 141
Females.....	148, 395	130, 318	278, 713
Total.....	321, 615	277, 239	598, 854

In Cisleithania, 15 males and 54 females died aged over one hundred years, while 48.65 per cent. of all deaths in Austria-Hungary were children under five years of age. The excess of births in 1881 was .74 of 1 per cent. in a total population of 37,870,054 inhabitants. But while Transleithania increased .79 per cent., Cisleithania increased only .70 per cent. This increase for Cisleithania, however, greatly surpasses the normal, as the average annual increase for 1869-'80 was only .11 per cent.

The marriages in Austria-Hungary in 1881 numbered 334,716, of which 176,983 were in Cisleithania and 157,716 in Transleithania. The number of divorces in Transleithania was only 1,080. There can be no question but that the requirements of law, and the difficulty of procuring the necessary documents to enable persons to be married in this country, prevent many from entering into legal wedlock. As a result, concubinage and illegitimate births abound throughout the Empire, but more especially in the large capitals, Vienna and Buda-Pesth, where the latter amount to as much as 40 or 45 per cent. of the total births.

II.—AGRICULTURE.

The total area of Austria-Hungary is 62,200,000 hectares.* Of this Cisleithania possesses 30,000,000, and Hungary proper, omitting Transylvania, Slavonia, and Croatia, contains 22,400,000 hectares. The part of Cisleithania under cultivation in 1882 was 12,000,000 hectares, and of Hungary 10,200,000 hectares. As will be seen from the following pages, the major part of the crops in Hungary consists of grain and hay, while in Cisleithania a considerable portion of the soil is devoted to the cultivation of beets, peas, beans, and grapes. The grain crops in Cisleithania in 1882 covered an area of 6,300,000 hectares, while those of Hungary proper was 4,300,000. It may be further noted that while the leading grain crops in Cisleithania are rye and oats, those of Hungary are wheat and maize.

The importance and relative magnitude of the grain crops of this empire during the last six years may be seen from the following table giving the value of the grain produced in Austria-Hungary from 1877 to 1882:

Period.	Cisleithania.	Hungary.	Total.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1877	500,100,000	593,100,000	1,093,200,000
1878	497,000,000	498,800,000	995,800,000
1879	383,400,000	411,000,000	794,400,000
1880	505,700,000	705,100,000	1,210,800,000
1881	527,400,000	699,900,000	1,227,300,000
1882	518,900,000	909,700,000	1,428,600,000
Annual average	488,700,000	637,300,000	1,126,000,000

The rapid increase in the value of the grain crops of Hungary during the latter years, but particularly for 1882, is worthy of note, and that although possessing relatively much less territory or farming area, she produced an average of nearly 57 per cent. of the total value of the grain of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

* 1 hectare=2.471 acres, and 1 acre=4.046 hectare.

The following table gives the averages of the grain crops in Austria-Hungary during the decade 1870-'80, reduced to bushels:

Grain.	Cisleithania.	Hungary.	Total.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat	36,400,000	60,900,000	97,300,000
Rye	70,000,000	31,700,000	101,700,000
Maize	17,000,000	60,900,000	77,900,000
Oats	88,000,000	41,800,000	129,800,000
Barley	45,600,000	34,200,000	79,800,000
Buckwheat.	7,700,000	400,000	8,100,000
Millet, spelt, maslin.....	3,100,000	7,900,000	11,000,000
Total.....	267,800,000	237,800,000	505,600,000

When compared with the grain crops of the United States, the foregoing appear surprisingly small, since the wheat crop alone of the United States in 1882 was equal to the entire average grain crop of Austria-Hungary, while the corn crop alone was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ fold as great. Nevertheless, this country produces yearly an excess of wheat over consumption of about 500,000 tons, which is exported.

GRAIN HARVESTS OF CISLEITHANIA.

If the average acreage and production during the years 1870-'81 be called 100, the following table will give in percentage the relative area sown and the crops harvested of the principal grains in Cisleithania during the years 1880-'82:

Kinds of grain.	1882.		1881.		1880.	
	Area.	Harvest.	Area.	Harvest.	Area.	Harvest.
Wheat.....	104	118	103	111	103	111
Rye	99	115	97	113	95	91
Barley	95	107	97	102	100	112
Oats	96	103	98	108	99	105
Maize	108	100	104	80	107	108

It would appear, therefore, that Austria has had very unusual crops during the last three years, especially in 1882, when the wheat crop surpassed an average by 18 per cent.

The following tabular statement gives the area cultivated and crops gathered in Cisleithania in 1882 of all the several agricultural products noted in the report issued by the department of agriculture at Vienna, viz:

Articles.	Hectares sown.	* Hectoliters harvested.
Wheat	1,016,788	15,698,018
Rye	1,915,491	28,976,919
Barley.....	1,018,965	17,231,435
Oats	1,759,423	32,273,424
Maize	343,478	5,539,012
Spelt, millet, and maslin.....	92,325	1,263,942
Buckwheat	236,168	2,197,197
Peas and beans	262,493	2,520,291
Potatoes	985,073	85,883,350
Rapes and turnips	56,581	909,130
Poppy, anis, and fennel.....	4,232	27,158
Flax seed.....	87,911	121,146

*1 hectoliter = 2.8375 bushels, and 1 bushel = .3524 hectoliter.

Articles.	Hectares sown.	Hectoliters harvested.
Clover seed.....	1, 093	82, 414
Wine.....	182, 267	3, 367, 400
		<i>*Metrical cent-</i>
		<i>ners.</i>
Straw.....	6, 281, 466	126, 667, 120
Flax.....	87, 911	374, 343
Hemp.....	38, 857	179, 531
Tobacco.....	1, 754	24, 965
Chrysanthemum.....	980	16, 020
Chicory.....	229	40, 180
Garlic.....	72	1, 150
Sorghum.....	4, 784	38, 670
Beets, sugar.....	222, 185	46, 184, 330
Beets, feeding.....	138, 864	20, 516, 130
Gourds and pumpkins.....	2, 373	1, 463, 644
Hay, meadow.....	3, 036, 798	67, 370, 361
Hay, clover.....	682, 567	20, 443, 600
Fodder and grass.....	155, 225	3, 920, 814
Hops.....	11, 632	47, 003
Rice.....	556	4, 448
Grapes.....	182, 267	4, 530
Olive oil.....	20, 498	11, 218
Mulberry leaves.....	6, 252	438, 430
Laurel leaves.....	20	1, 400
Chestnuts.....	959	13, 900
Figs.....		35, 922
Fruit, stone.....		2, 047, 482
Fruit, seed.....		1, 001, 045
Nuts.....		3, 998
		<i>Head.</i>
Cabbages.....	78, 747	6, 767, 346

* 1 metrical centner = 220.46 pounds avoirdupois, or 3½ bushels.

HARVEST IN HUNGARY FOR 1882.

The harvest of Hungary during the year, 1882 was almost unprecedented, the wheat alone amounting to over 37,000,000 metrical centners, equal to about 136,000,000 bushels which is over double her average wheat crop.

The chief articles, as given officially, were as follows:

Articles.	Area sown.	Harvested.
	<i>*Yoch.</i>	<i>Metrical cent-</i>
		<i>ners.</i>
Wheat, fall.....	4, 018, 910	35, 012, 007
Wheat, spring.....	316, 229	2, 132, 490
Rye, fall.....	1, 823, 518	12, 361, 633
Rye, spring.....	67, 841	44, 421
Barley, fall.....	103, 543	853, 804
Barley, spring.....	1, 581, 647	12, 129, 107
Oats.....	1, 735, 623	9, 276, 774
Spelt.....	6, 029	51, 550
Maslin.....	355, 132	2, 732, 006
Millet.....	75, 865	439, 550
Buckwheat.....	30, 133	145, 779
Vetch seed.....	79, 374	553, 716
Peas, beans, and lentils.....	68, 690	385, 850
Maize.....	3, 291, 228	28, 266, 956
Potatoes.....	670, 444	23, 321, 543
Beets, sugar.....	56, 682	6, 744, 175
Beets, feeding.....	116, 501	19, 084, 009
Rapes.....	165, 752	651, 861
Tobacco.....	107, 610	702, 016
Flax seed.....	18, 536	50, 637
Hemp seed.....	119, 051	423, 102
Clover.....	315, 648	6, 464, 861
Grass and fodder.....	306, 095	4, 673, 819
Hay.....	4, 552, 367	55, 627, 419
Total.....	19, 984, 448	222, 129, 085

* 1 Hungarian yoch = .4316 hectare, or 1.183 acres.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HARVESTS IN 1883.

The harvests for the past year, however, were very unsatisfactory in both halves of the Empire, falling even below the average, having been officially reported as follows: For Cisleithania, wheat, 85; rye, 89; barley, 96, and oats, 104; and for Hungary, wheat, 100; rye, 86; barley, 92, and oats, 79. These results will supply all or nearly all the home demand, but leave but a small surplus of wheat for export.

Although not perfectly satisfactory in every particular, it may yet be affirmed that the present condition of the agricultural interests of Austria-Hungary has greatly improved during the last year or two. The fear of American competition is not so great, self-confidence has in a measure returned, and with it the conviction that all is not lost. The small entry duty on grain imports, although oppressive on the consumer, has encouraged the producers. The cheapening of railroad transportation, the introduction of better methods of farming, the finest and most perfect system of milling are all the elements that are beginning to produce favorable results upon the question of producing and delivering upon the markets of this Empire, and even of Europe, the finest article at the lowest price. As far as known, no American wheat has yet entered this country, although it is affirmed that certain cargoes of rye entered Bohemia during the past winter. But, as I have frequently stated, the facts of the case do not warrant the general depression and fear manifested by the agricultural interests of this country on account of the competition of American wheats, for although it is self-evident that prices will be kept down by the enormous production of the United States, yet this must be counteracted by the cheapening of production and transportation, which is not impossible.

STOCK IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN 1880.

The following table gives the live stock in Austria-Hungary, as ascertained by the last census of December 31, 1880:

Classification.	Cisleithania.	Transleithania.	Total.
Bulls.....	76,401	39,133	115,534
Cows.....	4,138,625	1,740,399	5,879,024
Oxen.....	1,246,108	1,088,141	2,334,249
Young cattle.....	1,955,934	} 1,636,312	4,759,255
Calves.....	1,167,009		
Buffaloes.....		93,558	93,558
Total cattle.....	8,584,077	4,597,543	13,181,620
Stallions.....	43,272	96,643	139,915
Mares.....	600,191	808,567	1,408,758
Geldings.....	653,079	635,178	1,288,257
Colts.....	166,740	279,120	445,860
Total horses.....	1,463,282	1,819,508	3,282,790
Sheep.....	3,841,340	9,252,123	13,093,463
Goats.....	1,111,540	236,352	1,347,892
Hogs.....	2,721,541	3,692,788	6,414,329
Total.....	7,674,421	13,181,263	20,855,684
Mules and asses.....	49,618	Not given....	49,618
Grand total.....	17,771,398	19,598,314	37,369,712

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following meteorological data, comprising the monthly averages of the weight of the atmosphere, the temperature, the humidity, and the

total amount of the precipitation, as recorded at the Central Observatory at Vienna, during the year 1883, may be of interest in connection with the consideration of the agricultural interests of Austria-Hungary:

1883.	Barometer.	Thermometer, Celsius.			Humidity.	Precipitation.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Averages		
	<i>Millimeters.</i>				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Millimeters.</i>
January	747.17	10.0	—11.4	—1.73	78.3	38.5
February	750.57	9.8	— 6.1	1.77	77.7	33.1
March	739.79	14.5	—10.5	0.30	73.3	25.2
April	742.95	16.8	— 0.4	7.47	68.0	39.4
May	741.83	27.9	4.6	15.22	64.1	61.6
June	742.42	27.8	9.5	18.37	69.8	113.8
July	742.46	34.1	9.4	19.50	68.4	40.1
August	745.36	29.0	13.3	18.74	67.4	51.1
September	742.92	30.1	6.4	15.05	76.9	41.9
October	746.12	18.0	0.0	10.12	79.6	23.4
November	745.52	13.0	— 4.2	4.08	82.9	16.8
December	745.20	9.4	—10.0	1.15	80.0	44.7
Total	744.36	34.1	—11.4	9.17	73.9	529.6

III.—MINES AND FURNACES.

The total value of the product of the mines of Austria for 1882 is 47,161,746 florins, being an increase of 2,468,054 florins, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., when compared with 1881; while the value of the products of the furnaces of Austria in 1882 is 28,908,095 florins, being an increase of 3,403,633 florins, or 13.35 per cent., when compared with 1881. The total value of the mines and furnaces, after subtracting the value of the ores used by the latter, is, therefore, 65,435,698 florins, being an increase of 4,645,823 florins, or 7.64 per cent., when compared with 1881.

The following table gives the amount and percentage of the production and laborers employed in each of the provinces composing the Austrian Empire proper, viz:

Provinces.	Production.		Employés.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Number.	Average amount per man.
	<i>Florins.</i>			<i>Florins.</i>
Bohemia	26,957,284	41.20	46,619	578
Lower Austria	1,058,945	1.62	1,047	1,011
Upper Austria	617,448	0.94	1,179	524
Salzburg	343,343	0.53	468	734
Moravia	6,526,557	9.97	7,954	821
Silesia	7,579,481	11.58	14,030	540
Buckowina	41,370	0.06	142	291
Styria	13,710,191	20.95	12,660	1,083
Carinthia	4,086,636	6.25	4,788	854
Tyrol	459,957	0.70	1,494	308
Vorarlberg	49,108	0.08	104	472
Carniola	1,779,526	2.72	2,882	618
Görty-Gradisca	100	0.00	31	3
Dalmatia	63,970	0.10	509	126
Istria	542,405	0.83	751	722
Galicia	1,619,377	2.47	4,211	385
Total	65,435,698	100.00	98,869	662

From the above table it will be seen that Bohemia, Styria, Silesia, and Moravia possess 83.7 per cent. of the total mining interests of Austria.

The principal products of the mines, as well as the number of workmen employed therein, may be seen from the following table:

Articles.	Product of mines.		Employés.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Number.	Percentage.
	<i>Florins.</i>			
Coal	21,440,815	45.46	37,872	43.42
Brown coal	16,936,886	35.91	29,422	33.74
Silver ore	3,043,935	6.46	5,520	6.33
Iron ore	2,397,464	5.08	5,000	5.73
Lead ore	1,172,847	2.48	3,608	4.14
Graphite	563,932	1.20	956	1.10
Quicksilver ore	543,005	1.15	813	0.93
Zinc ore	374,093	0.79	1,539	1.76
Copper ore	229,036	0.49	685	0.78
Sulphur ore, alum, and vitriol slate	145,082	0.31	580	0.67
All others	314,651	0.67	1,222	1.40
Total	47,161,746	100.00	87,217	100.00

It may be noted from this table that the coal alone amounted to 81.37 per cent. of the total products, while silver ore was only 6.46 per cent. and iron ore 5.08 per cent.

The following table shows the products of the furnaces, the articles being given in order of importance:

Articles.	Product of furnaces.		Employés.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Number.	Percentage.
	<i>Florins.</i>			
Raw iron	21,062,759	72.86	9,621	82.57
Silver	2,770,509	9.58	417	3.58
Lead and litharge	2,015,671	6.97	204	1.75
Zinc	787,662	2.73	456	3.91
Quicksilver	770,254	2.67	263	2.26
Sulphuric acid and oleum	681,133	2.35	359	3.08
Copper	375,829	1.30	120	1.03
Vitriol and alum	203,780	0.71	148	1.27
All others	240,498	0.83	64	0.55
Total	28,908,095	100.00	11,652	100.00

The aggregate of the two foregoing tables is 76,069,841 florins, but if the value of the ores, viz, 10,634,143 florins, be subtracted, the balance, or 65,435,698 florins, is left as the total value of the mines and furnaces of Cisleithania in 1882, as before stated.

The other productions of the mines not specially noted in the foregoing table were as follows, given in metrical centners: Gold ore, 3,547; nickel and cobalt, 148; tin ore, 26,019; bismuth ore, 212; antimony ore, 5,093; uranium, 63; wolfram ore, 660; manganese, 84,183; petroleum, 19,146; and asphalt rock, 1,093; while those of the furnaces were as follows: Gold, 16,464 kilograms; nickel, 191 metrical centners; tin,

336 metrical centners; bismuth, 4 metrical centners; antimony, 1,610 metrical centners; and mineral colors, 11,824 metrical centners.

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The manufacture of salt in Austria-Hungary is a Government monopoly. The value of the production in Cisleithania for 1882 is given at 22,673,765 florins, being a decrease of 326,733 florins when compared with 1881. The number of employés was 9,444, of which 1,758 were women and 1,507 children. The character of the salt produced was as follows: Rock salt, 644,048 metrical centners; brine salt, 1,532,168 metrical centners; sea salt, 396,386 metrical centners, and industrial salt, 121,157 metrical centners, making an aggregate of 2,693,759 metrical centners, being an increase of 21,965 metrical centners when compared with 1881.

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN TRANSLEITHANIA.

The amount of salt manufactured in Transleithania in 1881 is given at 1,499,444 metrical centners, against 1,578,793 metrical centers in 1880. The value in 1881 is 11,752,323 florins, against 12,371,331 florins in 1880. Of the production 1,384,109 metrical centners was rock salt, 50,019 metrical centners industrial salt, and 65,316 metrical centners brine salt. The employés numbered 2,064, of whom 107 were children, no women being employed.

The following table gives the employés, the annual production, and value of the salt industry of the Empire of Austria-Hungary:

Country.	Laborers.	Production.	Value.
		<i>Met. centners.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Cisleithania	9,444	2,693,759	22,673,765
Transleithania	2,064	1,499,444	11,752,323
Total	11,508	4,193,203	34,426,088

MINES AND FURNACES IN HUNGARY, CROATIA, AND SLAVONIA.

The latest statistics that could be obtained are those for 1881, from which it appears that at the end of that year the Government owned 82,383,193 square meters of mineral lands, and 1,222 private individuals owned 490,958,641 square meters. Of these last 30 owners and 112,836,027 square meters were in Croatia and Slavonia. The total number of laborers employed was 42,920, of which 1,154 were women and 5,286 were children. The wages of the men varied from 35 kreuzers to 1.57 florins per day; that of the women from 17 to 44 kreuzers, and that of the children from 10 to 80 kreuzers. During the year there were 366 accidents, 46 of which were fatal and 84 severe. The amount paid out by relief societies was 1,340,440 florins, against a total receipt of 1,512,312 florins, leaving a capital balance at the end of the year on hand of 7,444,793 florins.

The products of the mines and furnaces of Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia in 1881 aggregated the value of 19,165,349 florins, against

18,709,464 florins in 1880. The quantity and value of the principal articles for 1881 compared with 1880 are given in the following table:

Products.	Quantity.	Value, 1881.	Value, 1880.
	<i>Met. centners.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Gold	16	2, 195, 700	2, 337, 675
Silver	176	1, 579, 420	1, 569, 942
Copper	8, 280	580, 935	602, 333
Lead	17, 584	245, 566	251, 369
Quicksilver	177	33, 680	36, 142
Zinc	6, 199	99, 617	99, 835
Antimony ore	7, 675	84, 728	65, 756
Antimony	2, 911	86, 805	64, 075
Nickel and cobalt	1, 976	119, 506	135, 969
Iron	1, 640, 003	6, 500, 685	5, 729, 609
Coal	8, 485, 185	4, 093, 983	4, 167, 936
Brown coal	10, 126, 331	2, 826, 156	2, 783, 812
Turf	321, 370	176, 524	227, 008
Petroleum	18, 750	149, 800	131, 648
Sulphur	132	1, 456	408
Alum	1, 600	16, 000	12, 015
Manganese	27, 250	20, 665	16, 788
Iron pyrites	471, 293	206, 890	257, 595
Vitriol	2, 491	6, 688	51, 170
Litharge	4, 822	91, 435	79, 852
Mineral colors	2, 600	8, 320	5, 521
Sulphuric oxide	18, 298	36, 867	69, 162
All others	1, 140	3, 923	13, 844
Total	22, 166, 259	19, 165, 349	18, 709, 464

From the above table it appears that of the total value of the products of the mines and furnaces coal comprises 36 per cent., iron 34 per cent., and gold and silver 20 per cent., making for these three categories 90 per cent. of the entire production.

AGGREGATE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

From the foregoing it will appear that if the products of the mines and furnaces for the two halves of the Empire of Austria-Hungary be reunited we get the following aggregates, viz, 153,297 employés, with a production valued at 119,027,135 florins. The several items of this last aggregate are as follows:

Countries.	Minerals.	Salt.	Total.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Cisleithania	65, 435, 698	22, 673, 765	88, 109, 463
Transleithania	19, 165, 349	11, 752, 323	30, 917, 672
Total	84, 601, 047	34, 426, 088	119, 027, 135

IV.—MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

While Transleithania is devoted principally to agriculture and stock-raising, Cisleithania on the other hand is largely a manufacturing state. The number of the inhabitants of Austria directly engaged in or dependent upon manufacturing or other industrial pursuits is 4,710,047, or over 21 per cent. of the total population. Consequently nearly every important manufacture has existed from time immemorial in this Empire, and its products are found to-day competing most energetically with the best products of other nations in the markets of the world. Whether or not Austria will be able to retain her present prominent position, as

compared with other countries, remains to be seen. Great technical knowledge and special training are being brought to bear upon the problem with an energy that should warrant the most sanguine expectations; but, unfortunately, the burden of Government taxations and cost of manufacture increase every year, to the end that her industries, and manufactures in particular, are heavily handicapped in the race. Again, although labor is cheap in this country, it is only correspondingly productive, for the intelligence and endurance of the workmen are not equal to that of certain other nations where better wages and more nourishing food increase their capacity for usefulness, for it is a well-known fact that the Austrian employé can neither compare in intelligence nor ability with those of England or of the United States, nor can he be intrusted to superintend the running of complicated machinery or as large a number of machines at once as can his Anglo-Saxon compeer. The question then resolves itself into the following: Can the greater supply and less cost of skilled labor in this country compensate for the lack of intelligence and productive capacity of the workmen and the consequent impossibility to employ every species of machinery, which forms so large a factor of the manufacturing success of to-day? It may be very seriously doubted, especially when we take into account the heavy taxation and other expenses which the manufacturer must undergo, and the absence of cheap transportation, both of which evils form the subject of universal complaint. Consequently, a successful competition can only be sustained at present either by reducing the cost of production or by disposing of one's wares at smaller margins of profit. And here Austria has certain advantages, for the system of requiring every member of a family, whether mother or child, to render every possible assistance in procuring a livelihood for the family, permits the laboring classes to accept wages that otherwise would be utterly insufficient to sustain life. Consequently, for the present, wages are kept at the lowest possible rate. But should this system give way, under a pressure for higher remuneration, a contingency very likely to be brought about by emigration in yet increased numbers, it becomes difficult to foresee how Austrian manufacturers can possibly maintain their present prominence or continue with profit a competition which from that moment must evidently become ruinous.

In the absence of all official statistics of the chief manufactures of Austria-Hungary, which, as far as can be learned, have never been taken, and consequently do not exist, it is impossible to give anything like an exhaustive or satisfactory *résumé* of the actual condition of the most important manufactures of this country; but certain data in regard thereto, collected from various sources, will not be devoid of interest, seeing that they are the best that could be obtained.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Wool.—The textile industry of Austria stands first in importance and magnitude, the manufacture of woollen textiles forming one of the oldest industries of German Austria, and recently supplying not only the principal demands of the whole Empire, but furnishing large quantities for exportation to Roumania, India, and America. The amount of wool consumed annually in Austria-Hungary cannot be less than 100,000,000 pounds, of which about 34,000,000 are imported in excess over the exports, and here 13,100,000 sheep furnish the balance. In 1880 there were in Austria, omitting home industry, viz, spinning and weaving done in families, 570,000 spindles engaged in the manufacture of woollen yarns, and in the weaving thereof 3,130 power-looms and 17,600 hand-looms. There were also nine worsted establishments, with 71,180

spindles, mostly located in Bohemia; while in the manufacture of textiles from worsted yarns there were employed 4,928 power and 7,500 hand looms. These weaving establishments are located principally in Vienna, Reichenberg, Aussig, Warnsdorf, Rumberg, Asch, and Brünn. As the Austrian spun worsted yarns do not compare favorably with those spun in England, France, and Germany, large quantities are imported annually from those countries. Thibet and cashmere cloth and ladies' dress goods form the major part of the exports.

Flax and hemp.—This industry has long formed in Austria one of the most important domestic occupations of its people. Recently it has somewhat declined by the development of the cotton industry. While the number of spindles employed in 1855 was only about 80,000, in 1880 they had increased to 315,000, of which 232,100 were in Bohemia, mostly at Reichenberg, 44,000 in Northern Moravia, and 31,500 in Silesia. The production of flax is not equal to the demand, as large quantities are brought from Russia every year. The amount imported in 1882 was 312,892 metrical centners, against an export of 38,836 metrical centners. As the annual consumption of flax is about 725,000 metrical centners, and the production only about 500,000 metrical centners, the balance, about 225,000 metrical centners, must be drawn from foreign countries.

The spinning of linen thread by machinery is making great progress in Austria, but the weaving of linen is yet carried on by hand, particularly in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. The number of hand looms in Austria is estimated at 36,500, while the number of power-looms does not exceed 500. The principal establishments are at Georgswald and Schoenberg. Linen and damasks are woven in excellent style at Freiwaldau and Freudenthal. Linen yarns and textiles form large and important articles of export, a considerable amount of the latter being shipped to the United States.

Cotton.—In 1881 there were employed in the cotton spinneries of Austria 1,650,000 spindles, of which 785,000 were in Bohemia, 263,500 in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, and 195,000 in Lower Austria and the other Austrian provinces. The quality of the product of the Austrian mills is generally of a coarse character, while the finest numbers are imported generally from England. In 1882 the importation of cotton yarns was 128,387 metrical centners against 111,238 metrical centners in 1881. The weaving of cotton fabrics takes place mostly in Reichenberg, Prague, and Eger, in Bohemia, also in Silesia, Lower Austria, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. The number of power-looms employed in this industry is estimated at 31,000 and the hand-looms at 68,000.

Silk.—In German Austria there were produced in 1870 over 2,500,000 kilograms of silk cocoons, valued at 4,688,000 florins. In the southern provinces of Austria, chiefly in South Tyrol, were produced 2,500,000 kilograms cocoons, from which about 2,000 metrical centners of raw silk were obtained. The silk spinneries are located almost exclusively in the Southern Tyrol, at Roveredo, where 33 establishments with 70,000 spindles are in operation. The raw material is almost entirely consumed in Austria, only a small portion being exported, while, on the contrary, large quantities of raw silk are imported annually. The manufacture of silk textiles has lost much of its importance since the separation of the Kingdom of Lombardy from this empire, although the industry has again developed considerably during the last decade. The number of power-looms at present in operation is 700 against 4,000 hand-looms, mostly under the control of Vienna capitalists, although located in Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia, as well as in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

In order to present in a succinct manner the importance and magni-

tude of the textile industry of Austria-Hungary, I append herewith a tabular statement showing imports and exports of this industry during 1882:

Articles.	Importations.		Exportations.	
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Wool:				
Raw	25,500,000	40,400,000	10,100,000	20,600,000
Yarn	4,300,000	14,900,000	1,400,000	5,000,000
Textiles	3,500,000	22,400,000	5,300,000	30,000,000
Total	33,300,000	77,700,000	16,800,000	55,600,000
Cotton:				
Raw	77,700,000	44,000,000	10,700,000	4,900,000
Yarn	12,800,000	18,900,000	700,000	1,000,000
Textiles	1,400,000	7,500,000	3,200,000	7,900,000
Total	91,900,000	70,400,000	14,600,000	13,800,000
Flax, hemp, jute:				
Raw	43,000,000	14,600,000	5,400,000	2,200,000
Yarn	3,800,000	3,000,000	10,300,000	9,100,000
Textiles	8,500,000	4,800,000	5,400,000	10,200,000
Total	55,300,000	22,400,000	21,100,000	21,500,000
Silk:				
Raw	800,000	6,800,000	200,000	5,100,000
Thread	500,000	11,100,000	400,000	1,200,000
Textiles	400,000	17,100,000	300,000	4,100,000
Total	1,700,000	35,000,000	900,000	10,400,000
Clothing	200,000	7,900,000	1,200,000	8,200,000
Grand total	183,400,000	213,400,000	54,600,000	109,500,000

If, however, the raw materials and yarns be separated from the textiles and the imports be compared with the exports during the eight years comprised from 1875 to 1882, the table becomes additionally valuable.

Article.	Raw material and yarn.		Textiles.		Total.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Wool	55,300,000	25,600,000	22,400,000	30,000,000	77,700,000	55,600,000
Cotton	62,900,000	5,900,000	7,500,000	7,900,000	70,400,000	13,800,000
Flax, hemp, jute	17,600,000	11,300,000	4,800,000	10,200,000	22,400,000	21,500,000
Silk	17,900,000	6,300,000	17,100,000	4,100,000	35,000,000	10,400,000
Clothing			7,900,000	8,200,000	7,900,000	8,200,000
Totals in 1882	153,700,000	49,100,000	59,700,000	60,400,000	213,400,000	109,500,000
Totals in 1881	150,500,000	48,700,000	60,800,000	64,300,000	211,300,000	113,000,000
Totals in 1880	142,100,000	51,300,000	56,900,000	55,500,000	199,000,000	106,800,000
Totals in 1879	139,100,000	42,600,000	51,500,000	58,400,000	190,600,000	101,000,000
Totals in 1878	127,800,000	41,300,000	55,700,000	61,400,000	183,500,000	102,700,000
Totals in 1877	128,200,000	45,900,000	48,200,000	52,100,000	176,400,000	98,000,000
Totals in 1876	118,200,000	54,700,000	55,200,000	52,800,000	173,400,000	107,500,000
Totals in 1875	131,500,000	47,700,000	63,000,000	56,300,000	194,500,000	104,000,000
Yearly averages	136,400,000	47,700,000	56,400,000	57,600,000	192,800,000	105,300,000

It appears therefore that the importation of raw materials and yarns surpasses the exportation thereof about threefold; also, that while the imports of every material exceed the exports, the imports of cotton surpass the exports over tenfold. But in respect to the textiles the exports slightly surpass the imports, viz, 1,200,000 florins annually as an average during the eight years reported, from which we may draw the conclusion that Austria-Hungary manufactures barely sufficient textiles to supply her home demand, while her production of raw materials and yarns fails

to supply her demand by nearly 100,000,000 florins in value annually, for which she draws on foreign countries. This, however, will not appear so surprising when we reflect that Austria, possessing no cotton, is compelled to import annually from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 florins' worth, and that Hungary, being a non-manufacturing country, draws most of her supplies of textiles and clothing from Austria.

GLASS INDUSTRY.

For centuries Bohemia has been renowned for her glass manufactures, which have created for themselves a great admiration and demand in every civilized country of the globe. Under the protection of Maria Theresa the success of the industry was further extended, and aided by the excellence and abundance of the material necessary in the forests and mountains of Bohemia, the cheapness and skill of labor, competition was out of the question. This industry, while still most prosperous in Bohemia, has extended itself principally to the Alps and Carpathian Mountains. In 1876 there were in Austria-Hungary 177 glassworks, with 273 melting furnaces and 1,663 pots, employing 7,100 laborers. The large proportion of these were located in Bohemia, viz, 93 works, with 137 furnaces, 962 pots, and 3,180 laborers. In the district of Pilsner the industry is concentrated, comprising not only hollow glass but plate glass, wood being used for fuel, while in North Bohemia, where coal is used advantageously in the districts of Tannwald and Gablonz, there are twelve manufactories of bar or rod glass, and 50 additional establishments, not included in the foregoing data, for the manufacture of composition glass.

The manufacture of glassware, while extended throughout Austria, is confined more especially to Bohemia. In the Reichenberg district, which is one of the most important industrial districts of Bohemia, there are seven glassworks for window and bar glass, six for hollow glass, and five for plate glass. The polishing and cutting is carried on largely by the household system; that is, the articles are taken home by the laborer and finished by the piece in his house, where every member able adds his mite to the productive labor of the family. On this system depends largely the success of the glass industry of Bohemia, as the wages by this system are kept at the lowest possible limit commensurate with the bare existence of the poor working classes. Moravia and Styria come next in importance to Bohemia in this industry. The total value of the glass manufacture of Austria is estimated at 25,000,000 florins annually. The supply surpasses very largely the home demand, leaving possibly fully two-thirds for exportation.

The value of the imports into and exports of glass and glassware from Austria-Hungary from 1875 to 1882 can be seen in the table below, which indicates considerable development and increase, especially during the last five years, as follows:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1882	2, 278, 780	20, 146, 328	17, 867, 548
1881	1, 990, 716	16, 795, 462	14, 804, 746
1880	1, 718, 304	18, 052, 317	16, 334, 013
1879	1, 256, 182	15, 339, 827	14, 083, 645
1878	1, 952, 989	13, 644, 856	11, 691, 867
1877	1, 762, 115	13, 712, 210	11, 950, 095
1876	1, 738, 441	1, 409, 465	13, 671, 024
1875	2, 522, 115	19, 166, 730	16, 644, 615
Yearly averages	1, 902, 455	16, 533, 399	14, 630, 944

POTTERY AND CERAMICS.

All the various branches of ceramic manufacture have existed for many centuries in Austria-Hungary, and occupy at present a very prominent place among the industries of this country. The value of the annual production of porcelain alone is estimated at about 6,000,000 florins, supplying not only all home demand, but providing one of the staple articles of exportation. The importation of porcelain to this country is restricted to the finer classes of china and the best artistic productions of neighboring countries, such as the porcelain of Saxony and the various faïences and majolicas of England, France, and Italy. The finest qualities of porcelain manufactured in this country are those made in Bohemia, near Carlsbad, and the Hungarian, made at Fünf-kirchen and Buda-Pesth. Painted porcelain is made mostly at Vienna, where great artistic perfection as to form and color is reached.

The manufacture of stoneware is carried on in Austria in 30 establishments, with over 100 kilns, employing over 1,300 workmen, producing wares valued at over 1,000,000 florins. The centers of this industry are principally in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silicia. The manufacture of majolicas has developed rapidly of late in Moravia, the supply surpassing the demand and furnishing considerable quantities for exportation.

The manufacture of terra cotta wares, tubing for sewers, bricks and tiles has developed very greatly of late by reason of the increased demand for the construction of buildings. It is said that the production of Austria-Hungary in 1880 was over a billion pieces, by the 5,000 works, of which 1,600 were in Hungary. The manufacture of clay smoking-pipes forms also a large industry in Bohemia, particularly in the neighborhood of Reichenberg and Pilsen, amounting annually to about 2,500,000. There are in the whole monarchy ten large manufactories, producing yearly over 7,000,000 pipes, valued at 1,000,000 florins. The earthenware stoves which are so common in this country give additional demand for the finest and most beautiful productions of the ceramic art, while generally they are more useful and economical as to the consumption of coal, yet the æsthetical element has recently made great progress, until they have become a "thing of beauty" as well as a "joy forever." Hardtmuth's stove ware-rooms in Vienna present a beautiful exhibition of porcelain stoves which are manufactured in Budweis, Bohemia.

The importation and exportation of porcelain, pottery, and all other ceramic products for the past eight years show an average annual balance of trade in favor of Austria-Hungary of 1,020,826 florins, as may be seen from the following table:

Period.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1882	2,297,878	3,681,718	1,383,840
1881	1,860,806	2,999,863	1,139,057
1880	1,886,031	2,560,604	674,573
1879	1,425,533	2,801,075	1,375,542
1878	1,397,920	2,726,914	1,328,994
1877	1,275,295	2,305,251	1,029,956
1876	1,417,646	2,510,864	1,093,218
1875	2,008,797	2,150,221	141,424
Yearly averages.....	1,696,238	2,717,064	1,020,826

MANUFACTURES PAYING EXCISE DUTY.

The manufacture of sugar, alcoholic and spirituous liquors, wine, beer, and vinegar is left to private enterprises, but an internal revenue or excise duty is collected by the Government according to several methods, and in order to encourage industry the amount of taxes paid on the manufacture is refunded in the shape of drawbacks or premiums when the articles are exported. It frequently happens, however, that the drawback exceeds the excise duty, thus becoming virtually an export premium; particularly is this the case in respect to sugar, which is exclusively manufactured from the beet root, since the method of taxing its manufacture is called the Pachanlung system, which is to fix the amount of duty to be paid by each manufactory by estimating the capacity of the machinery and the degree of saccharine matter in the beets, and then levying upon these data a fixed annual amount to be paid as excises to the Government. If now great activity is exercised by the manufacturers, the products may easily, it is said, be made to surpass the estimated capacity.

Sugar.—The statistical year for the production of sugar ends with July 31 of each year. The production of sugar beets in Austria-Hungary for 1882-'83 was 51,525,505 metrical centners, being an increase of 5,656,988 metrical centners, or nearly 12 per cent. when compared with 1881-'82. The number of manufactories, located mostly in Bohemia and Moravia, was 251, being an increase of two over the former year. While the exportation of sugar in 1881-'82 was 2,274,040 metrical centners, in 1882-'83 it aggregated 2,880,328 metrical centners, being an increase of nearly 27 per cent. Of these amounts refined sugar was respectively 891,022 and 1,245,474 metrical centners.

The following table gives the exportation of sugar from Austria-Hungary in 1882 compared with 1881:

Classification	1882.	1881.
	<i>Metrical centners.</i>	<i>Metrical centners.</i>
Sugar :		
Raw	1,241,531	1,833,625
Refined	1,039,752	926,817
Total	2,281,289	2,760,442

The amount of beets declared in Austria-Hungary during 1882 for payment of excise duty was 44,900,000 metrical centners, being equal to 3,700,000 metrical centners of crude sugar, on which was paid an excise duty of 36,234,248 florins, being equal to 9.60 florins per metrical centner of sugar. When exporting the sugar a drawback or premium of 8.40 florins for the raw and 11.55 florins for the refined, per metrical centner, is paid back by the Government. The total drawbacks in 1882 amounted to 27,373,493 florins. According to the law of June 18, 1880, the sugar manufacturers were required to pay a pro rata, which should guarantee the state a net balance of excise duties, after the refund of the drawbacks, to the amount of 10,800,000 florins.

GOVERNMENT TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

In addition to the manufacture of salt which was noticed in connection with the product of the mines, the Government holds the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of tobacco. Consequently the entire in-

dustry is under the management of Government officials. The importation of raw tobacco is made without entry duty, manufactured by Government manufactories, and sold at official prices by Government agents, usually the wives of deceased or crippled soldiers. The importation of cigars and other manufactured tobacco can be done only after special Government authorization. The object is, of course, to procure for the Government exchequer the highest possible revenue. Consequently the result of the monopoly is to produce the cheapest article at the highest price. The annual revenue derived from this monopoly is over 60,000,000 florins, the total receipts in 1882 being 88,500,000 florins against an expenditure of 24,100,000 florins, leaving a balance of 64,400,000 florins.

The production, importation, sales, and exportation of tobacco in Austria-Hungary during 1882 and 1881 were as follows:

Classification.	1882.	1881.
Production kilograms..	2, 496, 500	3, 069, 800
Importation:		
Raw kilograms..	11, 165, 700	10, 343, 700
Manufactured do....	2, 226, 100	2, 407, 000
Total do....	13, 391, 800	12, 750, 700
Raw florins..	10, 461, 433	9, 619, 646
Manufactured do ..	13, 116, 070	14, 259, 358
Total do....	23, 577, 503	23, 879, 004
Cigars:		
Home manufactured, sold number..	1, 141, 767, 905	1, 067, 902, 909
Imported, sold do....	4, 542, 689	4, 788, 967
Total sold do....	1, 146, 310, 594	1, 072, 691, 876
Cigarettes do....	122, 690, 535	81, 088, 755
Snuff kilograms..	2, 190, 535	2, 163, 945
Smoking tobacco do....	23, 921, 471	23, 630, 738
Value of sales florins..	66, 939, 202	63, 240, 041
Exportation:		
Raw kilograms..	5, 398, 200	6, 211, 500
Manufactured do....	1, 673, 600	1, 405, 800
Total do....	7, 071, 800	7, 617, 300
Raw florins..	1, 889, 370	2, 174, 025
Manufactured do....	4, 728, 895	2, 389, 860
Total do....	6, 618, 265	4, 563, 885

BEER.

In 1882 there were in operation in Austria-Hungary 2,131 breweries, of which 139 were in Transleithania. The total production was 12,142,393 hectoliters, of which 486,913 hectoliters were brewed in Transleithania. As 10,762 hectoliters were imported and 196,332 hectoliters were exported, the excess of exports was 185,570 hectoliters. This, subtracted from the production, leaves 11,566,823 hectoliters for the consumption of the total Empire, being 31.54 liters* per head of the total population for the year. The excise duties paid during the year were 24,040,075 florins, of which 2,966,536 florins were collected in Hungary. This gives 63 kreuzers per inhabitant.

* One liter (liquid)=1.0567 quarts, wine measure, or 0.8656 quart, beer measure.

The following comparative table gives the changes during the last ten years:

Year.	Number of brewers.			Production in millions of hectoliters.	Excess of export.	Consumption.		Excise duty, million florins.
	Cisleithania.	Transleithania.	Total.			Million liters.	Per head.	
1882.....	1,992	139	2,131	12.14	0.19	11.95	31.54	24.01
1881.....	2,022	138	2,160	11.99	0.20	11.79	31.11	23.37
1880.....	2,073	142	2,215	10.96	0.19	10.77	28.42	21.08
1879.....	2,123	174	2,297	11.18	0.24	10.94	30.48	21.95
1878.....	2,158	194	2,352	11.32	0.21	11.11	30.95	22.48
1877.....	2,193	194	2,387	11.54	0.20	11.34	31.59	22.30
1876.....	2,248	200	2,448	12.18	0.18	12.00	33.40	23.85
1875.....	2,272	233	2,505	12.85	0.20	12.65	35.21	25.16
1874.....	2,296	247	2,543	13.05	0.22	12.83	35.74	25.66
1873.....	2,335	286	2,621	13.45	0.17	12.28	36.99	27.64

As the revenue at present derived from the manufacture of beer is unsatisfactory to the Government, a new law has recently been introduced into the Reichsrath, largely increasing the existing rates of excise collected thereon. Although much complaint will be heard against thus taxing the poor man's drink, yet the demand for money is imperative, and good citizens must submit.

VARIOUS OTHER MANUFACTURES.

In addition to the foregoing leading manufactures many others of great importance exist, but time and space and the paucity of exact data thereon prevent an extended notice. Among these the following are the most important, particularly to the merchants and industrialists of the United States, viz: buttons of every description, gloves and other manufactures of leather, meerschaum and brier-wood pipes, ivory and amber articles, fans and fancy articles composed of metal and plush, and musical instruments; while in Hungary, outside of her agricultural and stock interests, the milling industry is of the first and most vital importance. As in 1883 the flour mills of Buda-Pesth declared dividends from 9 to 15 per cent., we may conclude that this industry is at present flourishing. But when we learn that other establishments did better; for instance, printing houses declared dividends from 14 to 25 per cent., iron foundries from 10 to 18 per cent., manufactories of tiles 8 per cent., the International Company for renting railway cars, 10 per cent., and banks and savings institutions from 7 to 15 per cent., we are led to think that large dividends are not so rare in the capital of Hungary, and that it may possibly indicate rather the lack of capital than the prosperity of the industry. However that may be, any industry producing an average annual dividend of 12 per cent. must be regarded as highly prosperous.

There can be no doubt, however, that in general at present all interests, industries, and manufactures are greatly depressed. Universal complaint is heard on all sides, generally that the demand is not at all commensurate with the supply. Consequently that sharp competition is everywhere met and small profits found to be the rule. Whether rightly or wrongly the Government comes in for great censure, principally on the ground that as the expenses constantly surpass the revenue taxation is increased, and the consequent additional cost of produc-

tion and other expenditures so embarrass trade that all seem generally discouraged. Some of the more prominent and capable manufacturers of Vienna are only awaiting a little encouragement from capitalists in the United States to transfer their entire establishments on more generous soil. When we reflect that duties and taxes are ever on the increase, and nevertheless that the yearly budgets manifest constantly increased deficits; that all occupations and trades are taxed, into which none can enter without permission is obtained, after proofs of due and satisfactory apprenticeship has been filed, and then learn from comparison that the same Government railroads which have been the cause of so much of the financial depression of this country fail to supply cheap transportation by which the competition of foreign manufacturers might be reduced somewhat, then can we understand more fully the discouragement of the industrial and manufacturing classes of this empire, which would appear to be verging rapidly towards despair. One can prophesy with relative certainty that unless relief be shortly forthcoming from some quarter not only must a financial crisis intervene before long, but an industrial cataclysm will overwhelm the best interest of the whole Austro-Hungarian Empire. But while all classes seem fully alive to the danger and are trying to ward it off by seeking new markets for their surplus overproduction, even in the remotest parts of the world, yet one cannot help remarking among the Austrians an impracticability and incompatibility of spirit which manifests itself frequently in the neglect of their present trade, to the end that one is often reminded of the dog mentioned in Æsop's curious fable, which, while endeavoring to become possessed of the piece of meat reflected in the water, dropped and lost that which he had.

V.—SEA FISHERIES IN AUSTRIA.

The sea fisheries of Austria are not of great importance, being confined exclusively to the waters of the Adriatic. They employ an average of 10,000 men annually, of whom about 900 are Italian subjects. The statistical year extends from April 23 to April 22, forming two seasons yearly, the summer and the winter. The catch for the year 1882-'83 amounted to 8,528,838 kilograms, valued at 2,270,934 florins against 8,144,109 kilograms and 4,966,617 florins in the year 1881-'82. About three-fourths of the catch is consumed at the places where caught, as will be seen from the tabular data given below.

The following table gives the fishermen, boats, and tackle employed during the year 1882-'83, compared with 1881-'82, reported in half-yearly seasons, viz: the summer season, extending from April 23 to October 22, and the winter season, extending from October 23 to April 22 of each year:

Season.	Fishermen employed.	Boats.		Tackle.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Summer, 1881.....	10,981	2,688	776,549	48,117	1,058,884
Winter, 1881-'82.....	9,070	2,422	691,357	42,022	696,861
Summer, 1882.....	10,634	2,813	784,643	67,200	1,127,738
Winter, 1882-'83.....	9,016	2,447	665,681	44,981	706,234

While the men and the value of the boats show a decrease during the last year, the tackle employed shows a large increase, especially for the summer season of 1882. The catch and home consumption during the same periods were as follows :

Season.	Catch.			Consumption.	
	Pieces.	Kilograms.	Value.	Pieces.	Kilograms.
			<i>Florins.</i>		
Summer, 1881.....	2, 028, 275	5, 022, 022	1, 219, 373	1, 812, 186	3, 025, 675
Winter, 1881-'82.....	3, 372, 370	3, 122, 087	758, 805	3, 154, 431	2, 563, 918
Total, 1881-'82.....	5, 400, 645	8, 144, 109	1, 978, 178	4, 966, 617	5, 589, 593
Summer, 1882.....	2, 359, 237	5, 585, 895	1, 504, 329	1, 576, 968	2, 874, 104
Winter, 1882-'83.....	3, 807, 784	2, 942, 943	766, 605	3, 493, 239	2, 719, 908
Total, 1882-'83.....	6, 167, 021	8, 528, 838	2, 270, 934	5, 070, 207	5, 594, 012

The product of these fisheries consisted of, as ordinarily, shell-fish, mollusks, and fish. The shell-fish comprised crawfish and lobsters; the mollusks consisted of mussels and oysters, while the principal species of fishes were sardines, bream, mackerel, perch, mullets, eels, gudgeons, barbels, roy, stockern, sole, sharks, anchovy, and sunfish, besides mammals and sponges.

VI.—FORESTS OF CISLEITHANIA.

The following table, taken from the statistical year book published by the Austrian minister of agriculture, gives the extent in hectares of the forests of Cisleithania for the year 1880 :

Provinces.	Hard wood, or trees bearing leaves, as oak, chestnut, &c.	Soft wood, or trees bearing cones, as pine, cedar, &c.	Brushwood.	Total hectares.
Lower Austria.....	89, 982	476, 852	68, 864	635, 698
Upper Austria.....	48, 351	325, 032	15, 811	389, 194
Salzburg.....	11, 070	218, 746	1, 132	230, 948
Styria.....	174, 917	695, 414	31, 557	901, 888
Carinthia.....	834	458, 208	1, 832	460, 874
Carniola.....	184, 720	182, 939	41, 838	409, 497
Coastland.....	34, 706	3, 332	170, 758	208, 796
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.....	35, 566	957, 717	139, 552	1, 132, 835
Bohemia.....	59, 940	1, 346, 086	82, 729	1, 488, 755
Moravia.....	93, 281	345, 428	117, 773	556, 482
Silesia.....	26, 201	140, 664	7, 161	174, 026
Galicia.....	494, 274	1, 072, 627	385, 277	1, 952, 178
Bukowina.....	108, 421	351, 579	14, 181	474, 181
Dalmatia.....	19, 170	13, 229	179, 310	211, 709
Total, 1880.....	1, 381, 433	6, 587, 853	1, 257, 775	9, 227, 061
Total, 1877.....	1, 406, 952	6, 523, 004	1, 250, 512	9, 180, 468

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOD AND CHARCOAL.

The subjoined tables will give an idea of the importance of the wood industry in Austria-Hungary, showing as they do the imports and exports of wood and charcoal during the years 1878-'82 :

IMPORTS.

Classification.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	Yearly average.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Wood for fuel	340,000	320,000	310,000	320,000	290,000	320,000
Wood for manufactures	2,060,000	1,950,000	1,810,000	1,400,000	1,410,000	1,720,000
Charcoal.....	20,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
Woods not European.....	450,000	170,000	180,000	150,000	260,000	240,000
Total	2,870,000	2,470,000	2,330,000	1,890,000	1,990,000	2,310,000

EXPORTS.

Wood for fuel.....	720,000	800,000	2,150,000	710,000	640,000	1,010,000
Wood for manufactures	50,790,000	45,910,000	42,630,000	42,260,000	38,330,000	43,980,000
Charcoal.....	340,000	280,000	300,000	300,000	290,000	300,000
Total	51,850,000	46,990,000	45,080,000	43,270,000	39,260,000	45,290,000

By comparison of the foregoing tables it will be seen that during the years 1878-'82 the average annual surplus of exports over imports of wood and charcoal was 42,980,000 florins, thus manifesting a very important and valuable industry; also, that the surplus of 1882 surpassed that of 1878 by an amount of not less than 9,710,000 florins, thus indicating that the industry is constantly developing, and finally that nearly the whole amount of the exports consisted of lumber for construction and manufactures.

VII.—COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The imports and exports of Austria-Hungary embrace also those of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but not those of the free ports of Trieste and Fiume. As far as the commercial statistics of this Empire are concerned the free ports are placed on the same footing as foreign ports, and only such merchandise as crosses the customs limit between the free ports and the rest of the Empire is included in the tables. It should also be remarked that only the quantities are the result of actual declarations made by shippers, while the values are calculations made therefrom by a permanent commission appointed by the Government to fix annually the values of the several categories of imports and exports. Consequently the values are official estimates, probably sufficiently accurate for every statistical purpose. As the new tariff law of May 25, 1882, went into operation June 1, 1882, which greatly increased the number of categories*, the labor of preparing the report for 1882 was likewise greatly increased. This accounts in a large measure for the delay in obtaining the necessary statistics for the preparation of this report. It must be said, however, that while the reports are delayed beyond all reason, yet they are being made every year more complete and trustworthy, until at present they are worthy of great praise. If, however, they could be published six months sooner, their value would be greatly enhanced, for doubtless the chief value of statistics depends mainly on the promptitude with which they are published.

* The new tariff increased the number of import categories from 886 to 1,066, the export categories from 772 to 846, and the transit categories from 84 to 215.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

As will be seen from Table A of the appendix, the total value of the importation of all merchandise into Austria-Hungary in 1882, omitting precious metals and coins, is 654,173,746 florins, against 641,844,789 florins in 1881, being an increase of nearly 2 per cent.

The following table, giving the agricultural products and raw materials, distinct from all other merchandise, for the last five years will be interesting, showing, as it does, the nature of the imports:

Year.	Total value.	Agricultural products and raw materials.		All other merchandise.	
		Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1882	654,200,000	229,000,000	35.0	425,200,000	65.0
1881	641,800,000	230,800,000	36.0	411,000,000	64.0
1880	613,500,900	236,500,000	38.6	377,000,000	61.4
1879	556,600,000	208,000,000	37.4	348,600,000	62.6
1878	552,100,000	196,700,000	35.6	355,400,000	64.4

CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

In order to show the magnitude and changes of the chief articles of importation into this Empire, the following table is given, showing the various articles in order of importance:

No.	Articles.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
1	Wool and manufactures of.	77,700,000	76,500,000	71,300,000	68,000,000	63,700,000
2	Cotton and manufactures of.	70,400,000	68,700,000	67,300,000	62,200,000	60,400,000
3	Grain and flour	56,200,000	59,400,000	76,300,000	45,200,000	45,800,000
4	Silk and manufactures of.	35,000,000	35,500,000	31,800,000	31,800,000	31,500,000
5	Coffee	31,300,000	31,000,000	27,800,000	17,400,000	37,900,000
6	Tobacco	23,600,000	23,900,000	27,700,000	22,000,000	21,900,000
7	Leather and manufactures of.	22,700,000	21,500,000	19,500,000	24,400,000	20,600,000
8	Flax and manufactures of.	22,400,000	22,500,000	19,800,000	21,300,000	20,800,000
9	Hides and skins, raw....	22,000,000	22,200,000	22,200,000	23,700,000	12,700,000
10	Machinery	19,700,000	13,800,000	10,900,000	9,400,000	8,300,000
11	Animals	19,100,000	19,900,000	13,100,000	22,500,000	27,000,000
12	Objects of art and literature.	18,300,000	18,700,000	16,200,000	16,300,000	11,100,000
13	Iron, and manufactures of.	15,900,000	14,300,000	11,500,000	9,400,000	8,500,000
14	Chemicals and drugs	15,000,000	30,600,000	12,500,000	11,400,000	11,800,000
15	Dyes and colors	15,200,000	14,200,000	11,900,000	15,400,000	12,300,000
16	Fancy articles and instruments.	14,000,000	14,900,000	13,400,000	15,600,000	12,400,000
17	Metals, and manufactures of.	11,300,000	11,100,000	9,000,000	8,300,000	9,600,000
18	Coal	10,700,000	8,800,000	9,000,000	8,600,000	5,300,000
19	Mineral oil, and brown coal.	10,400,000	12,200,000	10,300,000	8,300,000	17,500,000
20	Stoneware	9,700,000	7,600,000	7,300,000	5,700,000	3,600,000
21	Clothing	7,900,000	8,100,000	8,900,000	7,300,000	7,200,000
	All others	125,700,000	106,400,000	115,800,000	102,400,000	102,200,000
	Total	654,200,000	641,800,000	613,500,000	556,600,000	552,100,000

IMPORTATION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The following table gives the value of the precious metals, coined and in bar, imported into this Empire during the years 1882, 1881, and 1880:

Articles.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Gold in bar and sweepings	1, 856, 016	725, 948	240, 143
Silver in bar and sweepings	2, 003, 328	11, 157, 993	5, 019, 526
Platina	1, 340	5, 360	10, 050
Gold, coined	16, 645, 880	19, 068, 000	21, 977, 200
Silver, coined	1, 055, 294	4, 942, 626	2, 103, 816
Gold and silver coins, mixed	982, 960	607, 319	2, 847, 854
Total	22, 544, 818	36, 507, 246	32, 198, 589

ENTRY DUTIES.

Since 1879 the duties paid on imports have been collected in gold coin. If silver or paper currency are paid, the premium on gold must be added thereto. The premium during 1882 equaled 19 per cent., and during 1883, 20 per cent. The total amount of duties collected in 1882 was 37,738,127 florins in gold, against 29,498,496 florins in gold in 1881. If the gold premiums be added to the 37,700,000 florins gold paid as duties in 1882, it will make the sum of 44,900,000 paper florins paid as duty on the import of merchandise valued at 654,200,000 florins. This would be an average of nearly 7 per cent. of the total entry value. The total quantity of imports in 1882 being 46,200,000 metrical centners, the average duty would be 97 kreuzers per metrical centner, but as 38,800,000 metrical centners entered free of duty, only 7,400,000 metrical centners paid duties. On this amount, therefore, the average duty would be 6.05 florins per metrical centner.

The leading articles paying duty are the following, given in the order of importance and the amount for the years 1879-'82:

Articles.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Coffee	11, 036	8, 590	7, 582	4, 634
Petroleum	5, 645	4, 152	3, 196	2, 639
Iron, and manufactures of	2, 372	1, 586	1, 212	981
Woolen goods	2, 037	1, 880	1, 844	1, 732
Machinery	1, 670	960	757	635
Cotton yarn	1, 609	1, 372	1, 375	1, 341
Tropical fruits	1, 412	1, 097	988	905
Cattle for meat	971	918	570	1, 118
Cotton textiles	926	898	800	632
Leather, and manufactures of	851	744	684	725
Silk textiles	842	823	746	676
Spices	736	588	518	243
Eatables	728	605	631	508
Wine	552	362	357	377
Drugs and medicines	539	439	408	314
Rice	476	452	411	276
Liquors	429	314	269	179
Linen goods	381	299	225	228
Chemicals	380	358	314	299
Tea	354	220	172	90
Woolen yarn	323	283	275	273
Fancy articles	319	220	194	175
Oils and fats	287	268	258	269
Clothing	274	251	241	202
Glass and glassware	234	198	170	129
All others	2, 355	1, 621	1, 873	1, 262
Total	37, 738	29, 498	26, 070	20, 842

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.

As has been frequently explained, in these reports, no record is taken by the customs officials of the origin of the imported articles, and all that can be done is to give the frontier by which the goods entered. In Table A the quantity of each article entering by each frontier is carefully noted.

The following table gives a *résumé* of the quantity and value entering during 1882 by the several frontiers forming the boundary of Austria-Hungary :

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Metrical centners.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Southern Germany	3,434,098	150,957,111
Saxony	6,404,507	177,101,850
Prussia	23,401,392	85,767,270
Russia	2,387,077	39,318,359
Roumania	4,401,022	39,033,339
Servia	600,102	12,908,365
Turkey	16,599	519,434
Italy	849,986	27,089,611
Switzerland	356,420	3,631,590
Trieste	2,769,018	91,257,862
Fiume and other ports	1,611,148	26,588,955
Total	46,231,369	654,173,746

	Florins.
By Austrian custom-houses	572,919,936
By Hungarian custom-houses	79,734,588
By Bosnian and Herzegovinian custom-houses	1,519,222

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

It will be readily understood from the foregoing that it is quite impossible even to approximate the amount of American products or manufactures which enter this Empire, since all trace of their origin is lost in passing through the intervening countries. We know, however, from private sources, that many of the staple products of the United States find a ready sale in Austria-Hungary, amounting to millions of dollars annually; also, that many of our manufactures have been, during the last decade, successfully introduced and have created for themselves a regular demand upon the markets of this country, and this has been accomplished in the face of the constant opposition and difficulties which have been encountered on all sides. Not only have interested parties sought to injure the reputation of our manufactures by every means within their power, but the Government still maintains its prohibition against our pork; and, furthermore, since the entering into force of the last tariff law, June 1, 1882, the most favored nation principle has been practically denied to the importations of the United States, notwithstanding Article V of the treaty of 1829 would seem to grant the same in the most implicit terms.

MOST FAVORED NATION PRINCIPLE.

In the spring of 1882, when the new tariff law was under discussion, the Austrian Government issued its *Motivenbericht*, in which it was af-

firmed that as the United States did not enjoy the most favored nation principle, she would consequently come at once under the provisions of the new tariff. The attention of our legation being called to the point, the matter was brought to the attention of the Austrian foreign office, but without reply. It had been regretted that the issue could not be raised by a practical case, as it was thought that this would attract the more immediate attention of the Austrian Government; consequently there was a degree of satisfaction felt when a protest was forwarded to this consulate-general by Mr. Mindt, of Hamburg, complaining that for having declared a quantity of American shoe-pegs as free of duty, on being shipped to Austria, in conformity with the conventional treaty of Italy, he was not only required to pay an extra duty of 1 florin per 100 kilograms, but was fined besides. This case was forwarded to our legation September 2, 1882, from whence it was promptly submitted to the foreign office for solution, but, strange as it would appear, the frequent subsequent notes calling attention to the matter and urging a prompt reply has only recently, February 12, 1884, elicited the brief response from the foreign office that "these questions are now being made the subject of close study by the respective ministries of both parts of the Empire." Consequently, for the present the uncertainty remains to embarrass trade between the two nations and force shippers, whenever practicable, to disguise their American wares into those of Germany in order to benefit by her treaty privileges, which were believed until recently to have been enjoyed also by the United States.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EXPORTS.

The total value of the exportation of all merchandise from Austria-Hungary in 1882, as may be seen from Table B of the appendix, is 781,892,772 florins, against 731,470,615 florins in 1881, being an increase of nearly 7 per cent. The large element of this increase resulted from the heavy exports of grain, on account of the exceptionally fruitful harvests of 1882. The following table will show the total value of all exports and the amount of agricultural products and raw materials exported during the last five years :

Year.	Total value.	Agricultural products and raw materials.		All others.	
		Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>	
1882	781,900,000	466,900,000	59.7	315,000,000	40.3
1881	731,500,000	431,000,000	58.9	300,500,000	41.1
1880	676,000,000	389,500,000	57.6	286,500,000	42.4
1879	684,000,000	403,000,000	58.9	281,000,000	41.1
1878	654,700,000	371,100,000	56.7	283,600,000	43.3

CHIEF ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

The following table embraces the principal articles of export from Austria-Hungary, given in the order of importance, from which the magnitude and changes of each article may be seen during the years 1878-'82:

No.	Articles.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
		<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1	Grain and flour.....	151,400,000	104,100,000	99,800,000	142,000,000	146,300,000
2	Sugar.....	65,200,000	74,800,000	58,400,000	57,000,000	43,000,000
3	Wood and coal....	64,100,000	59,100,000	57,200,000	53,100,000	48,000,000
4	Animals.....	62,800,000	69,300,000	48,900,000	44,100,000	52,700,000
5	Wool, and manufactures of	55,600,000	54,500,090	55,200,000	47,400,000	47,700,000
6	Instruments, clocks, and fancy articles.	46,800,000	41,200,000	38,400,000	42,300,000	49,400,000
7	Seeds, hops, and fruits....	36,400,000	30,900,000	26,600,000	28,600,000	20,900,000
8	Animal products.....	27,400,000	29,100,000	28,300,000	24,300,000	18,500,000
9	Flax, hemp, and manu- factures of.....	21,500,000	23,100,000	21,000,000	22,700,000	18,500,000
10	Leather and manufact- ures of.....	21,200,000	18,900,000	17,300,000	15,100,000	19,500,000
11	Beverages.....	21,000,000	22,000,000	28,000,000	18,200,000	15,900,000
12	Glass and glassware.....	20,100,000	16,800,000	18,100,000	15,300,000	13,600,000
13	Manufactures of wood....	17,500,000	15,900,000	15,900,000	15,500,000	11,500,000
14	Iron and manufactures of.	16,700,000	22,000,000	24,600,000	19,100,000	18,400,000
15	Cotton and manufactures of.....	13,800,000	13,300,000	11,300,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
16	Minerals.....	13,600,000	10,600,000	8,200,000	6,800,000	2,800,000
17	Oil, butter, tallow, and lard.....	11,800,000	13,400,000	12,900,000	10,700,000	8,800,000
18	Objects of art and litera- ture.....	11,500,000	9,900,000	9,400,000	8,400,000	8,300,000
19	Silk and manufactures of.	10,400,000	11,100,000	9,200,000	11,500,000	10,400,000
20	Drugs, chemicals, and medicines.....	10,300,000	11,000,000	10,100,000	9,800,000	8,900,000
21	Clothing.....	8,200,000	11,000,000	10,100,000	10,500,000	16,200,000
	All others.....	74,600,000	69,500,000	67,100,000	72,600,000	65,500,000
	Total.....	781,900,000	731,500,000	676,000,000	684,000,000	654,700,000

EXPORTS OF PRECIOUS METALS AND COINS.

The following table gives the character and value of the precious metals in bar and coin exported from Austria-Hungary during the years 1880-'82, as far as reported to the customs officials, viz:

Articles.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Gold in bars, &c.....	22,104	19,413	128,144
Silver in bars, &c.....	60,110	156,606	854,528
Platina.....	2,010		
Gold coin.....	4,386,500	2,177,900	3,094,300
Silver coin.....	42,031,799	1,030,425	14,597,544
Gold and silver coin mixed.....	2,359,785	2,530,497	3,862,860
Total.....	48,862,308	5,914,841	22,537,376

DESTINATION OF THE EXPORTS.

As was remarked in reference to the imports, the same has to be said of the exports, viz, that the customs officials require no declaration as to the final destination of the goods, but keep the record only of the frontier over which they pass.

The following table gives a *résumé* of the quantity and value of the

total exports from Austria-Hungary in 1882, and the country to which, or through which, exported:

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Met. cent.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Southern Germany.....	17,629,821	217,434,308
Saxony.....	36,581,852	195,866,900
Prussia.....	7,162,738	82,794,645
Russia.....	4,474,237	34,099,482
Roumania.....	2,864,301	53,944,388
Servia.....	752,739	17,215,204
Turkey.....	2,810	106,849
Montenegro.....	4,414	10,078
Italy.....	3,831,822	44,612,402
Switzerland.....	359,610	5,080,064
Triest.....	6,392,207	95,542,111
Fiume and other ports.....	8,407,968	35,186,341
Total.....	88,561,619	781,892,772

	<i>Florins.</i>
Passed out through Austrian custom-houses.....	12,571,823
Passed out through Hungarian custom-houses.....	67,766,106
Passed out through Bosnian and Herzegovinian custom-houses.....	1,554,843

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

From Table C of the appendix, it will be seen that during 1883 the total value of all exports declared at the several consulates in this empire for exportation to the United States is \$8,723,797, against \$8,708,126 in 1882, and \$7,501,660.97 in 1881. The chief articles of export from Austria-Hungary during the past year were dried fruits 25 per cent., mostly from Triest; glassware 14 per cent., mostly from Bohemia; buttons 13 per cent., mostly from Vienna, and textiles 12 per cent., chiefly from Brünn. The other leading articles, of less importance, were fancy goods, argols, glove leather and skins, gum, porcelain and pottery, &c.

The following table gives the value and changes of the principal articles of export from this empire to the United States during the last three years:

Articles.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Dried fruits.....	\$2,172,819	\$1,795,197	\$1,404,610
Glassware.....	1,236,100	1,682,544	1,465,254
Buttons.....	1,128,222	1,144,523	967,305
Linen and cotton textiles.....	527,711	401,155	480,327
Fancy goods.....	367,670	464,657	362,498
Argols.....	342,445	254,041	174,537
Glove leather and skins.....	287,002	285,607	253,514
Woolen textiles.....	281,125	313,967	289,331
Gum.....	252,760	182,994	233,160
Silk textiles.....	225,543	146,113	83,158
Barrels, empty, petroleum.....	205,488	185,371	184,983
Porcelain and pottery.....	190,495	208,468	159,478
Drugs and chemicals.....	171,070	161,502	279,253
Lentils and beans.....	161,217	95,100	20,533
Smokers' articles.....	121,324	210,621	185,351
Fans.....	107,238	82,840	16,517
Mineral water.....	96,985	63,886	61,523
Wine, beer, and liquor.....	83,062	116,078	78,474
Wool.....	79,172	19,604	69,540
Furniture, bent wood.....	76,506	40,668	36,268
Insect powder.....	64,216	59,477	96,085
Gloves.....	60,086	66,097	83,393
Meerschaum, crude.....	51,363	16,453	68,063
All others.....	434,178	711,164	442,506
Total.....	8,723,797	8,708,127	7,501,661

BALANCE OF TRADE.

As will be seen from the following table which gives the value of the imports into and exports from Austria-Hungary for the years 1878-'82, it would appear that Austria-Hungary is an exception to the rule among European nations, in that the balance of trade is largely in her favor:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1882	654,200,000	781,900,000	127,700,000
1881	641,800,000	731,500,000	89,700,000
1880	613,500,000	676,000,000	62,500,000
1879	556,600,000	684,000,000	127,400,000
1878	552,100,000	654,700,000	102,600,000
Yearly average.....	603,600,000	705,600,000	102,000,000

The above yearly average surplus of 102,000,000 florins appears certainly very large, and just doubts may be entertained if it be not at least in part fictitious, as it results from the prices somewhat arbitrarily established by the central commission, since in many important instances the prices of exports exceed, without any visible reason, the prices of the same category of imports.

NATURE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

If the imports and exports for 1882 be classified into raw materials and manufactured articles, we shall have the following result:

Classification.	Imports.	Exports.	Difference.
RAW MATERIALS.			
For industrial purposes:	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Animal	84,700,000	59,300,000	-25,400,000
Vegetable	99,500,000	89,700,000	- 9,800,000
Mineral	20,800,000	25,800,000	+ 5,000,000
For food:			
Animal	18,700,000	64,600,000	+45,900,000
Vegetable	110,300,000	140,300,000	+30,000,000
Mineral	400,000	2,100,000	+ 1,700,000
Total raw materials	334,400,000	381,800,000	+47,400,000
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.			
Textiles and yarns	111,700,000	80,800,000	-30,900,000
Organic materials	54,000,000	94,900,000	+40,900,000
Food	29,100,000	123,800,000	+94,700,000
Chemicals	43,300,000	24,700,000	-18,600,000
Metals and manufactures of	27,200,000	23,900,000	- 3,300,000
Artistic articles	18,400,000	11,500,000	- 6,900,000
Machinery, instruments, and vehicles	21,600,000	13,500,000	- 8,100,000
Other non-metallic manufactures	14,500,000	27,000,000	+12,500,000
Total manufactured articles	319,800,000	400,100,000	+80,300,000
Total	654,200,000	781,900,000	+127,700,000

(c) TRANSITS.

Table D of the appendix gives the quantity of the transits through Austria-Hungary at 4,628,029 metrical centners, against 4,041,785 metrical centners in 1881. The value of the transits possesses but little reliability, being very summarily classified and estimated as to value.

The Government value, however, has been fixed for the years 1878-'82 as follows :

Year.	Metrical centners.	Value in florins.	Price per metrical centner.	Grain and other agricultural products.
			<i>Florins.</i>	
1882.....	4,628,029	286,937,798	62.00	1,996,171
1881.....	4,041,785	363,760,650	90.00	880,327
1880.....	4,498,706	341,451,785	75.90	1,524,998
1879.....	4,200,885	318,847,171	75.90	1,253,453
1878.....	6,912,855	387,160,273	56.00	3,566,018

ORIGINAL DESTINATION OF TRANSITS.

The following table gives the countries from which the transits were received and to which they were sent during 1882 :

Country.	Arrived.	Sent out.
	<i>Metrical centners.</i>	<i>Metrical centners.</i>
Southern Germany.....	1,608,734	1,121,417
Saxony.....	41,190	316,359
Prussia.....	296,744	805,237
Russia.....	1,050,811	197,347
Roumania.....	136,362	163,854
Servia.....	308,182	197,643
Turkey.....	93,801	5,371
Montenegro.....	7,784	6,601
Italy.....	615,989	336,761
Switzerland.....	79,114	1,144,892
Trieste.....	344,429	259,155
Fiume and other ports.....	44,889	73,392
Total.....	4,628,029	4,628,029

COMMERCE DURING FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1883.

The value of the imports for the first nine months of 1883 falls off from 508,500,000 florins in same period of 1882 to 481,200,000 florins, accounted for, doubtless, by the excessive amounts of coffee, tea, petroleum, grain, and other articles imported in the first half of 1882, anticipating the increased duties of the new tariff law which went into effect on the 1st of June, 1882. On the other hand, the exports for the first nine months of 1882 show an increase in value from 526,200,000 florins in 1881 to 571,200,000 florins.

The subjoined table gives the values of the imports and exports during the first nine months of the last five years :

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Balance.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1883.....	481,200,000	571,200,000	1,052,400,000	90,000,000
1882.....	508,500,000	526,200,000	1,034,700,000	17,700,000
1881.....	455,400,000	511,700,000	967,100,000	56,300,000
1880.....	440,000,000	473,700,000	913,700,000	33,700,000
1879.....	389,400,000	520,200,000	909,600,000	130,800,000
Yearly average.....	454,900,000	520,600,000	975,500,000	65,700,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE IMPORTS.

The following principal imports during the first nine months of 1883 show the following changes when compared with like period of 1882 :

Articles.	1883.	1882.	Difference.
Grain.....metrical centners..	3, 602, 691	5, 127, 858	—1, 525, 167
Mill products.....do....	26, 996	358, 749	— 331, 753
Coffee.....do....	241, 963	304, 134	— 62, 171
Rice.....do....	354, 731	333, 641	+ 21, 090
Tea.....do....	1, 794	5, 288	— 3, 494
Potatoes.....do....	143, 075	179, 461	— 36, 386
Herring.....do....	29, 840	33, 615	— 3, 775
Sheep.....head..	331, 105	191, 323	+ 139, 782
Swine.....do....	264, 571	253, 634	+ 10, 937
Oxen.....do....	18, 768	11, 954	+ 6, 814
Cotton.....metrical centners..	793, 841	574, 334	+ 219, 507
Flax.....do....	230, 582	251, 462	— 20, 880
Jute.....do....	83, 875	54, 096	+ 29, 779
Iron, raw.....do....	1, 047, 970	764, 512	+ 283, 458
Iron, scrap.....do....	321, 746	229, 541	+ 92, 205
Iron ore.....do....	119, 057	94, 109	+ 24, 948
Copper.....do....	50, 130	37, 649	+ 12, 481
Indigo.....do....	7, 070	10, 337	— 3, 267
Mineral oil.....do....	667, 588	898, 173	— 230, 585
Palm and cocoanut oil.....do....	58, 833	63, 583	— 4, 750
Industrial salt.....do....	176, 647	138, 130	+ 38, 517
Cotton textiles.....do....	11, 492	10, 550	+ 942
Silk textiles.....do....	2, 583	2, 734	— 151
Jute textiles.....do....	62, 274	61, 746	+ 528
Rope textiles.....do....	4, 958	6, 146	+ 1, 188
Woolen yarn.....do....	30, 854	28, 067	+ 2, 787
Linen and jute yarn.....do....	21, 432	27, 170	— 2, 738
Cotton yarn.....do....	98, 697	101, 659	— 2, 962
Machinery.....do....	297, 431	328, 402	— 30, 971
Glassware.....do....	25, 526	20, 193	+ 5, 333

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE EXPORTS.

The following table embraces the leading changes in the exports for the first nine months of 1883, when compared with the corresponding period of 1882 :

Articles.	1883.	1882.	Difference.
Sheep.....head..	622, 371	482, 607	+ 139, 764
Swine.....do....	129, 608	184, 203	— 54, 595
Sugar.....metrical centners..	1, 788, 625	1, 279, 431	+ 509, 194
Grain.....do....	5, 616, 151	7, 124, 953	— 1, 508, 802
Beer.....do....	285, 290	254, 547	+ 30, 743
Spirits.....do....	228, 736	90, 778	+ 137, 958
Wine.....do....	274, 256	237, 590	+ 36, 668
Flour.....do....	1, 418, 438	1, 219, 326	+ 199, 112
Fresh fruit.....do....	130, 438	116, 570	+ 13, 868
Butter.....do....	36, 343	38, 455	— 2, 112
Wood.....do....	16, 266, 271	15, 921, 647	+ 344, 624
Coal.....do....	27, 577, 376	24, 977, 175	+ 2, 600, 201
Wool.....do....	84, 074	72, 201	+ 11, 873
Rapes.....do....	311, 593	203, 607	+ 107, 986
Molasses.....do....	1, 515	7, 137	— 5, 622
Linen textiles.....do....	22, 676	38, 808	— 16, 132
Cotton textiles.....do....	30, 032	23, 696	+ 6, 336
Woolen and silk textiles.....do....	37, 495	39, 295	— 1, 800
Clothing.....do....	7, 622	8, 498	— 876
Ropeware.....do....	4, 979	6, 437	— 1, 458
Paper.....do....	242, 824	219, 884	+ 22, 940
Glassware.....do....	275, 406	284, 311	— 8, 905
Linen yarn.....do....	68, 714	68, 257	+ 457

DUTIES COLLECTED.

The amount of duties collected during the first nine months of 1883 was 33,526,036 florins against 29,089,423 florins during the same period

of 1882; being an increase of 4,436,613 florins, or 153 per cent. If compared with 1881 the increase is 4.37 per cent., and if with 1878, the increase is no less than 131.2 per cent. Certainly this is rapid progress in *revenue* if not *protection* to home industries.

EXPORT DUTIES OR DRAWBACKS.

The amount of excise duties refunded, or export premiums paid, during the first nine months of 1883, on sugar, beer, and spirits, amounted to 21,199,274 florins, against 14,403,000 florins for same period of 1882, 21,258,000 florins in 1881, and 13,298,000 florins in like period in 1880. The largest part was paid on sugar, being 18,443,832 florins in 1883, and 13,154,353 florins in 1882.

SPECIAL COMMERCE OF HUNGARY.

By a special law passed in the Hungarian Reichstag in 1881, all imports to and exports from Hungary have to be declared, even when crossing the Austrian frontier. The results of the first calendar year, 1882, have been published, from which the following table is compiled, giving the value of all imports and exports of Hungary with Austria and other nations:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Germany	13,910,000	65,540,000	+ 51,630,000
Switzerland	340,000	11,100,000	+ 10,760,000
Italy	1,400,000	3,850,000	+ 2,450,000
France	420,000	12,660,000	+ 12,240,000
Belgium and Holland	480,000	2,970,000	+ 2,490,000
Great Britain	2,870,000	13,000,000	+ 10,130,000
Russia	560,000	1,380,000	+ 820,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	470,000	3,660,000	+ 3,190,000
Roumania	17,490,000	6,570,000	— 10,920,000
Servia	7,660,000	5,090,000	— 2,570,000
Balkan Peninsula	1,040,900	2,560,000	+ 1,520,000
All others	3,160,000	1,810,000	— 1,350,000
Total	49,800,000	130,190,000	+ 80,390,000
Austria	216,770,000	249,860,000	+ 33,090,000
Grand total.....	266,570,000	380,050,000	+113,480,000

The foregoing table is remarkable for large balance of trade which it credits to Hungary, not only with Austria, but almost all other nations with which she carries on a commercial traffic. Her leading articles of import from Austria are textiles and other manufactures, while her exports thereto are mostly grain, meat, and wood.

NAVIGATION.

The number of ports of registration in Austria-Hungary situated on the Adriatic is 271, of which 262 belong to Cisleithania and the other 9 to Hungary. The number of ports of entry for foreign shipping, however, amounts to 105 for Cisleithania alone. The movement during 1882 at these 105 ports of entry, as may be seen from Table E of the appendix, was as follows:

Arrivals, 50,830 vessels, aggregating 6,774,677 tons burden, of which 22,352 vessels, with 5,804,929 tons burden, were steamers, against a total tonnage of 6,301,519 tons and 5,329,959 tons for steamers in 1881, be-

ing an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., respectively; manifesting as usual not only the great predominance of steam navigation, but a further increase thereof, and amounting in 1882 to nearly 86 per cent. of the total, against 84 per cent. in 1881.

Departures, 50,707 vessels, aggregating 6,784,896 tons burden. Of these, 22,356 vessels, with a tonnage of 5,807,646 tons were steamers. Of the total departures only 4,717,437 tons burden went out laden, the balance being in ballast or unseaworthy. Of the arrivals, however, the tonnage laden was greater, being 5,028,843 tons burden, the percentage being 74 for the arrivals and 70 for the departures which were laden. It should be noted that only three American vessels arrived at the Austrian ports in 1882, one of which was in ballast and unseaworthy; and as only one American vessel arrived at the Hungarian ports in 1882, being the same without doubt from its description which arrived at Trieste in ballast, it will be seen that the American flag has almost disappeared from the Adriatic.

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH AUSTRIAN NAVIGATION IS CARRIED ON.

Table F of the appendix gives the various countries from which the vessels arrived and for which they departed; from which it will be seen that, after Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Italy, Greece, England, and Egypt absorbed nearly all the inward navigation as well as the outward. The United States is credited with 102 arrivals and a tonnage of 69,023, while the departures to the United States aggregate 44 vessels with 39,629 tons burden. Of these 1 arrival from and 5 departures to the United States were steamers.

NAVIGATION AT FIUME.

In the absence of data for the nine Hungarian ports, the following table giving the maritime movements at Fiume, the principal port and only one in Hungary of importance to the foreign trade, will be of interest.

The arrivals were as follows:

Flags.	Laden.		Value of cargoes.	Ballast.	
	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Austro-Hungarian:			<i>Florins.</i>		
Steam	548	186,041	3,614,526	289	51,748
Sail	798	31,315	3,142,251	392	44,562
United States, sail	1	1,356	195,000	.....	.....
French:					
Sail .....	.....	.....	.....	2	463
Steam .....	.....	.....	.....	1	704
German:					
Steam .....	.....	.....	.....	1	742
Sail	9	9,468	1,563,579	5	1,143
Greek, sail	29	2,803	242,464	23	2,298
English:					
Steam	76	85,225	4,439,795	34	29,941
Sail .....	.....	.....	.....	2	325
Italian, sail	580	18,178	678,372	246	16,845
Montenegrin, sail	1	35	2,460	.....	.....
Dutch, sail	1	1,438	292,620	.....	.....
Turkish, sail	1	2	390	3	132
Russian, sail	1	1,040	171,825	.....	.....
Spanish, sail	1	327	4,950	.....	.....
Swedish and Norwegian, sail	2	345	479,895	3	947
Total in 1882	2,048	337,573	14,828,127	1,001	149,850
Total in 1881	1,819	288,651	12,179,211	860	109,667

The most of the arrivals came from the following countries: Austria-Hungary 192,258, England 93,437, Italy 73,357, Turkey 48,072, and the United States 19,411 tons burden. The value of the cargoes carried by the 22 sailing vessels from the United States to Fiume is put down at 3,104,068 florins, consisting largely of petroleum.

The departures were as follows:

Flags.	Laden.		Value of cargoes.	Ballast.	
	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Austro-Hungarian:			<i>Florins.</i>		
Steam	796	222, 231	8, 906, 515	38	12, 786
Sail	1, 039	72, 952	4, 755, 967	177	5, 427
United States, sail	1	1, 356	42, 050		
French:					
Steam	1	704	38, 831		
Sail	1	232	8, 265		
German:					
Steam	1	742	237, 140		
Sail	14	10, 587	309, 033		
Greek, sail	43	4, 283	256, 425	6	428
English:					
Steam	96	102, 349	12, 301, 512	7	6, 314
Sail	4	2, 548	111, 400		
Italian, sail	735	32, 915	2, 037, 595	103	3, 793
Montenegrin, sail	1	35	1, 050		
Turkish, sail	5	150	9, 071		
Russian, sail	1	1, 057	4, 000		
Spanish, sail	1	327	27, 066		
Swedish and Norwegian, sail	4	1, 098	103, 945		
Totals in 1882	2, 743	453, 566	29, 149, 865	331	28, 748
Totals in 1881	2, 465	376, 820	22, 323, 810	251	29, 249

The departures were principally as follows: To Austria-Hungary, 175,196; to England, 96,545; to Turkey, 51,202; to Italy, 37,189; and to the United States, 15,740 tons burden. The cargoes of the 14 sailing vessels clearing for the United States aggregated a value of 198,169 florins against over 3,000,000 florins arriving therefrom. It will be seen from the foregoing tables that the navigation of Fiume is making enormous progress, being in 1882 not less than 22 per cent. of the total tonnage of arrivals. As the competition between Fiume and Trieste is at present very sharp, the following comparison will not be without interest.

NAVIGATION OF TRIESTE AND FIUME COMPARED.

The following table presents in a brief form the magnitude and progress of the navigation of the free ports of Trieste and Fiume during the years 1882 and 1881:

Arrivals.	Trieste.		Fiume.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Laden:				
Steam	1, 748	878, 160	624	271, 266
Sail	4, 372	218, 013	1, 424	66, 307
Ballast:				
Steam	128	72, 340	324	82, 393
Sail	730	57, 865	677	67, 457
Total:				
Steam	1, 876	950, 500	948	353, 659
Sail	5, 102	275, 869	2, 101	133, 764
Grand totals in 1882	6, 978	1, 226, 369	3, 049	487, 423
Grand totals in 1881	6, 662	1, 143, 950	2, 679	398, 318

It will be seen, therefore, that the competition of Fiume is as yet not so much in the relative magnitude of its navigation as in its enormous development, that of Fiume being in 1882 threefold as great as that of Trieste.

NAVIGATION AT THE PRINCIPAL AUSTRIAN PORTS.

Of the 105 Austrian ports of entry only 21 had in 1882 an entry tonnage of over 100,000 tons burden.

The following table gives the names in the order of importance and also the tonnage of the sailing vessels and steamers:

Ports.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total tonnage.
Trieste	275,869	950,500	1,226,369
Zara	26,536	352,754	379,290
Spalato	28,065	325,954	354,019
Pola	28,592	240,358	268,950
Gravosa	14,382	254,223	268,605
Sebenico	15,639	220,982	236,621
Rovigno	21,407	209,338	230,745
Curzola	21,848	204,276	226,124
Lussinpiccolo	43,773	165,472	209,245
Piranno	32,023	166,684	198,707
Milna	7,322	161,494	168,816
Parenso	14,364	152,478	166,842
Perasto	1,793	163,849	165,642
Fasano	8,025	148,593	156,618
Cattaro	6,521	125,370	131,891
Umago	7,659	118,885	126,544
Budua	5,221	116,350	121,571
Trau	6,231	112,407	118,638
Cherso	17,363	97,673	115,036
Lesina	4,408	105,343	109,751
Meglina	13,359	90,471	103,830
All others	369,348	1,321,475	1,690,823
Totals in 1882	969,748	5,804,929	6,774,677
Totals in 1881	975,560	5,325,959	6,301,519
Totals in 1880	964,486	4,947,399	5,911,885

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Table G of the appendix shows the condition of the merchant marine of Austria-Hungary at the close of 1882, from which the following *résumé*, compared with former year, may be of interest:

Classification.	Austria.		Hungary.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels:						
Steam	67	66,443	7	5,922	74	72,365
Sail	281	141,659	131	61,292	412	202,951
Long-voyage coasting vessels:						
Steam	19	6,068	-----	-----	19	6,068
Sail	63	6,015	3	612	66	6,627
Long-voyage coasting vessels:						
Steam	26	992	7	190	33	1,182
Sail	1,567	21,492	185	2,277	1,752	23,769
Fishing vessels, sail	2,156	6,005	62	132	2,218	6,137
Small boats and lighters, sail	4,099	8,931	83	195	4,182	9,126
Totals in 1882:						
Steam	112	73,503	14	6,112	126	79,615
Sail	8,166	184,102	465	64,508	8,630	248,610
Total	8,278	257,605	478	70,620	8,756	328,225
Totals in 1881:						
Steam	106	66,678	6	181	112	66,859
Sail	7,829	192,963	465	67,007	8,294	259,970
Total	7,935	259,641	471	67,188	8,406	326,829

VIII.—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND FINANCES.

This is the weakest department of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the one which creates the most concern for the future, and which taxes the wisdom and ingenuity of statesmen, legislators, and Government financiers alike, in order to meet the yearly accruing financial responsibilities. As will be seen from the following data, both halves of the Empire fail by many millions to procure sufficient revenue to liquidate their expenditures. Consequently the public debt is being yearly augmented thereby aggravating the evil, out of which there would seem at present absolutely no possible means of escape. The principal source of the evil is undoubtedly the necessity of maintaining a large standing army, and the policy of the Government, at present actively put into execution, of buying or building large lines of railroads which may eventually be useful for military purposes.

The following table manifests the leading items and net total amount of the revenues of Cisleithania during the years 1881, 1882, and the first six months of 1883:

Principal sources.	1881.	1882.	Half year 1883.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Direct tax on lands	33,800,000	34,200,000	14,900,000
Direct tax on houses :	26,200,000	27,100,000	13,400,000
Direct tax on trades.....	10,000,000	10,400,000	5,300,000
Direct tax on incomes.....	24,400,000	25,400,000	12,300,000
Direct tax on all other articles	900,000	900,000	400,000
Total direct taxes.....	95,300,000	98,000,000	46,300,000
Excise duty on liquors	7,600,000	7,700,000	3,600,000
Excise duty on wine and must	4,100,000	4,100,000	2,100,000
Excise duty on beer.....	22,400,000	23,000,000	12,400,000
Excise duty on meat	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,600,000
Excise duty on sugar	42,500,000	36,200,000	9,500,000
Excise duty on all other articles.....	5,200,000	5,900,000	3,100,000
Total excise duties	86,800,000	81,900,000	33,300,000
Tobacco monopoly	85,800,000	88,500,000	45,500,000
Salt monopoly.....	21,500,000	22,200,000	11,200,000
Stamp taxes.....	16,600,000	17,400,000	9,100,000
Judicial fees	31,600,000	33,400,000	15,300,000
Lotteries.....	8,600,000	8,300,000	3,900,000
Entry duties.....	35,100,000	44,900,000	25,000,000
All others.....	4,200,000	4,900,000	2,400,000
Total.....	385,500,000	399,500,000	192,000,000

It should be carefully noted that in the foregoing table only the net receipts from the several sources named are given, whereas the budgets presented by the minister of finance give the estimates of receipts and expenditures in gross. As the actual expenditures of the Government are ascertained only after several years, the items of the budgets, being sufficiently correct for statistical purposes, are of interest and the best statistical data that can be obtained for recent years. As these budgets are sent to the Department annually, giving the several items of receipts and expenditures in detail, the following *résumé* of the totals for the last four years will doubtless suffice for present purposes.

The total receipts and expenditures of the two halves of Austria-Hungary during the years 1881-'84, as estimated by the respective ministers of finance, were as follows, showing the annual deficits:

Divisions.	1884.	*1883.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Cisleithania:				
Receipts	472,400,000	463,800,000	448,200,000	409,600,000
Expenditures	511,100,000	492,000,000	485,700,000	463,100,000
Deficits	38,700,000	28,200,000	37,500,000	53,500,000
Transleithania:				
Receipts	308,900,000	301,500,000	302,000,000	264,400,000
Expenditures	329,200,000	323,400,000	328,200,000	289,100,000
Deficits	20,300,000	21,900,000	26,200,000	24,700,000
Austria-Hungary:				
Receipts	781,300,000	765,300,000	750,200,000	674,000,000
Expenditures	840,300,000	815,400,000	813,900,000	752,200,000
Deficits	59,000,000	50,100,000	63,700,000	78,200,000

It would therefore appear that the average annual deficit of the Austro-Hungarian Empire during the last four years is 62,700,000 florins, but in fact this amount is less than the actual deficit, for the ministers of finance are forced nearly every year to demand supplementary credits which more than surpass any excess of revenue actually obtained.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CREDIT.

One of the most remarkable features of the financial condition of this country is that, although the public debt is constantly increasing, her credit is annually improving, as would appear from the appreciation of the bonds of both halves of the Empire. The cause is doubtless the large interests paid by Austria and Hungary, and the plethora of capital seeking investment, not only in Europe but also in America, which gives increased demand for Austro-Hungarian securities.

The following table gives the quotations on the Vienna exchange of the various Government securities for the 31st of December, 1883, compared with like date of 1882, the par value being 100 florins:

Securities.	Quotation Decem- ber 31 —		Rentibilitat or in- terest in per cent. realized.	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
Austro-Hungarian:				
4.2 per cent. paper rentes	79.05	76.30	5.30	5.50
4.2 per cent. silver rentes	79.70	77.05	5.27	5.45
Austrian:				
4 per cent. gold rentes	98.65	95.40	4.88	4.97
5 per cent. paper rentes	93.75	91.05	5.33	5.49
Hungarian:				
6 per cent. gold rentes	120.90	118.75	5.98	5.99
4 per cent. gold rentes	88.70	85.50	5.47	5.55
5 per cent. paper rentes	85.75	84.65	5.87	5.91
Austrian:				
1860 lottery loan	134.25	129.75	2.97	3.08
1864 lottery loan	167.00	167.25	None	None

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The public debt of Austria and Hungary, omitting the currency in circulation (343,000,000 florins) and the Austrian obligations for the redemption of feudal lands (151,000,000 florins), was for the end of 1882 and June 30, 1883, as follows:

Character of debt.	June 30, 1883.	December 31, 1882.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Austro-Hungarian or general.....	2, 773, 100, 000	2, 744, 800, 000
Exclusively Austrian.....	500, 200, 000	482, 800, 000
Exclusively Hungarian.....		1, 171, 500, 000
Total		4, 399, 100, 000

Of the general debt Austria is obligated to pay about 70 per cent. and Hungary the balance. It will be noted that the general and Austrian debt for the six months included in the table increased 45,600,000 florins.

PAPER CURRENCY AND PREMIUMS ON GOLD.

The amount of paper currency issued by the state —Austria-Hungary— and in circulation on May 30, 1883, was 330,214,937 florins, while the bank notes issued by the Austro-Hungarian Bank and in circulation amounted in addition to the state notes to 343,278,140 florins, making a total paper circulation of 673,493,077 florins, which, on the 31st of October, 1883, had increased to 747,349,588 florins. While silver is at par and practically interchangeable with paper, gold coin is only found in the exchange offices, bought and sold as merchandise. Theagio on gold has constantly been rising during the last three years, and the highest quotation of the present year for the 8-florin gold piece is 9.63 florins, paper, being a premium of 20 $\frac{3}{4}$. The following subjoined table will be interesting for comparison, showing as it does the highest, lowest, and average quotation of the 8-florin gold piece, in paper currency, during the last eight years:

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
1883	120. 25	118. 43	118. 95
1882	119. 94	117. 50	118. 81
1881	117. 93	115. 56	116. 76
1880	118. 75	116. 25	117. 33
1879	117. 31	115. 00	116. 29
1878	123. 44	114. 75	118. 05
1877	130. 63	117. 25	122. 88
1876	132. 75	113. 38	120. 80

COINAGE OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The coinage of precious metals at the mints of Austria and Hungary during 1883, compared with 1882, was as follows:

Character of coin.	1883.		1882.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Silver:		<i>Florins</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Two-gulden pieces.....	69, 579	239, 158	120, 771	241, 542
One-gulden pieces.....	6, 035, 954	6, 035, 954	5, 476, 005	5, 476, 005
Levant thalers.....	308, 334	648, 990	81, 998	172, 591
Gold:				
Ducats, fourfold.....	36, 739	705, 388	28, 772	552, 422
Ducats, single.....	408, 639	1, 961, 467	389, 909	1, 871, 563
Eight-florin pieces.....	30, 814	249, 593	114, 671	928, 835
Four-florin pieces.....	3, 720	15, 066	.....	.....
Copper:				
One-kreuzer pieces.....	35, 000, 000	350, 000	30, 000, 000	300, 000
Total coinage at Vienna.....	41, 893, 779	10, 105, 618	36, 212, 126	9, 542, 958
Silver:				
One-gulden pieces.....	7, 040, 776	7, 040, 776	1, 897, 441	1, 897, 441
Gold:				
Eight-gulden pieces.....	300, 429	2, 433, 474	304, 152	2, 463, 631
Four-gulden pieces.....	11, 865	48, 054	13, 350	54, 067
Copper:				
One-kreuzer pieces.....	8, 535, 127	85, 351	19, 749, 904	197, 497
Half-kreuzer pieces.....	.....	.....	2, 400, 000	12, 000
Total coinage at Kremnitz.....	15, 888, 197	9, 607, 655	24, 364, 847	4, 624, 638
Total for Austria-Hungary.....	57, 781, 976	19, 713, 273	60, 576, 973	14, 167, 696

The total coinage for 1871-'82 was 301,000,000 florins, being an annual average of 25,000,000 florins; consequently the coinage in 1883 was 5,300,000 florins below the average.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN RAILWAYS.

On the 30th day of September, 1883, the total length of the railway lines of Austria-Hungary aggregated 20,145 kilometers, against 19,964.5 kilometers at the end of 1882, being an increase of 180½ kilometers during the first nine months of 1883. The increase in 1882 was, however, very much larger, being not less than 807.8 kilometers. The subjoined table gives the length of the railroads of Austria-Hungary, where located, and to which half of the Empire belonging, on September 30, 1883:

Railroads.	Austria.	Hungary.	Total.
	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>
Austro-Hungarian.....	2, 729	2, 803	5, 532
Austrian.....	9, 364	.....	9, 364
Hungarian.....	.....	5, 249	5, 249
Total.....	12, 093	8, 052	20, 145

Of the Austrian railways, 1,032 kilometers belong to the state, and 2,164 kilometers, although private, are controlled by the state, leaving 6,168 kilometers owned and controlled by private parties. Of the Hungarian railways, 2,927 kilometers are owned by the state; 223 kilome-

ters, although private, are controlled by the state, leaving 2,199 kilometers in the hands of private parties. In both halves of the Empire, therefore, there are only 8,367 kilometers controlled by private parties.

The total traffic on all the lines in 1883 amounted to 48,880,164 passengers forwarded, being an increase of 4,145,876 passengers when compared with 1882. The freights amounted to 63,816,338 tons, being an increase of 5,974,759 tons over 1882. The receipts were, for passengers 53,015,941 florins, and for freights 190,351,307 florins, making a total of 243,367,248 florins, or an increase of 10,744,424 florins when compared with 1882.

The following table gives the passengers, freights, and receipts, during the years 1879-'83, per kilometer of line of the total railways of Austria-Hungary:

Years.	Passengers.	Freights.	Receipts for—		
			Passengers.	Freights.	Total.
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1883	2,448	3,197	2,655	9,534	12,189
1882	2,292	3,038	2,632	9,567	12,199
1881	2,177	2,878	2,548	8,958	11,506
1880	2,113	2,632	2,501	8,600	11,101
1879	1,995	2,506	2,462	8,460	10,922

The present policy of the Government of Austria is to get possession of the large trunk lines of railway, which may become useful in case of military operations. If these lines do not exist they are constructed by the Government at the expense of the state. In this manner much of the existing public debt has been contracted and the present financial difficulty created. Could railways be classified among the productive credits of this country the problem would not be so difficult, but as revenue is rarely ever realized from the administration of a railroad in this country by Government officials, the investment must be put down purely, or almost entirely so, to military necessity. Furthermore, for many years it has been the policy of both Austria and Hungary to encourage the construction of railroads by giving private companies guaranties that the income of the line, after deducting expenses, will pay a certain per cent., generally 5, of the cost of the construction and the plant of the road. In addition to this all taxes in the shape of business, income, and stamp taxes are generally remitted for a specific number of years. The practical outcome of this policy, as shown by the "Compass" for 1884, is that Austria alone has paid to fifteen companies, mostly within the space of from ten to fifteen years, the sum of 177,000,000 florins to enable them to pay the interest on their capital stock, and one line, the Crown Prince Rudolf Line, has alone received not less than 60,000,000 between the years 1868-'81, while the Franz Joseph Line, which has just been purchased by the state, received during the same period the sum of 20,000,000 florins. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the Government has concluded to try the administration of these roads by its own officials, since a less favorable showing is hardly possible. The purchase of the Franz Joseph Line will be effectuated by the issue of Government rentes, bearing 5 per cent. interest, to the amount of the capital stock of the line, which was spent in its construction and plant.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

On the 12th of January, 1883, the new law establishing the Austrian post-office savings banks went into operation. The results of the first year have been published, which, however, are not as satisfactory as the results of the first month had given reason to hope. The total number of post-offices open for deposits at the close of 1883 was 4,035, the number of deposit books issued was 409,940, while the number of deposits made was 1,820,756, aggregating 8,176,888 florins. This shows the surprising fact that the average deposit was only 4.49 florins. When compared with other countries the following averages are obtained: in France, 54.64 florins; in England, 33.96 florins, and in Italy, 12.04 florins.

During the year 56,887 deposit-books were cashed and taken up, 180,250 return payments were made, aggregating 2,946,050 florins, making an average of 16.34 florins per payment, leaving at the end of the year 353,053 deposit-books, aggregating deposits amounting to 5,230,838 florins. The foregoing data show conclusively the character of the depositors, that the postal savings banks in this country are penny savings banks in the true sense of the word. Compared with the savings banks of Austria a great contrast in this regard is observed. The number of these savings banks in 1882 was 345, and the deposit-books amounted to 1,691,540, aggregating during the year 233,147,444 florins of deposits; while 198,961,746 florins, besides 32,930,715 florins interest, were paid back, to the end that these savings banks assimilate more nearly to banks of deposit than to savings institutions proper.

It is said that of the total deposit-books issued the German provinces took 61 per cent.; that Lower Austria deposited 2,748,357 florins, being 33.6 per cent. of the whole amount, while the deposits made in the 479 postal savings offices was equal to 26.09 of the total population, being an average of 1 deposit for every 4 inhabitants or one for each family, while the average of the whole country was only 8.22 deposits for every 100 inhabitants; from which it would appear that the German element of the Austrian population surpass all other nationalities in the country in their propensity to save and amass property. Those wishing to consult the Austrian postal savings banks law may refer to pages 368-374 of monthly consular reports for August, 1883.

SAVINGS BANKS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The number of these institutions in existence in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy on the 30th day of September, 1883, was as follows: in Cisleithania, 350; in Hungary, 335, and in Croatia and Slavonia, 34, making a total of 719. The rates of interest and discount range generally as follows: on deposits, 4 per cent.; on mortgage loans, 5 per cent., and on discounts, 6 per cent.; although in many instances rates on discounts and loans are very much higher. Judging from the dividends declared, the savings banks did a very profitable business in 1882, especially in the rural districts where the competition is less, extending all the way from 6 to 50 per cent., the prevailing rates being from 15 to 20 per cent. This, however, is in conformity with the fact frequently noticed and stated in these reports, that the money institutions of this Empire produce most extraordinary gains, judging from the published accounts-current. The large percentage of the deposits in Austria are made in Lower Austria and Bohemia, being, respectively, 27.5 and 32.2 per cent. of the whole in 1882.

The subjoined table presents the most interesting items in regard to the savings banks of Austria during the year 1882, compared with the two former years :

Items.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Number of savings banks	345	335	328
Depositors at beginning of year	1, 617, 936	1, 550, 084	1, 482, 559
Depositors at end of year.....	1, 691, 540	1, 617, 936	1, 550, 084
Depositors opening accounts.....	356, 952	342, 941	345, 627
Depositors closing accounts.....	283, 348	275, 139	278, 102
Number of deposits	1, 338, 516	1, 244, 521	1, 161, 603
Number of withdrawals.....	1, 157, 699	1, 114, 860	1, 079, 367
Deposits at beginning of year.....florins..	792, 148, 558	774, 654, 457	699, 338, 677
Deposits at close of year.....do.....	826, 334, 256	792, 148, 558	774, 654, 457
Gain during year.....do.....	34, 185, 698	47, 494, 101	45, 315, 780
Total deposits during year.....do.....	233, 147, 444	235, 987, 671	230, 843, 403
Withdrawals, including interest.....do.....	231, 892, 461	220, 333, 802	217, 188, 711
Interest paid out or capitalized.....do.....	32, 930, 715	31, 840, 232	32, 021, 088

During the last thirteen years the total amount of deposits aggregated 2,569,900,000 florins against 2,318,400,000 florins of deposits and interest paid out, leaving a surplus of 251,500,000 florins of deposits; yet as in the same period the interest amounted to 329,100,000 florins, the increase in the total amount of deposits was 580,600,000, being an average annual deposit of 44,700,000 florins against the 8,200,000 in the postal savings banks in 1883.

As it would appear that the number of deposits in the savings banks averaged about 1,000,000 annually, the average amount of each deposit would seem to be about 44 florins against 4.49 florins in the postal savings bank. It is, therefore, difficult to foresee the effect of these last on the former, seeing that they serve a different class of the community; that is, they give the poor an opportunity of saving the smallest sums, even a 10-kreuzer postage-stamp, as is provided for in the postal savings bank law. However, the data for 1883 and following years will doubtless manifest some unfavorable changes in the deposits made in the savings banks on account of the competition, however slight it may be, experienced from the postal savings banks.

X.—CONDITION OF SUBORDINATE CONSULATES.

BUDA-PESTH.

The consular district of Buda-Pesth comprises nearly the whole of the Kingdom of Hungary, which has an area of 224,018 square kilometers and a population of 11,644,574 inhabitants. The prevailing language is the Magyar, which is spoken by 6,206,872 people, and constitutes the official language of the Kingdom. As Hungary has its own legislature and executive, the consulate at the capital is of great importance, not only commercially but also politically, as the consul is called upon frequently to address the highest officials of the Kingdom in behalf of the naturalized citizens of the United States residing there. The large extent of territory and the numerous inquiries relative to emigration to America give the consul additional employment and increased responsibilities. The commercial relations between Hungary and the United States are very limited, the declared exports averaging during the last three years about \$500,000, with little or no increase. They consist principally of dried fruit, lentils, and mineral water. The value of the imports from the United States to Hungary is not known,

but there can be but little doubt that the amount was less in 1883 than it had been for several years previous. The greatest demand has always been for agricultural machinery and implements, which of late years have been more extensively and successfully manufactured in this Empire than formerly. As the leading industries of Hungary are grain, flour, stock, and wood, it will be seen that in just these articles they encounter on the markets of Europe a formidable competitor in the United States. But as less opposition to American products is heard of in Hungary, and the open war, recently waged against them, has apparently died out, we may conclude one of two things, either that the Hungarians were unduly alarmed at the specter of American competition, or else their present condition has so materially improved that they have less concern for the future; feeling more secure for the present, actual warfare has become unnecessary. The fact is doubtless that the tariff placed on the importation of grain into Austria Hungary and the prohibition of American pork into most European countries are regarded as substantial victories and give great satisfaction, hence the apparent present truce in their hostilities against American products.

PRAGUE.

This consular district comprises all of Bohemia, which has an area of 51,942 square kilometers and a population of 5,569,825 inhabitants, of whom 62.79 per cent., or 3,470,252 people, speak the Czechish language, being one of the branches which form the great family of Slav languages. The Germans are therefore a respectable minority of 2,054,174 souls, being only 37.17 per cent. of the whole. And here lies the germ of countless evils springing up in Bohemia to blast their prosperity, social, commercial, and political. The Czechs, forming a majority, are able to dictate terms to the Reichsrath and the ministry, and for these 3½ million people a useless language has to be perpetuated and propagated by the establishment of new Czechish schools and universities, and German officials in Bohemia are compelled to master the Czechish language or resign. But that is not all; expenses of administration are thereby largely increased, society is divided into factions, and commerce and trade between these factions is rendered impracticable; consequently, although an industrial country, the trade of Bohemia is languishing, and labor is driven to the point of starvation or emigration, where this is possible or authorized by the Government.

The industries of Bohemia are the oldest and most important of the Empire or of Europe. Her glassware, her porcelain, her textiles, and her musical instruments are world-renowned, while her manufacture of sugar, beer, and liquor greatly surpass in amount the total production of the entire balance of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. When, therefore, these industries languish, the whole country feels the depression.

The commerce of Bohemia with the United States is, however, relatively small and confined to but few articles, of which glassware takes the lead, and formed in 1883 66 per cent. of the total. The yearly export to the United States averaged during the last three years a value of over \$2,000,000, manifesting for the last year considerable decrease. The only articles of any importance besides glassware are porcelain, buttons, and glove leather. The imports of American products into Bohemia cannot be given, as before explained, but many manufactured articles, as well as some grain and other products, find their way there through Germany. The consular agent recently appointed at Richenberg hopes to be influential in developing the importation of American

products and manufactures into Bohemia, and, on the other hand, to facilitate the shipment of Bohemian goods to the United States. To *résumé* the present industrial and commercial condition of Bohemia, it may be characterized as follows: Overproduction and insufficient demand have reduced the wages of the workmen and the profits of the manufacturer and merchant to a minimum, hence a general dissatisfaction with the present and a despondency for the future.

TRIESTE.

The navigation of the free port of Trieste has been almost at a standstill for many years, averaging annually an entry tonnage of about 1,100,000 tons burden. In 1883 there were 6,475 arrivals, aggregating 1,208,849 tons burden, against 8,365 arrivals and 1,168,119 tons burden in 1878. Loud complaints have been heard for many years from those directly interested in Trieste, until the Government has been induced to come to the rescue; but probably not in the shape desired, for it is now proposed to incorporate the port within the customs district of Austria-Hungary, and to provide the necessary means of developing its harbor and supplying modern methods of facilitating the handling of cargoes. Within the past year the corner-stone of large new basins has been laid and additional assistance has been promised. Several new lines of steamers have been started, one owned by English capital having entered into an agreement to make monthly voyages to the United States, and in order to render the undertaking profitable reduced freights from Vienna and other points have been secured. It remains to be seen if this last project will be more successful than those of the Austrian Lloyds and others recently made, so that it may become permanent and reliable, for without these elements direct steam traffic cannot be successfully carried on between Trieste and the United States.

The commercial movement existing between Trieste and the United States has not been very important. For 1882 the imports from the United States were the following, in metrical centners: Coffee, 1,074; drugs, 25; tobacco leaf, 1,195; raw skins, 58; lard, 706; cotton oil, 5,743; alcohol, 766; canned meat, 186; wood, 4,500; resin, 101,377; turpentine, 1,603; petroleum, 562,520; cotton, 8,693; sole leather, 236; manufactures of wood, 41; and hardware, 11. On the other hand, the total value of declared exports from Trieste to the United States in 1883, is 2,670,784, being the largest amount during the last five years. The leading article is prunes, comprising in 1883 almost 70 per cent. of the whole. The other articles of importance are gum, drugs, insect powder, and returned empty petroleum barrels. As Trieste depends entirely on her commercial movement, and as at present shipments have to be handled at the smallest possible recompense, it will be easily understood that neither financially nor commercially is Trieste prosperous, and her merchants are barely holding their own. Nor is it safe to predict for her in the immediate future any great amelioration.

FIUME.

The condition of the free port of Fiume is much the same as that of Trieste, with the exception that the Hungarian Government has recently favored it in every way possible by subsidies, by exceptional railway rates, &c., until it may be regarded in a most especial manner a Government protégé. The effect is being felt and seen in the rapid

development of its entry tonnage, which increases annually nearly 20 per cent. It will not require long, therefore, until it becomes a formidable rival to Trieste, as it is now the second port, in the magnitude of its shipping, in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Recently the Hungarian Government have entered into negotiations with the Adria, a Hungarian navigation company, to organize a steam monthly service between Fiume and the United States; so that these two countries will not lack from want of direct steam communications. It is said that the lines will depend largely on emigration for remuneration, but before this can be realized the Governments of Austria and Hungary must materially change their present policy in regard to emigration; for being inimical thereto they hamper it by every means in their power, preventing shipping agents from establishing their offices in the Empire, and in certain cases refusing permission to would-be emigrants desiring and prepared to leave. Only recently the papers inform us that a party of 70 peasants with their families, in Galicia, when on the point of taking the cars were arrested and sent to their homes, although they were provided with tickets as far as New York, generally prepaid by friends in the United States. It could not be claimed certainly that all the party were subject to military duty, but doubtless such an idea underlies the present policy of the Government's open opposition to emigration, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the laboring classes.

The direct commercial relations between Fiume and the United States are at present inconsiderable, but the probabilities are that a large development will ensue in the next few years. As was stated in another part of this report, the value of the direct imports from the United States to Fiume in 1882 was over 3,000,000 florins. The amount of declared exports, authenticated by our agent, outside of certain empty petroleum barrels, was only a few thousand florins. Fiume, being the only port of any importance in Hungary, and receiving unusual governmental assistance, enjoys at present a degree of prosperity unknown to any other section of this Empire. That this prosperity will be durable, at least as long as the present policy is pursued, cannot be doubted.

VIENNA.

Vienna, the third city in magnitude on the continent of Europe, becomes every year more cosmopolitan. Although sufferings somewhat of late from the spirit of patriotic exclusiveness which has possessed the Hungarians, by which they strive to exalt Buda-Pesth at the expense of Vienna, yet this capital remains the only city in Austria-Hungary which is able to contribute those social and æsthetic gratifications which have become a necessity to such wealthy nobles and other financial magnates as possess fortunes and the inclination to spend them. Consequently Vienna is increasing her luxurious mode of life and the expense attending a residence within her walls. So marked is the tendency that travelers now come less frequently and shorten their stay, until the city fathers, at the instance of merchants and hotel keepers, who foresee ruin before them, have formed a strangers' committee to study the question and remove the evil by increasing the attractions of the city and abolishing the abuses and extortions complained of. Here also small profits have so injuriously affected the wages of labor that the laboring classes are upon the point of rebellion. But an armed soldiery drive them from the streets, and a vigilant police force prevent or assist in person at their public or private assemblies. It is, therefore, little to be wondered at that desperate men occasionally take the law in their own hands and

avenge themselves on the police, the visible cause of most of their evils. Thus Vienna has to-day martial law, and trial by jury has been suspended, in order that a handful of anarchists and evil-doers may be promptly and more securely punished. Otherwise no visible change is observed, and from the nature of the working classes of this country, who have had just reason to fear the police and the military, nothing serious in the shape of revolution or riots may be expected.

Commercially the condition of this capital is not different from that of other portions of the Empire, except possibly that the contrast between the moneyed and laboring classes is more striking; for in a pre-eminent degree the capitalist of Vienna enjoys great opportunities of realizing large gains, while those involved in financial embarrassments pay exactions more rigid and oppressive than the "pound of flesh." Laws against usury have been passed, public sentiment has been aroused, and antisemitic propaganda proposed as a remedy, but still the fact remains that capital in this city and country is exceedingly autocratic, and to its imperial will labor must humbly bow. Under such circumstances trade cannot prosper; funds are too expensive to be employed in legitimate business rendering only small profits; yet, as in other parts of the Empire, so here, the immediate cause of the industrial and commercial depression is overproduction.

As far as the commerce between this consular district and the United States is concerned, 1883 shows a slight development, yet the increase during the last three years, although constant, has been relatively small, amounting for the whole period to over 22 per cent. The chief article is buttons, comprising over 28 per cent. of the whole. This button trade must remain for an indefinite period in the hands of the small Vienna manufacturers, particularly the pearl-button trade, which must be carried on by hand-work, as machinery cannot be successfully employed in the industry. Textiles, fancy goods, crude tartar, glove leather, and fans are the remaining principal articles of export from this district to the United States, while from the agency at Brünn linen, cotton, and woolen textiles form the chief articles of export. There is no insuperable cause why these two last might not be manufactured just as well, and even more cheaply, in the United States than in Moravia.

XI.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

A careful study of the statistics and the accompanying observations given in the foregoing pages of this report must lead this reader to the following conclusions: First, that the magnitude of the harvests and the volume of the trade, commerce, and navigation of Austria-Hungary for 1882 surpassed greatly the record of any former year; second, that although one might consequently suppose that all these interests were in an unusually healthful condition of development, yet the very contrary is believed to be the fact from the following considerations: Overproduction and large supplies greatly surpassing a normal demand have produced a plethora upon the markets, and such unusual shrinkage of values that actual gains or margins of profits cannot be estimated from the magnitude of the quantities handled; but the supplies largely exceeding the demand, capital could and did dictate terms in such a degree and to the end that large sales resulted in but limited profits, or, in other words, while the commercial activity reached a maximum, profits fell to a minimum. The results growing out of such a combination of untoward circumstances are easily portrayed—general dissatis-

faction on the part of merchants, and reduced wages and consequent increased impoverishment of the laboring classes. Nor will 1883 show any improvement, since the unfavorable conditions of 1882 will be found to have existed during the past year, even in an aggravated form.

The causes producing this unhealthy state of trade, it would seem, are complex; being not only of a general nature, in that they exist at present to a greater or lesser extent in every large producing and manufacturing country of the globe, but particularly in Austria-Hungary they are thought to be more specific, in that over production is aggravated by Government taxation and other exactions, which render the cost of production so great that successful competition with more favored nations has become quite impossible. That the latter position is correct, at least in part, may be easily shown from the following considerations: The Austro-Hungarian monarchy is at present so environed by political necessities that she can hardly be said to possess in certain directions her full freedom of action, being apparently compelled to maintain a large standing army and to construct costly military railways, which not only prevent her from practicing economy or retrenchment, but on the contrary oblige her to increase her indebtedness from year to year by over 60,000,000 florins. Consequently during the present year credits of 21,000,000 florins for the Galician Transversal Railway and 9,000,000 florins for the Arlberg Railway have been asked by the Austrian Government and granted by the Reichsrath; besides; many millions must be paid out of her public exchequer to make good her previous guarantees to private railway companies. Such a burden resting upon the shoulders of any Government would be sufficient to disarrange its finances and so increase the revenues demanded from its subjects, and especially its industrial classes, that general discouragement and disorganization must inevitably follow. Now, when the laborer begins to feel most keenly the shrinkage of wages and the increased cost of a miserable existence, and he combines with his craft to strike for higher pay, he is driven from the streets by armed dragoons, and when he seeks counsel with his brethren their private meetings are broken up or a policeman placed in their midst. The usual results follow: bad blood is engendered, private revenge is gratified by bloodshed, and public anarchy takes the place of social order. Happy that Government who, by conciliation or generous concessions, can avoid martial law and the suspension of trial by jury, for these weapons soon prove expensive and cut in two directions like two-edged swords. Such is the present condition of this country; for while capitalists and money-lenders are reaping rich harvests, merchants must be contented with small returns and labor with poor pay and short rations, not daring to strike or even to protest in a private assembly; for the Government holds its troops under arms and its police forces on the alert to stamp out the first incipient stages of anarchy or revolution.

But although the cost of production may prevent Austria-Hungary from placing her manufactures on the markets of Europe or America with large profits, we dare not conclude that the possibility of successful American competition is thereby enhanced, since the shrinkage of prices in Austria-Hungary will rather prevent than facilitate their introduction. The cost of transportation and the absence of cheap through railway rates, as well as the prejudices of the people, the opposition of the Government, and the relatively high rates of entry duty, exclude any great expectations of an immediate increased importation of either raw materials or manufactured articles into this country. A few staple articles have become necessities, such as cotton, petroleum, resin, and

a few others, which will continue to find a fair sale here; but my conviction, after careful study of the question in all its bearings, is, that successful American competition in general on the markets of Austria-Hungary at present is a delusion, being not only unprofitable but impracticable, even after taking into consideration the superiority of our laboring classes and our manufacturing facilities provided by the universal use of machinery. But while our products and manufactures may not compete with those of Austria-Hungary in the markets of this empire, yet the same cannot be said in regard to the markets of other European nations more favorably situated and more accessible to the United States; and as our products and manufactures supply more and more the demands of these markets, the competition of the United States is more and more keenly felt by Austria-Hungary. But the Austrian, not to be outdone, finding himself shut out from one market, seeks others, in Africa, India, Australia, Madagascar, and at the ends of the earth, so that we may conclude that while the present condition and future outlook for Austrian manufactures are not bright, they are not hopeless; for the technical knowledge and cheap labor which they possess supply them unusual advantages, while the persistent activity which they manifest, even under great discouragements and adversities, cannot fail to awaken our admiration and enlist our sympathies and hopes for their success.

JAMES RILEY WEAVER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, February 25, 1884.

Statement showing the imports into the Empire of Austria-Hungary during the year 1882.

[Quantities in metrical centners, unless otherwise designated.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.	Countries from whence or through which imported.
Colonial wares:		<i>Paper florins.</i>	<i>Gold florins.</i>	
Cocoa.....	4,414	291,324	75,888	Germany, 4,193; Trieste, 202; Russia, 12; Italy, 7.
Coffee.....	378,197	31,270,586	11,036,121	Germany, 211,067; Trieste, 147,059; Fiume, 13,054; Italy, 5,400; Switzerland, 1,263.
Tea.....	5,819	1,600,225	353,880	Germany, 5,415; Russia, 195; Trieste, 189; Fiume, 113; Roumania, 6.
Total	388,430	33,162,135	11,465,889	Germany, 220,675; Trieste, 147,450; Fiume, 13,067; Italy, 5,408; Switzerland, 1,263; Russia, 500; Roumania, 44; Servia, 23.
Spices	27,015	2,941,547	735,951	Trieste, 3,223; Germany, 13,119; Fiume, 306; Russia, 174; Italy, 128; Roumania, 58; Switzerland, 7.
Tropical fruits.....	316,022	6,962,439	1,411,530	Trieste, 285,921; Italy, 14,508; Germany, 7,446; Fiume, 5,951; Roumania, 1,733; Switzerland, 449; Servia, 9; Russia, 4; Turkey, 1.
Sugar.....	14,146	255,738	100,651	Germany, 13,051; Fiume, 777; Trieste, 173; Italy, 116; Switzerland, 15; Russia, 8; Roumania, 6.
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured	111,657	10,461,433	21	Germany, 75,173; Trieste, 29,883; Russia, 6,419; Fiume, 181; Servia, 1.
Manufactured	22,261	13,116,070	9,607	Fiume, 18,043; Trieste, 2,729; Germany, 986; Russia, 500; Servia, 2.
Total	133,918	23,577,503	9,628	Germany, 76,159; Trieste, 32,612; Fiume, 18,224; Russia, 6,919; Servia, 3; Montenegro, 1.
Grain and other field products:				
Barley	485,480	3,335,904	10,887	Roumania, 313,262; Russia, 97,523; Germany, 32,566; Fiume, 26,004; Servia, 14,133.
Oats	433,881	2,757,369	18,771	Russia, 188,096; Roumania, 144,845; Germany, 41,105; Fiume, 31,240; Servia, 19,184.
Maize.....	2,467,937	15,807,506	68,118	Roumania, 1,806,171; Fiume, 232,766; Trieste, 130,704; Russia, 119,310; Italy, 110,757.
Rye.....	645,861	4,834,715	35,484	Russia, 284,869; Roumania, 170,377; Germany, 169,962; Fiume, 5,982; Trieste, 5,723.
Wheat.....	2,296,073	23,181,725	72,637	Roumania, 1,261,823; Russia, 478,498; Italy, 156,374; Servia, 131,184; Trieste, 119,763.
Spelt, millet, and maslin	249,654	1,403,201	5,954	Roumania, 207,158; Trieste, 15,744; Russia, 14,008; Fiume, 9,814; Germany, 1,945.
Buckwheat	41,830	281,886	5,461	Russia, 40,758; Roumania, 800; Germany, 244; Trieste, 17; Italy, 11.
Malt	6,653	99,795	724	Germany, 6,020; Fiume, 337; Switzerland, 128; Roumania, 109; Trieste, 59.
Peas and beans	98,301	1,643,455	6,915	Russia, 46,279; Germany, 19,169; Fiume, 16,143; Roumania, 10,212; Servia, 103.
Flour	344,532	4,449,830	34,903	Germany, 136,320; Fiume, 134,393; Trieste, 47,463; Russia, 10,758; Italy, 8,398.
Other products of the mill.....	22,926	328,959	10,402	Russia, 12,852; Germany, 5,049; Fiume, 3,045; Trieste, 1,549; Switzerland, 201.
Rice	484,437	7,656,733	475,580	Germany, 287,950; Italy, 91,568; Trieste, 51,434; Fiume, 49,819; Russia, 2,300.
Total	7,577,565	65,781,078	745,836	Roumania, 3,918,240; Russia, 1,295,161; Germany, 826,986; Fiume, 560,956; Trieste, 386,004; Italy, 372,896; Servia, 207,338; Switzerland, 8,081; Turkey, 1,902; Montenegro, 1.
Garden products:				
Potatoes	234,840	1,174,200	Free	Germany, 133,199; Russia, 62,809; Italy, 15,204; Fiume, 10,981; Trieste, 10,404.
Oil seeds	95,578	1,099,262	1,352	Germany, 39,423; Russia, 35,635; Roumania, 15,291; Fiume, 2,518; Trieste, 2,466.
Fruits and nuts.....	63,000	855,647	22,278	Trieste, 15,936; Roumania, 11,980; Italy, 11,296; Germany, 11,047; Fiume, 5,591.
Clover seed	12,984	965,580	462	Germany, 7,805; Italy, 3,236; Russia, 1,699; Trieste, 198; Roumania, 46.
Hops and lupuline.....	7,101	3,201,220	66,290	Germany, 6,663; Russia, 422; Switzerland, 10; Italy, 3; Roumania, 2.
All others.....	841,185	7,852,572	12,357	Germany, 630,164; Italy, 48,293; Fiume, 16,076; Trieste, 15,586; Servia, 4,223.
Total	1,254,688	15,148,481	102,739	Germany, 876,737; Russia, 113,596; Italy, 108,867; Trieste, 67,291; Fiume, 41,973; Roumania, 34,125; Switzerland, 7,929; Servia, 3,994; Turkey, 167; Montenegro, 9.

Slaughter and draught animals:									
Oxen and bulls.....	head.....	19, 589	2, 662, 685	102, 236	Servia, 13, 569; Roumania, 2, 364; Germany, 1, 157; Italy, 185; Fiume, 97.				
Cows.....	do.....	9, 105	819, 450	15, 267	Germany, 5, 865; Servia, 1, 078; Switzerland, 586; Montenegro, 516; Fiume, 390.				
Steers and heifers.....	do.....	3, 634	181, 700	3, 088	Germany, 2, 178; Switzerland, 478; Italy, 448; Montenegro, 367; Roumania, 85.				
Calves.....	do.....	22, 797	455, 940	9, 171	Germany, 20, 312; Switzerland, 1, 840; Italy, 430; Roumania, 81; Servia, 65.				
Sheep.....	do.....	313, 622	3, 136, 220	141, 864	Russia, 228, 359; Roumania, 63, 663; Servia, 8, 663; Montenegro, 7, 237; Germany, 2, 445.				
Goats.....	do.....	3, 731	22, 386	1, 238	Servia, 1, 187; Roumania, 1, 095; Italy, 341; Russia, 280; Germany, 266.				
Lambs.....	do.....	8, 355	20, 887	1, 827	Servia, 3, 248; Roumania, 2, 535; Montenegro, 1, 383; Russia, 380.				
Kids.....	do.....	567	1, 134	117	Germany, 239; Montenegro, 211; Roumania, 53; Italy, 19; Switzerland, 17.				
Hogs.....	do.....	349, 177	8, 812, 429	696, 512	Servia, 216, 496; Roumania, 81, 709; Russia, 28, 092; Italy, 12, 504; Germany, 9, 689.				
Horses and foals.....	do.....	10, 245	3, 000, 800	31, 530	Russia, 6, 341; Germany, 2, 330; Roumania, 782; Servia, 379; Italy, 320.				
Mules and asses.....	do.....	379	21, 603	56	Italy, 169; Trieste, 165; Roumania, 24; Montenegro, 7; Fiume, 5.				
Total		741, 201	19, 135, 234	1, 002, 906	Russia, 263, 460; Servia, 245, 032; Roumania, 152, 660; Italy, 16, 522; Germany, 44, 811; Montenegro, 11, 796; Switzerland, 3, 883; Fiume, 2, 471; Trieste, 530; Turkey, 30.				
Game, poultry, fish, and water animals:									
Game.....		366	23, 180	1, 314	Germany, 266; Italy, 33; Russia, 30; Roumania, 20; Servia, 8.				
Poultry.....		13, 027	805, 778	84	Italy, 9, 952; Russia, 1, 963; Germany, 805; Roumania, 265; Servia, 35.				
Fish and water animals.....		11, 275	682, 141	7, 136	Russia, 1, 800; Germany, 1, 796; Roumania, 1, 570; Italy, 1, 152; Trieste, 959.				
Total		24, 668	1, 511, 099	8, 534	Italy, 13, 776; Russia, 3, 793; Germany, 3, 077; Roumania, 1, 857; Trieste, 1, 071; Fiume, 634; Servia, 392; Montenegro, 52; Switzerland, 16.				
Animal products:									
Eggs.....		32, 870	591, 660	11, 788	Russia, 29, 356; Italy, 1, 752; Germany, 1, 003; Roumania, 509; Trieste, 187.				
Honey.....		1, 664	72, 072	99	Germany, 812; Trieste, 275; Russia, 233; Servia, 138; Fiume, 107.				
Wax.....		1, 524	183, 975	7, 620	Germany, 1, 123; Trieste, 270; Italy, 65; Switzerland, 38; Fiume, 21.				
Skins and hides, raw.....		169, 066	21, 973, 375	Free	Germany, 69, 344; Trieste, 57, 876; Servia, 13, 781; Russia, 9, 959; Roumania, 8, 744.				
Hair and bristles.....		10, 680	1, 888, 372	Free	Russia, 5, 370; Germany, 4, 395; Roumania, 588; Trieste, 214; Servia, 48.				
Feathers.....		8, 504	3, 733, 520	Free	Russia, 5, 227; Germany, 1, 971; Roumania, 602; Italy, 374; Trieste, 316.				
Other animal products, as milk, &c.....		17, 872	2, 501, 315	10, 788	Germany, 13, 164; Trieste, 2, 354; Russia, 982; Roumania, 593; Servia, 206.				
Total		242, 180	30, 944, 289	30, 295	Germany, 91, 837; Trieste, 61, 492; Russia, 51, 327; Servia, 14, 178; Roumania, 11, 107; Fiume, 6, 546; Italy, 4, 836; Switzerland, 849; Montenegro, 7; Turkey, 1.				
Fats:									
Butter and artificial butter.....		1, 218	109, 620	5, 156	Trieste, 479; Fiume, 249; Germany, 219; Switzerland, 127; Italy, 59.				
Lard and goose grease; bacon.....		3, 137	197, 631	26, 480	Germany, 2, 089; Roumania, 426; Servia, 169; Switzerland, 148; Fiume, 111.				
Stearine and palmine acid, paraffine, &c.....		16, 676	969, 850	58, 205	Germany, 13, 057; Trieste, 3, 359; Fiume, 231; Italy, 23; Russia, 3.				
Animal tallow.....		20, 653	1, 004, 810	11, 373	Trieste, 10, 398; Germany, 7, 706; Italy, 868; Servia, 519; Switzerland, 358.				
Palm and cocoanut oil in solid state.....		94, 997	3, 228, 673	44, 317	Germany, 83, 045; Trieste, 10, 285; Fiume, 1, 201; Switzerland, 281; Roumania, 147.				
Grease and greasy mixtures.....		25, 859	775, 770	25, 859	Germany, 25, 101; Trieste, 504; Switzerland, 117; Italy, 110; Fiume, 27.				
Blubber.....		28, 666	987, 716	28, 666	Germany, 24, 972; Trieste, 2, 866; Russia, 504; Italy, 201; Fiume, 53.				
Total		191, 206	7, 276, 090	200, 156	Germany, 156, 193; Trieste, 27, 997; Fiume, 2, 423; Italy, 1, 310; Switzerland, 1, 068; Roumania, 873; Servia, 691; Russia, 601; Turkey, 48; Montenegro, 2.				
Oils:									
Olive oil.....		76, 247	3, 859, 860	125, 991	Trieste, 63, 421; Italy, 7, 046; Germany, 4, 440; Fiume, 874; Switzerland, 419.				
Rape-seed oil.....		798	28, 677	1, 153	Germany, 745; Switzerland, 33; Italy, 13; Trieste, 6; Fiume, 1.				
Linseed oil.....		58, 112	1, 696, 810	87, 240	Germany, 50, 838; Trieste, 5, 289; Fiume, 1, 254; Italy, 402; Switzerland, 222.				
Other vegetable oils.....		44, 651	1, 799, 716	73, 089	Germany, 19, 237; Trieste, 19, 073; Italy, 4, 973; Switzerland, 619; Fiume, 572.				
Total		179, 808	7, 385, 063	287, 473	Trieste, 87, 789; Germany, 75, 260; Italy, 12, 434; Fiume, 2, 701; Switzerland, 1, 293; Russia, 278; Roumania, 47; Servia, 6.				

Statement showing the imports into the Empire of Austria-Hungary during the year 1882—Continued.

[Quantities in metrical centners, unless otherwise designated.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.	Countries from whence or through which imported.
Beverages:		<i>Paper florins.</i>	<i>Gold florins.</i>	
Beer and mead.....	11, 247	196, 112	34, 210	Germany, 8,742; Fiume, 2,356; Trieste, 116; Servia, 24; Russia, 6.
Distilled spirituous liquors.....	16, 497	1,761, 740	428, 712	Germany, 15,849; Trieste, 317; Servia, 130; Italy, 95; Fiume, 56.
Wine.....	39, 409	1,509, 884	552, 144	Germany, 21,388; Roumania, 8,868; Servia, 4,933; Italy, 2,103; Trieste, 1,846.
Vinegar.....	881	8, 181	2, 753	Germany, 661; Switzerland, 93; Trieste, 72; Italy, 31; Fiume, 20.
Mineral water.....	22, 236	355, 647	3, 926	Germany, 21,009; Fiume, 593; Italy, 394; Trieste, 121; Switzerland, 69.
Total.....	90, 270	3, 831, 564	1, 021, 745	Germany, 67,649; Roumania, 8,892; Servia, 5,094; Fiume, 3,210; Italy, 2,623; Trieste, 2,472; Switzerland, 233; Russia, 83; Turkey, 14.
Eatables:				
Bread, all kinds; ship biscuit.....	49, 305	838, 185	855	Germany, 41,591; Fiume, 4,557; Trieste, 1,196; Switzerland, 921; Turkey, 580.
Meat and sausages.....	3, 546	281, 385	24, 657	Germany, 2,109; Servia, 401; Italy, 324; Fiume, 214; Trieste, 197.
Cheese.....	16, 545	1,303, 680	72, 697	Germany, 9,494; Italy, 3,223; Roumania, 1,151; Fiume, 990; Trieste, 906.
Herrings, salted or smoked.....	79, 352	1,587, 040	221, 802	Germany, 70,950; Russia, 6,213; Italy, 1,005; Trieste, 848; Fiume, 301.
Other prepared fish.....	26, 716	1,950, 050	129, 367	Fiume, 6,384; Trieste, 5,598; Roumania, 4,481; Russia, 4,277; Germany, 3,688.
Substitutes for coffee, including chicory, burnt.....	12, 171	365, 130	74, 574	Germany, 12,008; Switzerland, 60; Trieste, 50; Russia, 40; Fiume, 12.
Other eatables.....	10, 532	1, 179, 189	204, 162	Germany, 6,744; Trieste, 1,694; Fiume, 963; Switzerland, 591; Italy, 444.
Total.....	198, 167	7, 504, 659	728, 114	Germany, 146,584; Fiume, 13,411; Russia, 10,701; Trieste, 10,489; Italy, 6,969; Roumania, 5,889; Switzerland, 2,445; Servia, 975; Turkey, 648; Montenegro, 56.
Wood, coal, and turf:				
Firewood.....	671, 502	336, 024	Free.....	Germany, 320,809; Russia, 228,363; Roumania, 97,932; Italy, 13,260; Servia, 4,450.
Timber, European.....	1, 241, 740	2, 060, 420	Free.....	Germany, 619,545; Russia, 347,267; Fiume, 152,733; Italy, 67,960; Trieste, 24,749.
Timber, not European.....	15, 114	453, 420	Free.....	Germany, 8,095; Fiume, 4,550; Trieste, 2,339; Italy, 120; Servia, 10.
Charcoal.....	10, 667	21, 354	Free.....	Germany, 4,454; Russia, 3,079; Fiume, 1,591; Trieste, 951; Italy, 543.
Turf, peat coal, lignite and brown coal.....	79, 454	22, 149	Free.....	Germany, 77,345; Italy, 1,400; Switzerland, 709.
Coal.....	21, 390, 589	10, 678, 539	Free.....	Germany, 21,033,022; Fiume, 155,404; Switzerland, 136,002; Trieste, 37,979; Italy, 19,691.
Coke.....	527, 544	429, 777	Free.....	Germany, 499,193; Trieste, 25,919; Switzerland, 1,765; Fiume, 385; Italy, 282.
Total.....	23, 936, 620	14, 001, 683	Free.....	Germany, 22,562,463; Russia, 578,709; Fiume, 318,534; Switzerland, 140,274; Roumania, 121,553; Italy, 103,256; Trieste, 94,123; Servia, 16,842; Turkey, 866.
Turners' and carvers' materials:				
Canes and reeds.....	7, 399	300, 270	Free.....	Germany, 6,985; Switzerland, 410; Fiume, 3; Italy, 1.
Nuts and nut shells.....	38, 700	1, 232, 808	Free.....	Germany, 38,699; Trieste, 1.
Horns, claws, hoofs, bones, &c.....	23, 970	799, 220	Free.....	Germany, 20,584; Russia, 1,354; Servia, 967; Italy, 472; Trieste, 370.
Amber, jet, ivory, tortoise shell, &c.....	951	2, 623, 350	Free.....	Germany, 936; Trieste, 15.
Meerschmum and waste.....	3, 337	1, 001, 100	Free.....	Trieste, 3,126; Germany, 210; Italy, 1
Mother of pearl.....	10, 534	1, 585, 760	Free.....	Trieste, 8,248; Germany, 2,286.
Other muscle shells.....	13, 422	1, 083, 705	Free.....	Germany, 12,980; Trieste, 362; Italy, 78; Fiume, 2.
Total.....	98, 313	8, 631, 213	Free.....	Germany, 82,680; Trieste, 12,532; Russia, 1,354; Servia, 967; Italy, 552; Roumania, 136; Switzerland, 81; Fiume, 11.

Minerals:					
Limestone	195, 305	300, 564	Free	Germany, 184,666; Trieste, 6,061; Russia, 3,431; Fiume, 611; Switzerland, 233.	
Graphite	3, 094	18, 564	Free	Germany, 2,312; Trieste, 400; Roumania, 380; Fiume, 2.	
Roofing slates	117, 081	936, 648	Free	Germany, 116,222; Trieste, 521; Fiume, 216; Switzerland, 122.	
Marble	9, 264	27, 792	Free	Italy, 6,445; Germany, 2,506; Switzerland, 173; Trieste, 139; Fiume, 1.	
Stone, uncut, cut, or sawed (exclusive of marble)	575, 373	592, 467	Free	Germany, 310,754; Switzerland, 129,699; Servia, 93,365; Trieste, 19,727; Russia, 10,936.	
Iron ore	109, 336	102, 598	Free	Germany, 99,313; Trieste, 9,977; Switzerland, 45; Fiume, 1.	
Other minerals	992, 787	3, 470, 551	Free	Germany, 867,348; Italy, 6,057; Trieste, 1,317; Switzerland, 393; Fiume, 264.	
Total	2, 002, 240	5, 449, 184	235	Germany, 1,583,116; Switzerland, 132,534; Servia, 93,378; Fiume, 82,668; Trieste, 65,980; Italy, 27,810; Russia, 16,285; Roumania, 384; Turkey, 85.	
Drugs and perfumery stuffs:		781, 756	15, 852	Germany, 1,111; Trieste, 828; Montenegro, 98; Russia, 44; Fiume, 9; Roumania, 2.	
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:					
Dye woods	95, 887	796, 532	7, 359	Germany, 59,901; Trieste, 30,730; Fiume, 3,815; Italy, 602; Switzerland, 595.	
Indigo	12, 078	8, 454, 600	9, 462	Trieste, 6,400; Germany, 5,430; Italy, 120; Fiume, 53; Russia, 51.	
Acorns and acorn shells	116, 981	2, 573, 582	Free	Switzerland, 114,475; Italy, 1,993; Fiume, 330; Roumania, 129; Germany, 54.	
Sumach	48, 795	439, 155	Free	Trieste, 31,101; Roumania, 13,097; Fiume, 1,496; Italy, 1,472; Germany, 1,299.	
Other dyeing and tanning stuffs	88, 864	2, 921, 686	82, 058	Germany, 64,614; Italy, 12,084; Trieste, 7,181; Servia, 3,786; Fiume, 886.	
Total	362, 605	15, 185, 555	98, 879	Trieste, 90,887; Germany, 131,398; Roumania, 14,327; Italy, 12,151; Fiume, 7,570; Servia, 4,264; Switzerland, 1,735; Russia, 204; Turkey, 69.	
Gum and resin:					
Tar of all kinds, except coal and slate tar	12, 657	37, 371	1, 890	Germany, 10,160; Russia, 1,878; Fiume, 344; Trieste, 179; Switzerland, 59.	
Resin, ordinary; colophony; pitch	185, 840	1, 393, 799	41, 906	Germany, 88,314; Trieste, 82,752; Fiume, 11,263; Italy, 1,867; Russia, 1,267.	
Turpentine, turpentine oil, &c	61, 425	2, 824, 854	40, 129	Germany, 44,457; Trieste, 13,123; Russia, 3,364; Fiume, 242; Italy, 122.	
Total	259, 922	4, 256, 024	83, 925	Germany, 142,931; Trieste, 96,054; Fiume, 11,849; Russia, 6,509; Italy, 2,003; Switzerland, 346; Roumania, 203; Servia, 27.	
Mineral oils:		10, 429, 981	5, 645, 411	Germany, 482,264; Trieste, 432,404; Fiume, 187,239; Roumania, 127,581; Italy, 16,287; Russia, 4,922; Switzerland, 1,841; Servia, 53; Turkey, 8.	
Cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton goods:					
Cotton, cotton waste, cotton batting	776, 710	44, 032, 210	3, 770	Germany, 402,786; Trieste, 340,888; Italy, 31,278; Switzerland, 1,489; Russia, 138.	
Cotton yarn	128, 387	18, 902, 188	1, 608, 750	Germany, 123,202; Switzerland, 3,378; Trieste, 1,429; Fiume, 270; Roumania, 89.	
Cotton goods	13, 714	7, 501, 955	926, 216	Germany, 11,822; Trieste, 1,105; Switzerland, 492; Fiume, 166; Italy, 118.	
Total	918, 811	70, 436, 353	2, 538, 736	Germany, 402,786; Trieste, 340,888. Italy, 31,278; Switzerland, 1,489; Russia, 138; Fiume, 79; Turkey, 38; Roumania, 14.	
Flax, hemp, jute, and other vegetable spinning materials:					
Flax	312, 892	11, 259, 602	Free	Germany, 240,980; Russia, 71,758; Italy, 56; Trieste, 55; Fiume, 42.	
Hemp	29, 546	1, 684, 122	Free	Russia, 11,596; Italy, 6,774; Germany, 6,512; Trieste, 2,829; Fiume, 1,594.	
Jute	86, 719	1, 636, 620	Free	Trieste, 71,916; Germany, 14,803.	
Other vegetable spinning materials	586	14, 400	Free	Germany, 440; Italy, 65; Switzerland, 51; Fiume, 30.	
Flax and hemp yarns	14, 619	2, 247, 992	36, 543	Germany, 13,036; Russia, 559; Italy, 559; Trieste, 252; Fiume, 171.	
Jute yarn	23, 546	751, 968	38, 742	Germany, 23,084; Trieste, 321; Fiume, 139; Switzerland, 2.	
Linen goods	1, 805	638, 932	43, 948	Germany, 1,051; Fiume, 331; Trieste, 169; Italy, 119; Russia, 73.	
Jute goods	75, 969	3, 209, 070	305, 575	Germany, 66,762; Fiume, 6,051; Trieste, 2,627; Italy, 269; Switzerland, 139.	
Ropemakers' goods	7, 379	1, 001, 923	27, 919	Germany, 4,390; Fiume, 1,099; Trieste, 924; Italy, 617; Turkey, 150.	
Total	553, 061	22, 444, 629	456, 727	Germany, 371,058; Russia, 84,102; Trieste, 79,093; Fiume, 9,457; Italy, 8,459; Switzerland, 478; Servia, 153; Turkey, 150; Roumania, 111.	

Statement showing the imports into the Empire of Austria-Hungary during the year 1882—Continued.

[Quantities in metrical centners, unless otherwise designated.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Duties.	Value.	Countries from whence or through which imported.
		<i>Paper florins.</i>	<i>Gold florins.</i>	
Wool, wool yarn, and woollen goods:				
Wool	238, 585	38, 863, 235	Free	Germany, 147,628; Russia, 80,025; Roumania, 6,277; Trieste, 3,822; Servia, 333.
Shoddy	16, 192	1, 376, 320	Free	Germany, 16,192.
Wool and hair tablets; hat felts	533	133, 250	4, 797	Germany, 528; Switzerland, 2; Russia, 1; Italy, 1; Fiume, 1.
Woollen yarn	42, 924	14, 942, 887	322, 536	Germany, 42,805; Servia, 88; Switzerland, 16; Fiume, 7; Roumania, 6.
Woollen goods	34, 726	22, 350, 420	2, 037, 136	Germany, 33,188; Trieste, 791; Servia, 192; Turkey, 171; Fiume, 127.
Total	332, 960	77, 666, 112	2, 364, 469	Germany, 204,341; Russia, 80,133; Roumania, 6,323; Trieste, 4,613; Servia, 613; Italy, 398; Turkey, 250; Fiume, 209; Switzerland, 80.
Silk and silk goods:				
Silk and silk waste	13, 439	17, 856, 550	47, 844	Italy, 5,274; Germany, 5,066; Trieste, 2,618; Switzerland, 244; Fiume, 147.
Silk goods	3, 434	17, 099, 550	842, 320	Germany, 3,294; Italy, 122; Trieste, 8; Fiume, 5; Servia, 3.
Total	16, 873	34, 956, 100	890, 164	Germany, 8,360; Italy, 5,396; Trieste, 2,626; Switzerland, 246; Fiume, 152; Roumania, 62; Russia, 22; Servia, 9.
Clothing, underclothing, and millinery goods	2, 170	7, 878, 126	273, 668	Germany, 1,911; Italy, 85; Trieste, 58; Servia, 56; Fiume, 42; Switzerland, 9; Roumania, 6; Russia, 2; Turkey, 1.
Brush and sievemakers' goods	4, 802	722, 458	17, 320	Italy, 2,969; Germany, 1,096; Fiume, 418; Trieste, 263; Roumania, 36; Switzerland, 16; Servia, 4.
Straw and bast goods	7, 678	2, 140, 350	13, 772	Germany, 5,257; Italy, 1,615; Fiume, 467; Trieste, 270; Roumania, 32; Russia, 21; Switzerland, 16.
Paper and paper goods	92, 351	4, 086, 300	181, 709	Germany, 84,950; Italy, 4,410; Fiume, 1,802; Trieste, 807; Roumania, 137; Switzerland, 134; Russia, 110; Servia, 1.
India-rubber and gutta percha, crude and manufactured	9, 206	4, 647, 410	98, 162	Germany, 8,746; Fiume, 324; Trieste, 117; Russia, 8; Switzerland, 7; Italy, 4.
Wax cloth and wax silk	2, 154	425, 160	25, 712	Germany, 2,045; Trieste, 56; Fiume, 49; Italy, 3; Switzerland, 1.
Leather and leather goods:				
Leather	83, 802	20, 423, 535	759, 531	Germany, 70,053; Trieste, 5,992; Italy, 2,643; Fiume, 2,572; Roumania, 1,261.
Leather goods	3, 549	2, 230, 600	91, 948	Germany, 3,325; Switzerland, 57; Fiume, 57; Trieste, 52; Italy, 32.
Total	87, 351	22, 654, 135	851, 479	Germany, 74,278; Trieste, 6,044; Italy, 2,675; Fiume, 2,569; Roumania, 1,270; Russia, 177; Servia, 43; Turkey, 34; Montenegro, 4.
Furriers' goods	3, 956	2, 444, 250	32, 572	Germany, 3,776; Roumania, 77; Russia, 61; Trieste, 34; Fiume, 7; Italy, 1.
Wood and bone ware:				
Woodenware	150, 645	5, 898, 367	142, 871	Germany, 94,713; Trieste, 31,072; Fiume, 18,203; Italy, 4,769; Roumania, 849.
Boneware	977	596, 714	15, 354	Germany, 898; Italy, 65; Trieste, 8; Fiume, 4; Russia, 2.
Total	151, 622	6, 495, 081	158, 225	Germany, 95,611; Trieste, 31,080; Fiume, 18,207; Italy, 4,834; Roumania, 849; Switzerland, 610; Russia, 356; Servia, 69; Turkey, 6.

Glass and glassware	52, 839	3, 278, 780	234, 237	Germany, 46,510; Trieste, 2,696; Fiume, 2,352; Italy, 1,281; Switzerland, 429; Servia, 22; Roumania, 13; Russia, 5.
Stoneware:				
Cut stone	503, 695	3, 105, 130	102, 908	Germany, 461,160; Trieste, 23,317; Italy, 21,659; Fiume, 9,324; Switzerland, 3,984.
Mill, whet, &c., stones	55, 309	260, 963	41	Germany, 32,729; Trieste, 4,557; Italy, 2,750; Roumania, 1,318; Fiume, 1,212.
Precious stones, cut and uncut .. kilograms ..	1, 143	2, 236, 300	274	Germany, 1,019; Trieste, 69; Italy, 34; Fiume, 20; Switzerland, 1.
Coral, real and imitation	37, 517	3, 926, 179	9, 004	Italy, 33,826; Germany, 2,452; Fiume, 719; Trieste, 460; Russia, 35.
Pearls, unset	25	150, 000	6	Germany, 11; Trieste, 7; Fiume, 7.
Total	559, 391	9, 678, 572	112, 233	Germany, 493,899; Italy, 24,747; Trieste, 27,879; Fiume, 10,549; Switzerland, 4,260; Roumania, 1,318; Russia, 646; Servia, 67; Turkey, 26.
Pottery and porcelain:				
Fire bricks and tiles	660, 699	694, 643	Free	Germany, 510,979; Fiume, 120,993; Italy, 14,267; Trieste, 6,066; Switzerland, 4,315.
Porcelain	3, 387	507, 725	37, 987	Germany, 3,293; Trieste, 42; Fiume, 21; Italy, 20; Roumania, 5.
Other clayware	85, 301	1, 095, 510	71, 638	Germany, 79,047; Trieste, 3,675; Fiume, 2,239; Italy, 1,175; Russia, 1,144.
Total	749, 387	2, 297, 878	109, 625	Germany, 593,319; Fiume, 123,253; Italy, 15,462; Trieste, 9,783; Switzerland, 5,362; Russia, 1,144; Turkey, 622; Servia, 351; Roumania, 91.
Iron and manufactures of iron:				
Pig iron	1, 006, 487	4, 025, 948	622, 880	Germany, 956,875; Fiume, 35,709; Trieste, 11,543; Switzerland, 1,201; Italy, 762.
Scrap iron and steel	307, 460	1, 248, 537	179, 330	Germany, 296,532; Trieste, 8,305; Roumania, 1,001; Servia, 645; Italy, 595.
Rails	41, 285	288, 995	107, 414	Germany, 41,149; Italy, 53; Roumania, 36; Fiume, 18; Switzerland, 15.
Scythes, sickles, and feed-cutters	383	26, 810	2, 054	Germany, 361; Trieste, 12; Italy, 5; Switzerland, 2; Russia, 1.
Others of iron and steel	349, 174	10, 283, 996	1, 460, 641	Germany, 306,864; Fiume, 32,982; Switzerland, 3,885; Trieste, 3,784; Italy, 852.
Total	1, 704, 789	15, 874, 286	2, 372, 319	Germany, 1,601,781; Fiume, 68,709; Trieste, 213,644; Switzerland, 5,103; Italy, 2,267; Roumania, 1,409; Servia, 1,226; Russia, 649; Turkey, 1.
Base metals and goods made therefrom:				
Lead	4, 056	70, 317	4, 056	Germany, 3,342; Roumania, 253; Russia, 244; Trieste, 163; Switzerland, 41.
Zinc	90, 285	1, 742, 800	5, 215	Germany, 89,858; Fiume, 335; Trieste, 60; Switzerland, 26; Italy, 6.
Copper	54, 284	4, 626, 650	Free	Germany, 52,206; Trieste, 1,187; Fiume, 280; Roumania, 269; Servia, 247.
Quicksilver	220	45, 100	Free	Trieste, 218; Germany, 2.
Other base metals	21, 182	2, 307, 764	34, 710	Germany, 19,567; Trieste, 767; Russia, 748; Roumania, 301; Fiume, 282.
Metal goods (exclusive of iron)	11, 362	2, 489, 465	183, 271	Germany, 10,678; Trieste, 242; Italy, 178; Fiume, 125; Russia, 87.
Total	181, 389	11, 272, 096	227, 252	Germany, 175,653; Trieste, 2,637; Russia, 1,079; Fiume, 1,022; Roumania, 570; Italy, 295; Servia, 254; Switzerland, 145; Turkey, 4.
Machinery and parts of machinery:				
Locomotives	28, 911	1, 665, 135	190, 826	Germany, 28,911.
Stationary engines	34, 012	1, 700, 600	165, 298	Germany, 33,842; Switzerland, 95; Roumania, 75.
Sewing-machines	24, 305	4, 374, 900	82, 889	Germany, 15,720; Trieste, 5,114; Fiume, 3,422; Switzerland, 35; Italy, 8.
Machines of wood	38, 362	1, 231, 938	86, 908	Germany, 37,932; Trieste, 148; Switzerland, 141; Italy, 107; Fiume, 11.
Machines of base metals	2, 200	229, 020	13, 328	Germany, 2,055; Switzerland, 71; Fiume, 35; Trieste, 20; Italy, 18.
Machines of iron and steel	280, 770	10, 539, 535	1, 130, 955	Germany, 262,840; Switzerland, 12,183; Trieste, 3,755; Fiume, 1,075; Italy, 632.
Total	408, 560	19, 741, 128	1, 670, 204	Germany, 381,300; Switzerland, 12,525; Trieste, 9,037; Fiume, 4,543; Italy, 765; Roumania, 348; Russia, 27; Servia, 15.

Statement showing the imports from the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year 1882—Continued.

[Quantities in metrical centners, unless otherwise designated.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.	Countries from whence or through which imported.
Vehicles for transportation:		<i>Paper florins.</i>	<i>Gold florins.</i>	
Lumber wagons and sleighs.....number.....	295	29,840	1,094	Germany, 210; Fiume, 20; Switzerland, 17; Italy, 14; Roumania, 14.
Carriages and sleighs.....do.....	94	39,400	3,685	Germany, 63; Trieste, 12; Italy, 9; Fiume, 4; Russia, 3.
Railway cars.....do.....	72	84,167	16,868	Germany, 71; Italy, 1.
Total.....do.....	461	153,407	21,647	Germany, 344; Montenegro, 24; Fiume, 24; Roumania, 17; Italy, 17; Trieste, 16; Serbia, 10; Russia, 9.
Ships:				
Wooden vessels.....tons.....	2,243	74,019	897	Germany, 1,982; Serbia, 184; Italy, 34; Switzerland, 32; Fiume, 8.
Iron vessels.....do.....	18	8,100	90	Germany, 18.
Total.....do.....	2,261	82,119	987	Germany, 2,000; Serbia, 184; Italy, 34; Switzerland, 32; Fiume, 8; Trieste, 3.
Precious metals and coin:				
Gold.....kilograms.....	4,637	1,856,016	Free.....	Trieste, 3,374; Germany, 1,246; Roumania, 17.
Silver.....do.....	23,056	2,003,328	Free.....	Germany, 22,603; Russia, 314; Roumania, 83; Trieste, 56.
Platina and other precious metals.....do.....	2	1,340	Free.....	Germany, 2.
Gold coin, including medals.....do.....	11,393	16,645,880	Free.....	Germany, 11,028; Serbia, 301; Trieste, 34; Roumania, 22; Russia, 4.
Silver coin, including medals.....do.....	14,721	1,055,334	Free.....	Germany, 14,637; Serbia, 42; Roumania, 1; Italy, 1.
Coin not specified.....do.....	.....	982,920	Free.....	Servia, 784,678 florins; Turkey, 198,242.
Total.....do.....	53,809	22,544,818	Free.....	Germany, 49,556; Trieste, 3,464; Serbia, 343; Russia, 318; Roumania, 123; Italy, 3; Fiume, 2; Servia, 784,678 florins; Turkey, 198,242.
Instruments, watches, and fancy goods:				
Musical instruments.....do.....	2,512	567,560	25,120	Germany, 2,425; Italy, 30; Trieste, 18; Fiume, 12; Switzerland, 10.
Scientific, &c., instruments.....do.....	1,101	1,206,096	34,764	Germany, 1,057; Fiume, 26; Trieste, 9; Italy, 6; Roumania, 3.
Watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, kilograms.....do.....	341,292	12,195,089	319,183	Germany, 331,089; Trieste, 3,360; Fiume, 2,259; Italy, 2,168; Switzerland, 1,089.
Total.....do.....	.....	13,968,745	379,067	Germany, 6,793; Trieste, 61; Fiume, 60; Italy, 57; Switzerland, 22; Russia, 18; Roumania, 10; Servia, 5.
Common salt.....do.....	201,473	201,705	96	Germany, 201,473.
Chemicals.....do.....	567,430	7,297,626	380,487	Germany, 410,733; Trieste, 91,351; Fiume, 22,431; Italy, 19,825; Russia, 10,988; Switzerland, 7,110; Roumania, 4,313; Servia, 679.
Chemical products: Colors, medicines, and perfumeries.....do.....	83,889	7,715,854	538,861	Germany, 79,270; Trieste, 1,435; Fiume, 1,249; Switzerland, 1,006; Italy, 737; Russia, 96; Roumania, 69; Servia, 61; Turkey, 6.
Soap and candles:				
Soap.....do.....	20,024	763,496	48,713	Germany, 8,408; Trieste, 5,431; Fiume, 3,569; Italy, 1,646; Switzerland, 901.
Candles.....do.....	1,627	197,035	13,902	Trieste, 613; Fiume, 333; Italy, 162; Russia, 13; Servia, 6.
Total.....do.....	21,651	960,531	62,615	Germany, 8,901; Trieste, 6,044; Fiume, 3,902; Italy, 1,808; Switzerland, 907; Roumania, 36; Russia, 34; Servia, 19.

Explosive goods	12, 787	701, 859	30, 023	Germany, 10, 770; Fiume, 1, 562; Trieste, 362; Italy, 79; Russia, 7; Servia, 4; Roumania, 3.
Objects of art and literature:				
Books, music, &c.	29, 581	10, 028, 415	Free	Germany, 28, 128; Russia, 682; Italy, 201; Trieste, 179; Fiume, 138.
Oil paintings, statuary, engravings, &c.	4, 885	8, 320, 564	Free	Germany, 4, 309; Italy, 532; Russia, 70; Fiume, 47; Trieste, 21.
Total	34, 466	18, 348, 979	Free	Germany, 32, 437; Russia, 752; Italy, 733; Fiume, 201; Trieste, 200; Switzerland, 63; Roumania, 54; Servia, 26.
Refuse:				
Fertilizers	154, 511	866, 705	Free	Germany, 76, 121; Trieste, 49, 897; Fiume, 27, 522; Italy, 638; Switzerland, 333.
Bones	47, 109	356, 950	Free	Trieste, 20, 860; Roumania, 18, 062; Germany, 5, 867; Servia, 1, 296; Fiume, 306.
Bran and chaff	107, 628	376, 698	Free	Trieste, 34, 741; Fiume, 28, 543; Germany, 16, 164; Roumania, 10, 272; Switzerland, 7, 043.
Rags, &c	68, 642	851, 049	Free	Germany, 54, 563; Trieste, 6, 587; Roumania, 3, 030; Italy, 2, 990; Fiume, 760.
Total	377, 890	2, 451, 402	Free	Germany, 152, 715; Trieste, 112, 085; Fiume, 57, 131; Roumania, 31, 364; Switzerland, 7, 859; Italy, 3, 628; Servia, 2, 183.
Total of merchandise	46, 231, 369	654, 173, 746	37, 738, 127	
Total of precious metals	636	22, 544, 818	Free	
Grand total for year 1882	46, 232, 005	676, 718, 564	37, 738, 127	
Total merchandise in 1882	46, 231, 369	654, 173, 746	37, 738, 127	
Total merchandise in 1881	46, 153, 753	641, 844, 789	29, 498, 496	
Amount in United States currency in 1882 .....	.....	*274, 815, 408	†18, 208, 646	
Amount in United States currency in 1881 .....	.....	*265, 295, 846	†14, 233, 024	

* The average value of the paper or silver florin of Austria-Hungary was 40.61 cents in 1882 and 41½ cents in 1881.

† The value of the Austro-Hungarian gold florin is equal to 48½ cents United States currency.

Statement showing the exports into the Empire of Austria-Hungary during the year 1882.

[Quantities in metrical centners, unless otherwise designated.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries to or through which exported.
Colonial wares.....	129	<i>Paper florins.</i>	Germany, 52; Roumania, 41; Trieste, 12; Italy, 11, Servia, 7; Russia, 4; Fiume, 2.
Spices.....	375	14, 043	Germany, 233; Servia, 89; Trieste, 30; Roumania, 20; Russia, 1; Italy, 1; Switzerland, 1.
Tropical fruits.....	3, 217	39, 010	Germany, 2, 020; Trieste, 500; Fiume, 391; Russia, 157; Switzerland, 104; Roumania, 21, Servia, 19; Italy, 4.
Sugar:		65, 173	
Raw and refined	2, 281, 284	65, 125, 082	Germany, 1, 343, 029; Trieste, 561, 515; Italy, 235, 181; Roumania, 94, 428; Servia, 39, 211.
Sirups	7, 803	49, 433	Trieste, 6, 230; Germany, 1, 095; Roumania, 215; Servia, 145; Italy, 117.
Total.....	2, 289, 087	65, 174, 515	Germany, 1, 344, 124; Trieste, 567, 755; Roumania, 94, 643; Servia, 39, 371; Fiume, 7, 702; Switzerland, 102; Turkey, 91; Russia, 1.
Tobacco:			
Raw	53, 982	1, 889, 370	Germany, 27, 662; Fiume, 18, 124; Italy, 8, 196.
Manufactured	16, 736	4, 728, 835	Trieste, 15, 905; Germany, 728; Fiume, 61; Turkey, 39; Italy, 2.
Total	70, 718	6, 618, 265	Germany, 28, 390; Fiume, 18, 185; Trieste, 15, 905; Italy, 8, 198; Turkey, 39; Russia, 1.
Grain and other field products:			
Barley.....	3, 922, 317	39, 408, 534	Germany, 3, 743, 478; Fiume, 143, 431; Italy, 16, 361; Trieste, 9, 728; Servia, 7, 962.
Oats	658, 665	5, 034, 650	Germany, 607, 107; Italy, 29, 881; Trieste, 13, 669; Fiume, 3, 256; Servia, 2, 651.
Maize.....	664, 983	6, 044, 359	Germany, 374, 375; Fiume, 166, 891; Servia, 49, 448; Italy, 46, 723; Roumania, 21, 689.
Rye.....	746, 256	6, 617, 082	Germany, 737, 742; Russia, 4, 553; Trieste, 3, 487; Switzerland, 281; Roumania, 175.
Wheat.....	4, 344, 769	51, 054, 322	Germany, 4, 225, 391; Fiume, 67, 609; Trieste, 26, 792; Russia, 7, 001; Roumania, 1, 016.
Malt.....	775, 794	11, 249, 012	Germany, 751, 145; Italy, 12, 250; Trieste, 8, 510; Switzerland, 3, 423; Servia, 238.
Other grains.....	68, 776	522, 790	Germany, 63, 930; Russia, 3, 536; Trieste, 666; Switzerland, 307; Italy, 204.
Peas and beans	572, 100	9, 317, 038	Germany, 458, 453; Trieste, 51, 564; Italy, 24, 540; Fiume, 13, 735; Servia, 12, 992.
Flour.....	1, 815, 658	31, 489, 995	Germany, 915, 994; Fiume, 552, 734; Trieste, 241, 460; Roumania, 57, 288; Servia, 18, 296.
Other mill products.....	34, 468	560, 121	Germany, 18, 112; Trieste, 10, 319; Roumania, 1, 285; Fiume, 1, 249; Italy, 338.
Rice.....	630	9 729	Germany, 174; Trieste, 150; Fiume, 86; Servia, 77; Roumania, 76.
Total	13, 594, 416	161, 307, 632	Germany, 11, 895, 871; Fiume, 949, 020; Trieste, 371, 178; Italy, 148, 725; Servia, 92, 474; Roumania, 85, 882; Russia, 39, 262; Switzerland, 11, 421; Turkey, 581; Montenegro, 2.
Garden products:			
Fruits, fresh and dried	489, 363	5, 691, 704	Germany, 408, 125; Trieste, 56, 199; Russia, 9, 964; Roumania, 5, 236; Fiume, 4, 486.
Vegetables.....	240, 617	2, 198, 837	Germany, 111, 334; Trieste, 74, 411; Roumania, 18, 593; Switzerland, 11, 383; Russia, 9, 845.
Rape seed.....	323, 041	5, 086, 486	Germany, 319, 413; Italy, 1, 430; Russia, 1, 163; Fiume, 1, 000; Roumania, 35.
Other oil seeds.....	79, 390	1, 060, 850	Germany, 76, 432; Fiume, 1, 048; Trieste, 954; Italy, 398; Servia, 317.
Clover seed.....	70, 208	4, 007, 152	Germany, 68, 554; Italy, 1, 303; Switzerland, 300; Roumania, 35; Russia, 9.
Hay	264, 623	812, 422	Trieste, 156, 386; Germany, 73, 460; Fiume, 19, 039; Switzerland, 6, 675; Russia, 5, 259.
Hops and lupuline.	37, 530	15, 021, 030	Germany, 36, 815; Trieste, 216; Roumania, 198; Russia, 183; Italy, 60.
All others	173, 367	2, 509, 788	Germany, 106, 061; Trieste, 36, 637; Fiume, 23, 368; Italy, 10, 858; Servia, 9, 278.
Total	1, 678, 139	36, 388, 269	Germany, 1, 200, 194; Trieste, 324, 803; Fiume, 48, 941; Switzerland, 25, 984; Roumania, 25, 307; Italy, 14, 039; Servia, 9, 595; Turkey, 329.

Slaughter and draught animals:			
Oxen	35, 595	9, 106, 850	Germany, 19,077; Trieste, 10,752; Fiume, 5,113; Italy, 2,242; Switzerland, 1,743.
Cows	37, 268	6, 708, 240	Germany, 19,273; Switzerland, 10,272; Italy, 4,327; Trieste, 2,200 Fiume, 718.
Steers and heifers	22, 676	1, 587, 320	Germany, 12,535; Italy, 5,300; Switzerland, 2,993; Roumania, 1,746; Russia, 60.
Sheep	757, 564	10, 605, 896	Germany, 642,371; Roumania, 48,103; Fiume, 41,139; Switzerland, 13,283; Trieste, 9,188.
Hogs	250, 412	21, 790, 255	Germany, 241,722; Italy, 4,947; Switzerland, 1,387; Trieste, 1,188; Fiume, 969.
Horses	29, 568	11, 827, 200	Italy, 12,625; Germany, 10,086; Roumania, 3,498; Fiume, 1,065; Servia, 874.
Other live stock	115, 433	1, 185, 103	Germany, 64,878; Fiume, 13,324; Trieste, 11,952; Italy, 10,643; Roumania, 1,191.
Total	1, 248, 516	62, 810, 864	Germany, 1,009,942; Roumania, 64,538; Fiume, 61,328; Italy, 40,084; Trieste, 35,280; Switzerland, 34,900; Russia, 1,435; Servia, 971; Turkey, 38.
Game, poultry, fish, and water animals:			
Game	8, 818	750, 224	Germany, 8,556; Italy, 198; Trieste, 42; Switzerland, 14; Fiume, 6.
Poultry	22, 328	1, 238, 392	Germany, 17,944; Trieste, 4,014; Fiume, 120; Servia, 115; Italy, 98.
Fish and water animals	12, 547	923, 324	Germany, 7,053; Italy, 1,312; Trieste, 1,248; Russia, 1,039; Servia, 690.
Total	43, 693	2, 911, 940	Germany, 34,039; Trieste, 5,312; Italy, 1,896; Russia, 1,041; Servia, 692; Roumania, 271; Fiume, 216; Switzerland, 186.
Animal products:			
Eggs	245, 407	4, 908, 140	Germany, 237,226; Trieste, 5,621; Italy, 1,560; Switzerland, 776; Fiume, 133.
Honey	3, 839	192, 740	Germany, 2,981; Trieste, 290; Fiume, 267; Italy, 234; Switzerland, 48.
Wax	2, 002	245, 960	Germany, 986; Roumania, 392; Russia, 202; Servia, 186; Trieste, 108.
Skins and hides, raw	71, 629	12, 271, 117	Germany, 48,556; Servia, 10,236; Italy, 5,118; Russia, 2,505; Fiume, 2,180.
Hair and bristles	4, 850	735, 202	Germany, 4,518; Trieste, 144; Russia, 75; Roumania, 48; Servia, 39.
Feathers	29, 505	7, 852, 175	Germany, 29,262; Russia, 217; Italy, 18; Switzerland, 6; Roumania, 1.
Other animal products	22, 306	1, 151, 124	Trieste, 17,778; Germany, 7,242; Italy, 960; Servia, 117; Russia, 29.
Total	379, 538	27, 356, 458	Germany, 330,771; Trieste, 21,841; Servia, 10,578; Italy, 7,882; Russia, 3,028; Fiume, 2,830; Roumania, 1,543; Switzerland, 1,037; Turkey, 280.
Fats:			
Butter and artificial butter	58, 571	4, 406, 325	Germany, 49,275; Trieste, 5,390; Italy, 1,677; Fiume, 1,018; Switzerland, 925.
Lard and goose grease; bacon	7, 671	536, 970	Germany, 4,637; Trieste, 2,557; Fiume, 411; Servia, 38; Roumania, 18.
Stearine and palmine acid; paraffine, &c	61, 976	4, 050, 360	Germany, 42,167; Russia, 9,563; Trieste, 5,343; Italy, 2,440; Roumania, 2,374.
Animal tallow	8, 474	426, 560	Trieste, 3,225; Germany, 3,137; Russia, 1,366; Fiume, 709; Roumania, 21.
Other animal fats and oils	29, 790	1, 038, 112	Germany, 21,913; Trieste, 4,052; Italy, 1,538; Roumania, 1,436; Servia, 554.
Total	166, 482	10, 458, 327	Germany, 121,129; Trieste, 20,567; Russia, 11,057; Italy, 5,663; Roumania, 4,290; Fiume, 4,144; Switzerland, 943; Servia, 687; Turkey, 2.
Oils:			
Olive oil	9, 380	562, 800	Germany, 4,596; Fiume, 2,948; Trieste, 1,418; Roumania, 119; Switzerland, 92.
Rapeseed oil	12, 803	478, 080	Germany, 6,461; Italy, 3,231; Roumania, 2,159; Trieste, 865; Russia, 58.
Other vegetable oils	7, 707	314, 703	Germany, 4,455; Roumania, 2,251; Servia, 675; Trieste, 407; Italy, 187.
Total	29, 890	1, 355, 583	Germany, 15,512; Roumania, 4,529; Italy, 3,418; Fiume, 2,962; Trieste, 2,690; Servia, 675; Russia, 196; Switzerland, 100; Turkey, 1; Montenegro, 1.
Beverages:			
Beer	326, 080	4, 828, 556	Germany, 151,661; Trieste, 80,384; Italy, 14,402; Roumania, 12,962; Fiume, 4,301.
Distilled spirituous liquors	149, 991	4, 861, 675	Italy, 47,854; Trieste, 35,975; Roumania, 34,722; Germany, 25,983; Servia, 4,577.
Wine	410, 427	9, 150, 770	Germany, 182,477; Fiume, 85,938; Trieste, 62,708; Italy, 37,625; Roumania, 13,297.
Vinegar	1, 273	10, 937	Servia, 531; Roumania, 413; Trieste, 148; Germany, 73; Fiume, 67.
Mineral water	136, 732	2, 119, 258	Germany, 86,208; Roumania, 14,145; Fiume, 11,827; Trieste, 10,409; Italy, 8,444.
Total	1, 024, 503	20, 971, 196	Germany, 446,402; Trieste, 189,624; Italy, 108,349; Fiume, 102,508; Roumania, 75,539; Russia, 14,621; Switzerland, 13,890; Servia, 13,172; Turkey, 285; Montenegro, 113.

Statement showing the exports from the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year 1882.

[Quantities in metrical centners, unless otherwise designated.]

Articles.	Quantity,	Value.	Countries to or through which exported.
Eatables:		<i>Paper florins.</i>	
Bread of all kinds.....	13, 952	280, 422	Trieste, 6,879; Germany, 2,011; Fiume, 1,903; Servia, 1,305; Roumania, 1,069.
Meat and sausages.....	21, 344	1, 371, 370	Trieste, 16,684; Germany, 3,462; Fiume, 482; Roumania, 283; Switzerland, 264.
Cheese.....	6, 229	373, 740	Italy, 3,463; Roumania, 761; Trieste, 673; Germany, 639; Servia, 282.
Fish, salted, smoked, or dried.....	16, 100	1, 238, 152	Fiume, 12,395; Italy, 1,998; Trieste, 1,460; Roumania, 143; Germany, 70.
Substitutes for coffee; chicory.....	4, 124	98, 976	Roumania, 1,452; Germany, 956; Trieste, 832; Fiume, 444; Servia, 309.
Other eatables.....	4, 751	486, 252	Trieste, 2,216; Servia, 988; Germany, 646; Roumania, 612; Fiume, 80.
Total	66, 500	3, 848, 912	Trieste, 28,744; Fiume, 15,583; Germany, 7,784; Italy, 5,656; Roumania, 4,202; Servia, 3,091; Russia, 679; Switzerland, 637; Turkey, 124.
Wood, coal, and turf:			
Firewood.....		720, 795	Fiume, 400,968; Germany, 360,178; Trieste, 209,264; Italy, 188,847; Servia, 100,869.
Timber.....	1, 440, 709	50, 788, 815	Germany, 7,631,813; Russia, 3,081,902; Trieste, 2,704,975; Italy, 2,033,678; Roumania, 1,637,183.
Charcoal.....	169, 772	339, 544	Trieste, 85,829; Italy, 64,795; Germany, 8,307; Roumania, 6,319; Fiume, 2,610.
Turf, peat coal, lignite, and brown coal.....	28, 737, 362	7, 969, 994	Germany, 23,121,326; Italy, 288,020; Trieste, 152,924; Fiume, 131,248; Roumania, 36,487.
Coal.....	5, 996, 497	4, 053, 644	Germany, 3,966,053; Fiume, 505,446; Trieste, 467,630; Russia, 401,418; Roumania, 360,590.
Coke.....	171, 144	193, 524	Russia, 110,982; Germany, 53,266; Italy, 6,202; Fiume, 459; Servia, 234.
Total	55, 166, 557	64, 066, 316	Germany, 40,140,944; Russia, 3,693,096; Trieste, 3,620,623; Italy, 2,816,695; Fiume, 2,400,253; Roumania, 2,070,368; Switzerland, 225,795; Servia, 198,771; Turkey, 12.
Turners' and carvers' materials.....	13, 559	729, 442	Germany, 10,852; Trieste, 1,092; Italy, 1,071; Fiume, 536; Roumania, 5; Russia, 2; Servia, 1.
Minerals:			
Limestone.....	310, 458	439, 271	Germany, 206,912; Russia, 27,277; Roumania, 27,221; Fiume, 20,395; Trieste, 14,297.
Graphite.....	113, 841	458, 140	Germany, 112,015; Trieste, 1,248; Roumania, 492; Russia, 33; Servia, 33.
Roofing slates.....	78, 262	347, 258	Germany, 78,262.
Stones, cut, uncut, or sawed.....	5, 778, 153	6, 315, 369	Fiume, 4,645,464; Germany, 633,482; Trieste, 433,516; Italy, 43,875; Russia, 11,947.
Iron ore.....	404, 453	553, 969	Germany, 404,349; Trieste, 102; Roumania, 1; Servia, 1.
Other minerals.....	1, 331, 762	5, 437, 485	Germany, 989,023; Trieste, 124,985; Fiume, 58,768; Roumania, 54,786; Russia, 45,214.
Total	8, 016, 929	13, 551, 492	Fiume, 4,724,627; Germany, 2,424,043; Trieste, 574,140; Russia, 84,471; Roumania, 82,500; Italy, 71,753; Servia, 32,178; Switzerland, 22,753; Turkey, 455.
Drugs and perfumery stuffs.....	1, 551	941, 200	Germany, 1,164; Roumania, 181; Trieste, 115; Fiume, 31; Servia, 30; Russia, 17; Italy, 10; Switzerland, 3.
Dyeing and tanning stuffs.....	381, 381	3, 222, 683	Germany, 339,209; Italy, 14,016; Fiume, 12,498; Trieste, 5,359; Russia, 4,893; Roumania, 3,626; Switzerland, 1,070; Servia, 620.
Gum and resin.....	70, 176	1, 079, 755	Germany, 56,001; Roumania, 3,179; Trieste, 3,086; Russia, 2,913; Italy, 2,612; Fiume, 1,514; Servia, 813; Switzerland, 58.
Mineral oils:			
Crude.....	21, 165	160, 098	Germany, 20,313; Trieste, 462; Russia, 208; Roumania, 151; Italy, 25.
Refined.....	1, 318	18, 768	Germany, 547; Roumania, 108; Italy, 81; Servia, 62; Trieste, 12.
Total	22, 483	178, 866	Germany, 20,819; Trieste, 774; Russia, 755; Roumania, 259; Italy, 106; Servia, 62; Switzerland, 8.

Cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton goods:			
Cotton, cotton waste, and cotton batting	106,900	4,898,336	Russia, 65,047; Germany, 28,006; Servia, 3,590; Trieste, 3,156; Italy, 3,097.
Cotton yarn	6,860	981,524	Roumania, 2,492; Servia, 2,243; Trieste, 1,069; Germany, 751; Russia, 216.
Cotton goods	31,616	7,888,965	Germany, 11,688; Roumania, 6,643; Servia, 5,486; Trieste, 3,793; Italy, 2,685.
Total	145,376	13,768,825	Russia, 66,125; Germany, 40,445; Servia, 11,325; Roumania, 10,654; Trieste, 8,018; Italy, 5,851; Switzerland, 3,630; Fiume, 307; Turkey, 12.
Flax, hemp, jute, and other spinning materials:			
Flax and hemp	53,864	2,171,933	Germany, 51,025; Servia, 876; Trieste, 718; Roumania, 502; Fiume, 465.
Flax, hemp, and jute yarn	103,115	9,089,906	Germany, 89,752; Italy, 10,568; Trieste, 1,847; Roumania, 239; Russia, 70.
Linen goods	41,536	9,144,910	Germany, 17,231; Roumania, 14,519; Trieste, 3,262; Russia, 2,520; Italy, 2,474.
Jute and ropemakers' goods	13,043	1,078,210	Roumania, 6,115; Trieste, 1,666; Servia, 2,222; Germany, 1,493; Russia, 1,212.
Total	211,558	21,484,959	Germany, 160,101; Roumania, 21,375; Italy, 13,221; Trieste, 7,493; Servia, 4,510; Russia, 3,805; Fiume, 872; Switzerland, 174; Turkey, 7.
Wool, woolen yarn, and woolen goods:			
Wool	101,134	20,608,035	Germany, 93,280; Russia, 4,015; Italy, 2,000; Fiume, 1,237; Servia, 228.
Woolen yarn	14,319	4,961,240	Germany, 11,805; Russia, 1,538; Roumania, 444; Trieste, 264; Servia, 189.
Woolen goods	52,840	30,024,620	Trieste, 24,328; Roumania, 11,275; Germany, 7,965; Servia, 3,085; Italy, 2,941.
Total	168,293	55,593,895	Germany, 113,050; Trieste, 24,807; Roumania, 11,861; Russia, 6,460; Italy, 5,019; Servia, 3,502; Fiume, 3,481; Switzerland, 107; Turkey, 5; Montenegro, 1.
Silk and silk goods:			
Silk	6,418	6,288,360	Italy, 3,798; Germany, 1,954; Russia, 383; Trieste, 152; Switzerland, 114.
Silk goods	2,929	4,129,500	Germany, 2,305; Trieste, 200; Italy, 183; Roumania, 176; Russia, 32.
Total	9,347	10,417,860	Germany, 4,259; Italy, 3,981; Russia, 415; Trieste, 352; Roumania, 179; Switzerland, 133; Fiume, 15; Servia, 11; Turkey, 2.
Clothing, underclothing, and millinery goods:	12,092	8,214,848	Roumania, 4,457; Trieste, 3,384; Russia, 2,000; Germany, 1,424; Servia, 436; Italy, 290; Fiume, 79; Turkey, 21; Switzerland, 1.
Brush and sievemakers' goods	1,874	345,058	Trieste, 524; Servia, 489; Switzerland, 224; Roumania, 223; Russia, 22; Italy, 9; Fiume, 8.
Straw and bast goods	2,973	511,515	Germany, 1,615; Servia, 1,005; Trieste, 126; Roumania, 78; Russia, 75; Fiume, 35; Switzerland, 25; Italy, 14.
Paper and paper goods	316,209	7,909,230	Germany, 156,687; Trieste, 96,474; Roumania, 28,861; Italy, 19,888; Servia, 8,347; Russia, 3,911; Fiume, 1,319; Switzerland, 722.
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude and manufactured.	1,716	908,995	Germany, 607; Roumania, 542; Italy, 253; Russia, 138; Trieste, 114; Servia, 57; Fiume, 4; Switzerland, 1.
Wax cloth and wax silk	537	69,560	Trieste, 177; Roumania, 157; Servia, 114; Germany, 42; Italy, 28; Russia, 13; Switzerland, 6.
Leather and leather goods:			
Leather	11,470	3,405,595	Roumania, 4,219; Germany, 2,958; Servia, 2,021; Trieste, 827; Fiume, 742.
Leather goods	22,360	17,804,870	Germany, 8,898; Roumania, 8,549; Trieste, 2,557; Russia, 1,023; Servia, 766.
Total	33,830	21,210,465	Roumania, 12,768; Germany, 11,856; Trieste, 3,384; Servia, 2,787; Russia, 1,137; Italy, 1,034; Fiume, 827; Switzerland, 20; Turkey, 17.
Furriers' goods	1,319	388,320	Germany, 848; Roumania, 210; Russia, 197; Servia, 26; Trieste, 21; Italy, 16; Fiume, 1.
Wooden and bone ware:			
Wooden ware	330,035	17,549,996	Germany, 152,576; Trieste, 80,558; Roumania, 41,281; Russia, 18,274; Servia, 15,305.
Bone ware	5,171	1,684,518	Germany, 4,659; Russia, 359; Trieste, 84; Roumania, 46; Italy, 22.
Total	355,206	19,234,514	Germany, 157,235; Trieste, 80,642; Roumania, 41,327; Russia, 18,633; Servia, 15,306; Italy, 10,820; Fiume, 7,805; Switzerland, 3,428.

Statement showing the exports from the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year 1882—Continued.

[Quantities in metrical centners, unless otherwise designated.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries to or through which exported.
Glass and glassware.....	368, 320	<i>Paper florins.</i> 20, 146, 328	Germany, 257, 148; Trieste, 51, 991; Italy, 21, 020; Russia, 12, 375; Servia, 8, 450; Fiume, 562; Switzerland, 116; Turkey, 4.
Stoneware:			
Cut stone.....	29, 905	403, 569	Germany, 17, 181; Germany, 8, 167; Fiume, 2, 331; Roumania, 1, 139; Servia, 953.
Mill, whet, &c., stones.....	44, 317	735, 943	Germany, 18, 080; Russia, 10, 628; Roumania, 6, 932; Trieste, 3, 794; Italy, 2, 812.
Cement.....	208, 006	866, 926	Germany, 158, 605; Trieste, 17, 644; Servia, 16, 630; Italy, 10, 919; Roumania, 2, 679.
Precious stones and coral..... kilograms.....	1, 594	705, 140	Russia, 1, 356; Germany, 198; Fiume, 40.
Total.....	282, 244	2, 711, 578	Germany, 184, 854; Trieste, 38, 619; Servia, 19, 281; Italy, 13, 831; Russia, 11, 226; Roumania, 10, 750; Fiume, 3, 369; Switzerland, 314.
Pottery and porcelain:			
Fire bricks and tiles.....	227, 418	323, 567	Germany, 100, 533; Servia, 56, 158; Roumania, 29, 169; Russia, 13, 302; Fiume, 13, 164.
Porcelain.....	26, 638	1, 678, 720	Germany, 19, 993; Roumania, 2, 861; Trieste, 2, 768; Russia, 389; Servia, 305.
Other clayware.....	57, 005	1, 679, 431	Germany, 26, 238; Roumania, 24, 390; Servia, 6, 010; Trieste, 5, 658; Russia, 1, 457.
Total.....	311, 061	3, 681, 718	Germany, 146, 734; Servia, 62, 428; Roumania, 46, 420; Trieste, 19, 526; Russia, 15, 048; Fiume, 13, 887; Italy, 5, 156; Switzerland, 1, 862.
Iron and iron ware:			
Pig iron.....	27, 755	194, 285	Germany, 19, 434; Russia, 2, 555; Roumania, 2, 399; Fiume, 1, 472; Italy, 930.
Scrap iron and steel.....	19, 445	61, 388	Germany, 15, 422; Fiume, 1, 653; Italy, 818; Switzerland, 808; Trieste, 398.
Bar iron and steel.....	122, 556	1, 647, 234	Trieste, 39, 451; Italy, 32, 295; Roumania, 22, 774; Germany, 16, 844; Servia, 8, 943.
Rails.....	5, 320	58, 520	Servia, 2, 027; Trieste, 1, 918; Germany, 602; Italy, 303; Roumania, 258.
Scythes, sickles, and feed-cutters.....	27, 835	2, 423, 460	Russia, 20, 278; Germany, 4, 600; Italy, 1, 407; Roumania, 724; Trieste, 533.
Other manufactures of iron and steel.....	210, 217	12, 324, 029	Roumania, 64, 856; Trieste, 57, 223; Germany, 30, 886; Servia, 24, 950; Italy, 15, 821.
Total.....	413, 128	16, 708, 916	Trieste, 100, 045; Roumania, 91, 315; Germany, 87, 788; Italy, 51, 574; Servia, 36, 628; Russia, 35, 993; Fiume, 7, 690; Switzerland, 1, 544; Turkey, 551.
Base metals and goods made therefrom:			
Lead, including type, &c.....	6, 266	165, 067	Italy, 1, 534; Germany, 2, 074; Trieste, 682; Roumania, 554; Servia, 481.
Zinc.....	7, 452	137, 586	Germany, 4, 852; Italy, 1, 940; Trieste, 550; Fiume, 108; Roumania, 1.
Tin.....	815	101, 875	Germany, 704; Trieste, 63; Roumania, 19; Servia, 15; Fiume, 10.
Copper.....	6, 116	506, 976	Germany, 4, 899; Servia, 482; Roumania, 352; Italy, 223; Fiume, 106.
Quicksilver.....	2, 608	534, 640	Germany, 2, 157; Trieste, 385; Italy, 44; Roumania, 18; Russia, 4.
Other base metals.....	19, 583	1, 247, 030	Germany, 14, 697; Italy, 1, 470; Trieste, 1, 211; Roumania, 1, 059; Servia, 452.
Metal wares, exclusive of iron.....	20, 695	3, 766, 665	Germany, 8, 581; Trieste, 3, 733; Roumania, 2, 265; Italy, 1, 293; Servia, 766.
Total.....	63, 535	6, 459, 839	Germany, 38, 471; Trieste, 7, 643; Italy, 7, 580; Roumania, 4, 838; Servia, 2, 903; Russia, 1, 287; Fiume, 735; Switzerland, 74; Turkey, 4.
Machinery and parts of machinery:			
Locomotives.....	44, 305	2, 618, 930	Germany, 35, 414; Italy, 4, 438; Trieste, 4, 376; Roumania, 77.
Sewing-machines.....	1, 527	274, 860	Roumania, 650; Germany, 332; Servia, 201; Trieste, 185; Russia, 89.

Agricultural machines	14, 725	698, 484	Russia, 7,078; Roumania, 5,638; Servia, 622; Trieste, 522; Germany, 449.
Other machinery chiefly of cast iron	62, 413	2, 462, 702	Russia, 26,618; Germany, 17,819; Roumania, 10,688; Trieste, 2,069; Servia, 1,660.
Total	122, 970	6, 054, 976	Germany, 54,014; Russia, 33,785; Roumania, 17,053; Italy, 7,574; Trieste, 7,153; Servia, 2,252; Fiume, 830; Switzerland, 310.
Vehicles for transportation:			
Lumber wagons and sleighs.....number..	527	64, 238	Roumania, 280; Servia, 133; Trieste, 57; Germany, 35; Switzerland, 12.
Carriages and sleighs.....do.....	4, 550	1, 106, 130	Roumania, 3,716; Russia, 312; Germany, 242; Servia, 230; Trieste, 99.
Railway cars.....do.....	71	131, 130	Servia, 43; Roumania, 17; Italy, 10; Russia, 1.
Total	5, 148	1, 301, 498	Roumania, 4,013; Servia, 406; Russia, 315; Germany, 277; Trieste, 99; Italy, 23; Switzerland, 13; Fiume, 2.
Ships:			
Wooden ships	126, 047	3, 781, 410	Russia, 102,921; Germany, 19,350; Servia, 3,661; Roumania, 65; Fiume, 43.
Iron ships	400	64, 000	Servia, 400.
Total	126, 047	3, 845, 410	Russia, 102,921; Germany, 19,350; Servia, 4,061; Roumania, 65; Fiume, 43; Switzerland, 4; Turkey, 3.
Precious metals and coin:			
Gold.....kilograms..	2, 456	22, 104	Germany, 2,322; Russia, 102; Italy, 32.
Silver.....do.....	21, 205	60, 110	Germany, 21,160; Roumania, 65.
Platina and other precious metals.....do.....	3	2, 010	Roumania, 3.
Gold coin, including medals.....do.....	3, 002	4, 386, 500	Germany, 2,061; Trieste, 662; Roumania, 242; Servia, 34; Italy, 3.
Silver coin, including medals.....do.....	556, 977	42, 031, 799	Italy, 461,792; Trieste, 71,628; Germany, 23,515; Roumania, 35.
Coin, not specified.....do.....	.....	2, 359, 785	Servia, 2,155,603; Turkey, 142,511; Roumania, 61,671.
Total	583, 643	48, 862, 308	Italy, 461,827; Trieste, 72,290; Germany, 49,038; Roumania, 345; Russia, 102; Servia, 41.
Instruments, watches, and fancy goods:			
Musical instruments.....	2, 694	1, 300, 990	Germany, 1,501; Roumania, 346; Trieste, 238; Russia, 233; Italy, 212.
Scientific, &c., instruments.....	872	1, 003, 380	Germany, 342; Roumania, 171; Trieste, 152; Russia, 101; Italy, 65.
Watches, jewelry, and fancy goods....kilos..	3, 156, 853	44, 467, 255	Germany, 1,934,296; Trieste, 381,542; Roumania, 258,776; Russia, 239,291; Italy, 219,442.
Total	35, 135	46, 771, 625	Germany, 21,186; Trieste, 4,206; Roumania, 3,105; Russia, 2,727; Italy, 2,471; Servia, 1,238; Fiume, 141; Switzerland, 41; Turkey, 20.
Common salt.....	300, 114	565, 217	Russia, 160,915; Servia, 134,671; Montenegro, 4,297; Turkey, 176; Switzerland, 55.
Chemicals	235, 131	5, 935, 871	Germany, 171,612; Russia, 24,076; Trieste, 14,040; Roumania, 13,152; Italy, 5,842; Servia, 5,401; Fiume, 779; Switzerland, 229.
Chemical products: Colors, medicines, perfum- eries, &c.	57, 355	4, 396, 620	Germany, 21,944; Russia, 14,605; Roumania, 7,882; Trieste, 6,560; Servia, 2,570; Italy, 2,168; Fiume, 1,478; Switzerland, 148.
Soap and candles:			
Soap.....	5, 160	238, 240	Servia, 1,403; Roumania, 1,235; Trieste, 1,058; Germany, 700; Fiume, 343.
Candles.....	4, 824	399, 570	Roumania, 2,223; Servia, 1,235; Germany, 585; Trieste, 576; Fiume, 74.
Total	9, 984	637, 810	Roumania, 3,458; Servia, 2,638; Trieste, 1,634; Germany, 1,285; Fiume, 417; Italy, 257; Russia, 213; Switzerland, 82.
Explosive goods	73, 566	3, 245, 804	Trieste, 39,920; Germany, 16,517; Roumania, 9,236; Russia, 4,501; Servia, 2,889; Fiume, 281; Italy, 163; Switzerland, 59.

Statement showing the exports from the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year 1882—Continued.

[Quantities in metrical centners, unless otherwise designated.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries to or through which exported.
		<i>Paper florins.</i>	
Objects of art and literature:			
Books, newspapers, &c	10, 552	3, 562, 425	Germany, 8,035; Russia, 1,030; Roumania, 665; Trieste, 558; Servia, 134.
Oil paintings and engravings	4, 370	7, 898, 922	Germany, 3,295; Roumania, 305; Russia, 234; Trieste, 185; Italy, 122.
Total	14, 922	11, 461, 347	Germany, 11,411; Russia, 1,276; Roumania, 988; Trieste, 746; Italy, 251; Servia, 208; Fiume, 23; Switzerland, 19.
Refuse:			
Fertilizers and bones	172, 642	1, 270, 075	Germany, 165,128; Fiume, 3,903; Italy, 1,666; Russia, 1,029; Trieste, 823.
Bran and chaff	483, 786	1, 935, 144	Germany, 321,502; Italy, 64,766; Trieste, 60,759; Fiume, 25,436; Russia, 6,091.
Waste from oil factories	150, 529	1, 127, 966	Germany, 129,770; Italy, 17,299; Trieste, 1,753; Fiume, 1,700; Roumania, 7.
Rags,* &c	47, 953	487, 045	Germany, 42,785; Fiume, 1,909; Trieste, 1,582; Italy, 1,261; Russia, 1,054.
Total	854, 910	4, 820, 230	Germany, 659,185; Italy, 84,992; Trieste, 64,917; Fiume, 32,948; Russia, 7,145; Servia, 4,296; Roumania, 1,094; Switzerland, 330; Turkey, 3.
Total of merchandise, 1882	88, 561, 619	781, 892, 772	
Total of precious metals, 1882	6, 072	48, 862, 308	
Grand total for 1882	88, 567, 691	830, 755, 080	
Total merchandise in 1882	88, 561, 619	781, 892, 772	
Total merchandise in 1881	84, 851, 143	731, 470, 615	
Amount in United States currency, 1882		\$317, 556, 654	
Amount in United States currency, 1881		302, 341, 187	

* The export duty collected on rags for the year 1882 was 32,908 florins.

NOTE.—The average value of paper or silver florin of Austria-Hungary was 40⁹/₁₀₀ cents in 1882, and 41¹/₂ cents in 1881.

[Quantities in metrical centners, unless otherwise designated.]

Articles.	Quantity.	From or through what countries.	To or through what countries.
Colonial wares.....	19, 535	Trieste, 11,684; Germany, 4,862; Fiume, 2,710; Italy, 193; Servia, 52; Switzerland, 18; Russia, 16.	Servia, 8,092; Fiume, 2,526; Germany, 2,387; Roumania, 1,945; Italy, 1,893; Trieste, 1,055; Montenegro, 906; Turkey, 485; Russia, 141; Switzerland, 105.
Spices	1, 568	Trieste, 868; Germany, 645; Roumania, 61; Italy, 7; Fiume, 7.	Italy, 652; Servia, 542; Roumania, 211; Germany, 98; Russia, 19; Fiume, 18; Trieste, 14; Switzerland, 10; Montenegro, 4.
Tropical fruits.....	152, 477	Trieste, 129,055; Italy, 21,721; Germany, 1,617; Fiume, 51; Roumania, 25; Switzerland, 5; Servia, 3.	Germany, 76,836; Russia, 63,239; Trieste, 6,352; Servia, 2,642; Italy, 1,836; Switzerland, 1,168; Roumania, 270; Fiume, 125; Montenegro, 9.
Sugar.....	46, 939	Germany, 31,450; Russia, 9,526; Trieste, 3,582; Fiume, 2,195; Servia, 131; Italy, 37; Switzerland, 13; Roumania, 5.	Switzerland, 24,193; Russia, 9,550; Germany, 6,454; Italy, 4,177; Turkey, 715; Montenegro, 874; Fiume, 794; Trieste, 104; Roumania, 69; Servia, 9.
Tobacco	8, 852	Trieste, 4,347; Germany, 4,303; Roumania, 112; Servia, 45; Russia, 23; Italy, 13; Switzerland, 7; Turkey, 2.	Germany, 2,985; Italy, 1,595; Fiume, 1,420; Servia, 1,094; Russia, 732; Roumania, 604; Turkey, 218; Trieste, 197; Switzerland, 7.
Grain, flour, and other mill products; rice.	1, 580, 326	Germany, 673,945; Russia, 632,883; Servia, 132,282; Roumania, 73,174; Italy, 30,129; Trieste, 23,198; Fiume, 11,753; Turkey, 1,892; Switzerland, 1,070.	Germany, 830,552; Switzerland, 641,719; Fiume, 40,092; Servia, 28,669; Trieste, 12,658; Italy, 20,010; Turkey, 2,728; Russia, 1,897; Montenegro, 1,164; Roumania, 837.
Fruits, vegetables, and other garden products.	415, 845	Servia, 130,225; Italy, 95,078; Turkey, 88,831; Germany, 37,657; Russia, 41,669; Roumania, 12,162; Trieste, 9,785; Switzerland, 416; Fiume, 22.	Germany, 272,756; Trieste, 95,445; Switzerland, 23,901; Fiume, 11,951; Russia, 7,803; Italy, 2,397; Roumania, 1,472; Servia, 84; Turkey, 19; Montenegro, 17.
Slaughter and draft animals	433, 828	Russia, 321,835; Roumania, 46,521; Servia, 28,564; Germany, 18,779; Montenegro, 7,633; Italy, 6,883; Switzerland, 3,361; Fiume, 186; Trieste, 66.	Germany, 400,639; Switzerland, 15,655; Fiume, 7,633; Italy, 2,782; Montenegro, 102; Russia, 47; Servia, 12; Turkey, 3; Trieste, 6,955.
Game, poultry, fish, and water animals.	3, 250	Italy, 1,124; Germany, 975; Trieste, 813; Fiume, 164; Montenegro, 151; Russia, 20; Switzerland, 2; Roumania, 1.	Germany, 1,229; Italy, 718; Fiume, 463; Roumania, 386; Russia, 253; Servia, 92; Switzerland, 63; Trieste, 44; Montenegro, 2.
Animal products	188, 236	Italy, 152,955; Russia, 17,109; Germany, 13,663; Trieste, 3,788; Switzerland, 565; Roumania, 80; Fiume, 40; Servia, 36.	Germany, 171,801; Switzerland, 9,764; Trieste, 3,198; Italy, 3,018; Fiume, 187; Servia, 155; Russia, 52; Roumania, 31; Montenegro, 30.
Fats	15, 624	Germany, 8,111; Italy, 5,735; Trieste, 938; Russia, 456; Fiume, 200; Servia, 122; Switzerland, 62.	Germany, 7,139; Switzerland, 3,890; Italy, 1,924; Trieste, 1,181; Roumania, 677; Russia, 354; Servia, 155; Fiume, 152; Turkey, 120; Montenegro, 32.
Oils.....	55, 407	Trieste, 29,291; Italy, 18,632; Germany, 5,715; Fiume, 1,119; Switzerland, 560; Roumania, 66; Servia, 24.	Germany, 25,461; Servia, 10,977; Russia, 7,789; Italy, 4,819; Switzerland, 2,989; Roumania, 1,765; Trieste, 1,149; Fiume, 449; Montenegro, 8; Turkey, 1.
Beverages	320, 079	Germany, 202,975; Trieste, 74,734; Italy, 23,339; Servia, 9,472; Fiume, 5,335; Roumania, 2,559; Turkey, 1,421; Switzerland, 199; Russia, 45.	Switzerland, 108,883; Italy, 101,297; Germany, 67,805; Trieste, 34,389; Servia, 2,049; Fiume, 1,915; Roumania, 1,111; Montenegro, 1,046; Turkey, 979; Russia, 605.
Eatables	37, 634	Germany, 21,433; Italy, 7,735; Switzerland, 4,234; Trieste, 2,763; Fiume, 1,210; Roumania, 185; Russia, 48; Turkey, 14; Servia, 12.	Germany, 11,749; Italy, 7,275; Trieste, 6,850; Switzerland, 4,845; Roumania, 3,714; Fiume, 1,332; Servia, 1,380; Russia, 374; Montenegro, 114; Turkey, 1.
Wood, coal, turf.....	216, 730	Germany, 195,103; Switzerland, 8,997; Servia, 6,157; Russia, 494; Trieste, 25.	Switzerland, 175,798; Germany, 21,435; Italy, 19,181; Trieste, 300; Roumania, 13; Russia, 3.

Transits of merchandise through the Empire of Austria-Hungary during the year 1882—Continued.

[Quantities in metrical centners, unless otherwise designated.]

Articles.	Quantity.	From or through what countries.	To or through what countries.
Turners' and carvers' materials.....	883	Germany, 495; Italy, 254; Switzerland, 101; Trieste, 17; Russia, 16.	Italy, 379; Germany, 365; Russia, 63; Switzerland, 50; Roumania, 11; Fiume, 8; Trieste, 6; Servia, 1.
Minerals.....	78, 087	Italy, 35,009; Germany, 24,705; Switzerland, 18,068; Trieste, 191; Roumania, 62; Fiume, 52.	Germany, 52,097; Switzerland, 11,294; Italy, 7,767; Russia, 2,589; Roumania, 2,277; Trieste, 1,694; Servia, 119; Montenegro, 52.
Drugs and perfumery stuffs	2, 705	Trieste, 1,629; Germany, 802; Italy, 223; Russia, 51.	Germany, 1,383; Trieste, 564; Russia, 353; Switzerland, 194; Italy, 114; Roumania, 92; Servia, 4; Fiume, 1.
Dyeing and tanning stuffs	6, 362	Germany, 3,376; Italy, 1,668; Trieste, 1,290; Switzerland, 14; Fiume, 12; Roumania, 2.	Germany, 2,751; Italy, 2,002; Switzerland, 1,062; Roumania, 245; Fiume, 109; Russia, 77; Servia, 62; Trieste, 47; Montenegro, 7.
Gum and resin.....	21, 703	Switzerland, 13,268; Trieste, 4,744; Germany, 3,408; Italy, 174; Fiume, 75; Russia, 33; Roumania, 1.	Germany, 16,526; Italy, 2,098; Russia, 1,207; Switzerland, 1,024; Servia, 472; Roumania, 305; Trieste, 66; Fiume, 3; Montenegro, 2.
Mineral oils	40, 906	Trieste, 17,764; Germany, 15,424; Fiume, 7,407; Italy, 102; Roumania, 101; Servia, 101; Switzerland, 4.	Servia, 19,849; Switzerland, 11,935; Germany, 3,145; Italy, 3,189; Roumania, 1,682; Fiume, 659; Montenegro, 272; Trieste, 112; Russia, 55; Turkey, 8.
Cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton goods.	199, 961	Italy, 103,811; Germany, 78,203; Switzerland, 9,551; Fiume, 6,053; Trieste, 1,947; Roumania, 56; Servia, 38; Russia, 2.	Germany, 121,165; Switzerland, 23,645; Roumania, 17,586; Trieste, 13,924; Servia, 12,631; Italy, 9,081; Montenegro, 933; Russia, 616; Fiume, 78; Turkey, 2.
Flax, hemp, jute, and other spinning materials and goods made therefrom.	54, 557	Italy, 40,959; Germany, 11,185; Fiume, 1,464; Trieste, 893; Switzerland, 27; Servia, 21; Roumania, 7; Russia, 1.	Germany, 37,722; Trieste, 5,189; Italy, 3,765; Servia, 2,020; Russia, 1,816; Roumania, 1,695; Switzerland, 1,680; Fiume, 558; Montenegro, 107; Turkey, 5.
Wool, woolen yarn, and woolen goods.	27, 100	Germany, 23,239; Switzerland, 1,668; Italy, 1,621; Trieste, 376; Russia, 104; Fiume, 45; Roumania, 28; Servia, 19.	Italy, 9,417; Trieste, 6,177; Roumania, 4,890; Germany, 4,139; Servia, 905; Russia, 830; Switzerland, 576; Fiume, 124; Montenegro, 41; Turkey, 1.
Silk and silk goods	5, 081	Germany, 2,435; Italy, 1,395; Switzerland, 826; Russia, 340; Trieste, 81; Fiume, 3; Roumania, 1.	Germany, 2,048; Trieste, 1,099; Italy, 1,068; Roumania, 429; Russia, 207; Switzerland, 122; Servia, 88; Fiume, 17; Montenegro, 3.
Clothing, underclothing, and millinery goods.	6, 249	Germany, 5,496; Roumania, 415; Italy, 212; Trieste, 58; Servia, 30; Switzerland, 20; Fiume, 11; Russia, 7.	Roumania, 3,643; Italy, 1,093; Russia, 533; Trieste, 261; Switzerland, 208; Germany, 258; Servia, 201; Fiume, 41; Montenegro, 10; Turkey, 1.
Brush and sieve-makers' goods	888	Germany, 860; Trieste, 14; Fiume, 8; Italy, 5; Switzerland, 1.	Italy, 692; Roumania, 70; Trieste, 47; Switzerland, 41; Germany, 12; Russia, 11; Montenegro, 8; Fiume, 4; Servia, 3.
Straw and bast goods.....	3, 661	Italy, 2,513; Germany, 836; Trieste, 289; Fiume, 21; Switzerland, 2.	Germany, 2,558; Italy, 553; Fiume, 239; Switzerland, 86; Trieste, 85; Russia, 80; Roumania, 42; Servia, 18.
Paper and paper goods	16, 007	Germany, 11,646; Italy, 3,582; Trieste, 352; Switzerland, 327; Fiume, 81; Russia, 12; Roumania, 4; Servia, 3.	Switzerland, 5,457; Trieste, 4,415; Italy, 3,396; Roumania, 1,166; Germany, 883; Russia, 378; Servia, 147; Fiume, 94; Montenegro, 68; Turkey, 3.
Indiarubber and gutta percha, manufactured and unmanufactured..	2, 932	Germany, 2,871; Switzerland, 42; Italy, 11; Trieste, 6; Roumania, 1; Russia, 1.	Italy, 2,221; Roumania, 218; Trieste, 158; Russia, 157; Switzerland, 73; Germany, 89; Servia, 15; Fiume, 1.
Wax cloth and wax silk	603	Germany, 599; Trieste, 2; Italy, 1; Switzerland, 1.	Italy, 306; Roumania, 276; Switzerland, 8; Russia, 5; Trieste, 4; Germany, 2; Servia, 2.
Leather and leather goods.....	8, 981	Germany, 7,885; Italy, 404; Russia, 292; Trieste, 188; Switzerland, 115; Fiume, 81; Roumania, 9; Servia, 7.	Roumania, 2,724; Italy, 2,065; Trieste, 1,556; Servia, 1,115; Germany, 815; Switzerland, 432; Russia, 158; Fiume, 103; Montenegro, 10; Turkey, 3.
Furriers' goods	1, 362	Germany, 1,333; Italy, 11; Trieste, 8; Switzerland, 5; Russia, 5.	Servia, 618; Italy, 436; Trieste, 122; Russia, 106; Servia, 45; Germany, 22; Fiume, 4; Switzerland, 9.

Wood and boneware.....	32, 676	Germany, 26,326; Italy, 4,404; Trieste, 964; Switzerland, 411; Fiume, 232; Servia, 229; Roumania, 104; Russia, 6.	Italy, 11,406; Trieste, 6,764; Switzerland, 6,721; Germany, 3,681; Roumania, 2,238; Russia, 1,042; Fiume, 522; Servia, 258; Montenegro, 23; Turkey, 21.
Glass and glassware.....	32, 968	Germany, 25,984; Italy, 4,802; Trieste, 2,059; Fiume, 52; Russia, 26; Switzerland, 21; Servia, 18; Roumania, 6.	Italy, 13,133; Germany, 5,675; Switzerland, 5,659; Trieste, 3,859; Russia, 2,425; Roumania, 1,547; Servia, 348; Fiume, 257; Montenegro, 51; Turkey, 14.
Stoneware.....	17, 612	Germany, 9,970; Italy, 5,896; Trieste, 1,062; Italy, 634; Fiume, 45; Roumania, 3; Russia, 2.	Trieste, 4,193; Germany, 3,600; Roumania, 3,150; Russia, 2,718; Switzerland, 1,971; Italy, 1,280; Fiume, 336; Servia, 320; Montenegro, 44.
Pottery and porcelain.....	15, 630	Germany, 12,942; Italy, 2,415; Switzerland, 108; Trieste, 85; Fiume, 57; Roumania, 17; Russia, 5; Servia, 1.	Switzerland, 6,215; Trieste, 3,376; Italy, 2,338; Germany, 2,130; Roumania, 819; Russia, 579; Fiume, 77; Servia, 68; Montenegro, 27; Turkey, 1.
Iron and ironware.....	254, 456	Germany, 237,261; Trieste, 7,416; Russia, 3,195; Fiume, 2,988; Italy, 2,094; Switzerland, 863; Servia, 530; Roumania, 109.	Servia, 81,981; Roumania, 66,014; Russia, 61,662; Trieste, 11,940; Switzerland, 6,258; Germany, 5,396; Fiume, 319; Montenegro, 196; Turkey, 31.
Base metals and goods made therefrom.	16, 979	Germany, 15,723; Trieste, 588; Italy, 378; Switzerland, 159; Fiume, 104; Roumania, 24; Russia, 3.	Germany, 4,206; Trieste, 3,291; Italy, 3,224; Russia, 3,478; Roumania, 1,254; Switzerland, 1,165; Servia, 183; Montenegro, 99; Fiume, 79.
Machines and parts of machines ..	121, 107	Germany, 106,034; Switzerland, 12,423; Italy, 991; Fiume, 559; Russia, 401; Trieste, 352; Roumania, 327; Servia, 20.	Switzerland, 31,843; Italy, 29,556; Roumania, 22,008; Russia, 16,310; Germany, 14,092; Trieste, 4,421; Servia, 2,761; Fiume, 111; Montenegro, 5.
Vehicles for transportation.....	17, 928	Germany, 17,788; Italy, 55; Fiume, 50; Trieste, 25; Roumania, 5; Switzerland, 5.	Roumania, 9,117; Italy, 7,269; Servia, 1,377; Germany, 45; Trieste, 45; Fiume, 36; Switzerland, 25; Montenegro, 20.
Precious metals and coin.....	307	Germany, 283; Trieste, 11; Italy, 10; Roumania, 3.	Trieste, 215; Roumania, 53; Italy, 27; Germany, 9; Servia, 2; Switzerland, 1.
Instruments, clocks, and fancy goods.	18, 888	Germany, 18,017; Italy, 502; Trieste, 172; Switzerland, 96; Fiume, 50; Russia, 24; Roumania, 15; Servia, 12.	Trieste, 6,714; Italy, 3,692; Switzerland, 3,174; Roumania, 2,908; Russia, 1,325; Germany, 665; Servia, 336; Montenegro, 48; Fiume, 26.
Cooking salt.....	13, 472	Germany, 13,470; Switzerland, 2.....	Servia, 13,301; Germany, 164; Roumania, 7.
Chemicals	24, 363	Italy, 13,670; Germany, 9,173; Trieste, 1,218; Switzerland, 197; Fiume, 101; Roumania, 4.	Germany, 14,143; Russia, 2,884; Italy, 2,571; Switzerland, 1,621; Trieste, 1,128; Roumania, 1,093; Servia, 748; Fiume, 125; Montenegro, 50.
Chemical products; colors, medicines, &c.	16, 514	Germany, 14,176; Italy, 1,076; Trieste, 561; Switzerland, 378; Russia, 160; Fiume, 108; Roumania, 48; Servia, 7.	Switzerland, 5,122; Trieste, 3,677; Italy, 2,624; Germany, 1,632; Roumania, 1,528; Russia, 1,239; Servia, 567; Fiume, 98; Montenegro, 21; Turkey, 6.
Candles and soap	4, 107	Germany, 2,289; Trieste, 1,083; Italy, 501; Fiume, 196; Switzerland, 16; Servia, 14; Roumania, 8.	Italy, 1,156; Germany, 781; Trieste, 652; Servia, 531; Roumania, 420; Switzerland, 258; Montenegro, 187; Fiume, 55; Turkey, 5.
Explosive goods.....	5, 295	Germany, 4,309; Italy, 904; Fiume, 40; Trieste, 38; Switzerland, 2.	Germany, 1,666; Trieste, 1,153; Servia, 1,032; Italy, 793; Switzerland, 483; Roumania, 144; Russia, 9; Montenegro, 8; Fiume, 6; Turkey, 1.
Literature and works of art.....	3, 478	Germany, 2,291; Italy, 960; Switzerland, 91; Trieste, 88; Roumania, 23; Russia, 21; Servia, 3; Fiume, 1.	Germany, 1,073; Italy, 557; Trieste, 531; Roumania, 479; Russia, 439; Servia, 173; Switzerland, 172; Fiume, 53; Montenegro, 1.
Waste.....	47, 907	Russia, 21,939; Italy, 15,690; Germany, 5,321; Trieste, 3,157; Turkey, 1,641; Switzerland, 159.	Germany, 38,336; Italy, 4,109; Switzerland, 3,318; Trieste, 1,643; Russia, 500; Roumania, 1.
Goods not particularly specified....	10, 284	Germany, 9,280; Trieste, 784; Italy, 151; Russia, 41; Roumania, 24; Servia, 3; Fiume, 1.	Montenegro, 9,151; Russia, 576; Germany, 413; Trieste, 136; Servia, 8.
Total	4, 628, 029	Germany, 1,946,668; Russia, 1,050,81; Italy, 615,989; Trieste, 344,429; Servia, 308,182; Roumania, 136,362; Switzerland, 79,114; Turkey, 93,801; Fiume, 44,889; Montenegro, 7,784.	Germany, 2,243,013; Switzerland, 1,144,892; Italy, 336,761; Trieste, 259,155; Servia, 197,347; Russia, 197,347; Roumania, 163,854; Fiume, 73,392; Montenegro, 6,601; Turkey, 5,371.

Table showing the nationality of, the arrivals at, and departures of vessels from, the ports of Austria during the year 1882.

Nationality.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Laden.		Ballast.		Laden.		Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Austria-Hungary:								
Sail.....	10,985	293,929	8,253	283,289	19,238	577,218	9,998	287,738
Steam.....	16,374	4,105,943	5,205	1,219,951	21,579	5,325,894	15,159	3,739,567
United States, sail.....	2	2,065	1	1,356	3	3,421	2	2,066
Denmark, sail.....	9	1,502	3	473	12	1,975	7	1,146
France, sail.....	3	617	1	96	4	713	3	552
Germany:								
Sail.....	20	11,982	6	4,454	26	16,436	22	13,801
Steam.....	2	802	3	1,203	5	2,005	5	2,005
Greece:								
Sail.....	363	22,803	501	35,866	864	58,669	241	26,069
Steam.....	2	1,394	2	946	4	2,340	1	478
England:								
Sail.....	9	3,052	3	451	12	3,503	9	4,024
Steam.....	211	222,694	13	11,021	224	233,715	206	218,851
Italy:								
Sail.....	3,456	102,281	4,266	166,858	7,722	269,139	4,355	165,446
Steam.....	496	232,006	26	5,354	522	237,360	491	231,055
Montenegro:								
Sail.....	139	3,756	182	5,207	321	8,963	71	2,071
Steam.....	1	24	9	216	10	240	1	24
Holland, sail.....	3	552	.....	.....	3	552	2	428
Turkey:								
Sail.....	93	3,914	132	5,187	225	9,101	39	2,682
Steam.....	.....	.....	1	393	1	393	.....	.....
Russia:								
Sail.....	7	2,697	2	1,347	9	4,044	7	2,685
Steam.....	1	625	1	275	2	900	3	1,147
Samiotta, sail.....	2	294	.....	.....	2	294	2	353
Spain, sail.....	.....	.....	1	341	1	341	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway:								
Sail.....	32	13,829	4	1,550	36	15,379	31	14,473
Steam.....	5	2,082	.....	.....	5	2,082	2	776
Total sailing vessels.....	15,123	463,273	13,355	506,475	28,478	969,748	14,789	523,534
Total steamers.....	17,092	4,565,570	5,260	1,239,359	22,352	5,804,929	15,868	4,193,903
Grand totals for 1882.....	32,215	5,028,843	18,615	1,745,834	50,830	6,774,677	30,657	4,717,437
Grand totals for 1881.....	29,578	4,436,712	18,218	1,864,807	47,796	6,301,519	27,648	4,106,314

Table showing the countries with which navigation was carried on at the ports of Austria in the year 1882.

Countries.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Laden.		Ballast.		Laden.		Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Austria-Hungary:								
Sail.....	11,780	254,227	10,102	301,359	21,882	555,586	11,370	337,224
Steam.....	15,559	3,553,486	4,814	1,012,811	20,373	4,566,297	6,072	1,387,153
Algers, sail.....	6	1,473	6	1,885	12	3,358	1	535
United States:								
Sail.....	88	56,807	13	10,740	101	67,547	2	1,401
Steam.....	1	1,476	.....	.....	1	1,476	.....	.....
Central America and West Indies, sail.....	5	2,188	.....	.....	5	2,188	.....	.....
South America:								
Sail.....	30	6,434	.....	.....	30	6,434	.....	.....
Steam.....	1	1,126	.....	.....	1	1,126	.....	.....
Belgium:								
Sail.....	5	842	.....	.....	5	842	.....	.....
Steam.....	4	3,446	.....	.....	4	3,446	.....	.....
Bulgaria, sail.....	1	175	.....	.....	1	175	.....	.....
China:								
Sail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steam.....	11	18,427	.....	.....	11	18,427	.....	.....
Egypt:								
Sail.....	.....	.....	1	487	1	487	.....	.....
Steam.....	59	76,586	4	5,648	63	82,234	6	8,280
France:								
Sail.....	15	4,135	27	9,363	42	13,498	18	5,582
Steam.....	79	60,195	.....	.....	79	60,195	.....	.....
Great Britain and Ireland:								
Sail.....	51	21,809	9	3,609	60	25,418	6	1,738
Steam.....	132	152,476	1	746	133	153,222	1	560
Greece:								
Sail.....	182	13,151	208	17,176	390	30,327	386	22,350
Steam.....	188	98,918	183	97,700	371	196,618	196	104,111
East Indies, sail.....	53	78,714	.....	.....	53	78,714	1	1,817
Italy:								
Sail.....	2,498	65,210	2,623	133,362	5,121	198,572	1,439	66,302
Steam.....	538	177,667	52	24,418	590	202,085	31	12,125
Malta and Gibraltar:								
Sail.....	1	266	4	659	5	925	9	2,251
Steam.....	2	503	1	401	3	964	7	1,884

Table showing the countries with which navigation was carried on at the ports of Austria in the year 1882—Continued.

Countries.	Arrivals.						Departures.					
	Laden.		Ballast.		Total.		Laden.		Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Montenegro:												
Sail	47	1,149	62	1,906	109	3,055	1	35	37	1,156	38	1,191
Steam			5	120	5	120	2	168	6	144	8	312
Netherlands, sail							5	1,598			5	1,598
Portugal:												
Sail							1	498			1	498
Steam	1	517			1	517	1	517			1	517
Roumania:												
Sail	23	4,080	11	1,978	34	6,058			2	236	2	236
Steam	4	3,496			4	3,496			4	3,018	4	3,018
Russia:												
Sail	28	7,312	4	969	32	8,281	4	1,286	2	540	6	1,826
Steam	5	5,041			5	5,041	4	2,241	5	3,981	9	6,222
Spain, sail			3	1,074	3	1,074	2	1,179	2	535	4	1,532
Sweden and Norway:												
Sail	6	1,294			6	1,294						
Steam	5	2,082			5	2,082						
Tripoli and Tunis, sail	7	616	2	363	9	979	15	2,201			15	2,201
Turkey:												
Sail	350	22,105	280	21,545	630	42,650	211	17,210	294	13,501	505	30,711
Steam	450	331,354	200	97,515	650	428,869	452	331,835	163	89,583	615	421,418
Total sailing vessels	15,123	463,273	13,355	506,475	28,478	969,478	14,789	523,534	13,562	453,716	28,351	977,250
Total steamers	17,092	4,565,570	5,260	1,239,359	22,352	5,804,929	15,868	4,193,903	6,488	1,613,743	22,356	5,807,646
Grand totals for 1882	32,215	5,028,843	18,615	1,745,834	50,830	6,774,677	30,657	4,717,437	20,050	2,067,459	50,707	6,784,896
Grand totals for 1881	29,578	4,436,712	18,218	1,864,807	47,796	6,301,519	27,684	4,106,314	19,857	2,192,806	47,505	6,299,120

Table showing the condition of the merchant marine of the Austro-Hungarian Empire on the 1st day of January, 1883.

Class of vessels.	Sea-going vessels.			Large coasting vessels.			Small coasting vessels.			Total.		
	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.
Ships.....	11	10,996	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10,996	156
Barks.....	278	152,027	2,954	1	470	9	.....	.....	.....	279	152,497	2,963
Brigs.....	51	18,875	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	18,875	450
Brigantines.....	22	6,687	183	2	527	16	.....	.....	.....	24	7,214	199
Goelettes.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52	4	.....	.....	.....	3	172	13
Schooners.....	11	3,099	78	19	1,686	87	.....	.....	.....	35	5,019	184
Schooner brigs.....	39	11,267	277	21	2,817	108	.....	.....	.....	60	14,084	385
Cutters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	135	26
Trabackels.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1,075	85	.....	.....	.....	671	17,588	2,233
Brazzere.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	649	16,513	2,148	633	5,076	1,495
Leuti and Gaeten.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453	1,691	935
Fishing boats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,218	6,137	8,173	2,218	6,137	8,173
Lighters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,182	9,126	8,107	4,182	9,126	8,107
Sailing vessels.....	412	202,951	4,098	66	6,627	309	8,152	39,032	20,912	8,630	248,610	25,319
Steamers.....	74	72,365	2,350	19	6,068	318	33	1,182	173	126	79,615	2,841
Totals.....	486	275,316	6,448	85	12,695	627	8,185	40,214	21,085	8,756	328,225	28,610
Under Austrian flag:												
Steam.....	67	66,443	2,196	19	6,068	318	26	992	141	112	73,503	2,655
Sail.....	281	141,659	2,764	63	6,015	288	7,822	36,428	20,071	8,166	184,102	23,123
Totals.....	348	208,102	4,960	82	12,083	606	7,848	37,420	20,212	8,278	257,605	25,778
Under Hungarian flag:												
Steam.....	7	5,922	154	.....	.....	.....	7	190	32	14	6,112	186
Sail.....	131	61,292	1,334	3	612	21	330	2,604	841	464	64,508	2,196
Totals.....	138	67,214	1,488	3	612	21	337	2,794	873	478	70,620	2,382
Totals for previous year:												
Steam.....	70	62,387	2,203	11	3,368	187	31	1,104	168	112	66,859	2,558
Sail.....	438	214,127	4,368	62	6,674	296	7,794	39,169	19,965	8,294	259,970	24,629
Totals.....	508	276,514	6,571	73	10,042	483	7,825	40,273	20,133	8,406	326,829	27,187

GREECE.

Report by Consul-General Schuyler on the commerce of Greece for the year 1883.

According to official statistics furnished to me by the ministry of finances, the foreign trade of Greece, exclusive of the transit trade, was for 1881 and 1882 as follows:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1881.....	\$19, 075, 325	\$11, 775, 738
1882.....	31, 265, 198	17, 130, 415

The trade for 1882 was far larger than ever before.

The chief articles of export from Greece in 1881 and 1882 were the following:

Articles.	1881.		1882.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
<i>I.—Animals and animal products.</i>				
Cattle.....head..	1, 019	\$2, 793	16, 533	\$42, 451
Hides and skins:				
Raw.....pounds..	871, 161	171, 292	1, 852, 096	358, 162
Dressed.....do....	305, 809	61, 418	1, 142, 967	306, 825
Bones.....do....	467, 000	14, 550	341, 940	3, 632
Cheese.....do....	639, 446	47, 492	281, 055	20, 931
Honey.....do....	62, 407	4, 891	59, 285	4, 620
Cocoons.....do....	27, 138	16, 460	77, 449	42, 876
Silk.....do....	2, 065	4, 052	27, 344	98, 310
Wool.....do....	633, 019	47, 406	873, 177	90, 777
Sponges.....do....	180, 436	170, 280	226, 449	177, 253
<i>II.—Minerals and mineral products.</i>				
Emery.....pounds..	1, 648, 200	24, 556	1, 168, 500	25, 510
Lead.....tons..	11, 705	992, 973	9, 495	1, 123, 874
Zinc and zinc ore.....do....	40, 278	2, 725, 137	43, 789	1, 394, 012
Iron and other ores.....do....	6, 653	198, 580	34, 046	184, 067
Millstones.....number..	2, 993	2, 519	12, 865	5, 319
<i>III.—Vegetables and vegetable products.</i>				
Cereals.....bushels..	32, 252	26, 011	86, 985	101, 114
Flour.....pounds..	321, 323	10, 480	478, 003	17, 767
Madder.....do....	26, 492	234		
Fustel (sumao).....do....			1, 030, 062	6, 400
Anise seed.....do....	251, 614	17, 095	352, 520	22, 415
Cummin seed.....do....			94, 711	5, 640
Valonia.....tons..	2, 430	85, 463	8, 098	349, 428
Tobacco.....pounds..	1, 260, 900	91, 921	3, 351, 754	267, 708
Licorice extract.....do....	12, 787	21	140, 500	2, 000
Sesame seed.....do....			1, 237, 622	54, 285
Cotton.....do....	104, 335	9, 740	1, 090, 764	43, 118
Cotton yarn and tissue.....do....	741, 106	134, 826	454, 925	112, 837
Cotton seed.....do....	2, 100, 786	21, 200	84, 300	600
Olives.....do....	591, 648	18, 367	2, 597, 148	123, 430
Olive oil.....gallons..	2, 461, 429	1, 168, 284	730, 179	454, 313
Lemons and oranges.....number..	5, 788, 982	13, 146	4, 063, 698	17, 096
Other fresh fruit.....pounds..	397, 244	7, 148	869, 709	15, 424
Figs.....do....	1, 951, 456	50, 419	18, 072, 513	552, 154
Currants.....do....	167, 084, 501	5, 816, 954	243, 632, 334	10, 032, 434
Raisins and other dried fruit.....do....	8, 282, 264	89, 132	832, 617	12, 891
Wines.....gallons..	1, 948, 799	424, 010	2, 166, 824	649, 144
Vegetables.....pounds..	1, 297, 944	14, 235	5, 338, 227	48, 863
Soap.....do....	2, 128, 053	123, 946	1, 773, 783	127, 245
Rags.....do....	804, 696	6, 954	1, 115, 610	13, 139

In addition to the details given in my report dated April 28, 1883, I may state that there is a great increase in the exportation of iron ores from the mines on the island of Seriphos, and those at Spiliaziza, near Laurium. From Seriphos there were exported in—

	Tons.
1880	2,600
1881	7,500
1882	6,250
1883 (so far)	26,200

From Spiliaziza there were exported:

	Tons.
1882	5,750
1883 (so far)	15,700

Thirty-nine steamers were employed in this trade, eleven of which are reported as going to the United States, where the ore is said to be useful in making Bessemer steel. I am informed by the director of the company that there were exported to the United States in—

	Tons.
1881	3,190
1882	2,000
1883 (so far)	14,650

But part of this seems principally to have gone by way of England, and but 11,720 tons seem to have been sent directly to the United States.

The average of the Seriphos ore is, in 100 parts, iron 54.82, manganese 1.40; that of the Spiliaziza ore is, iron 35.95, manganese 15.17.

The complete analysis of the ore is as follows:

Constituents.	Seriphos.	Spiliaziza.
Iron	55.75	37.36
Manganese	0.62	14.78
Silica	5.20	4.60
Alumina	6.83	6.95
Lime	2.37	4.53
Magnesia	0.43	1.11
Phosphoric acid	0.08	0.06
Sulphur	0.14	0.07

Arranged according to countries, the exports for 1882 were:

America	\$510,014
Austria-Hungary	1,490,830
Belgium	50,843
Egypt	93,437
France	4,781,116
Germany	285,976
Great Britain	7,860,927
Holland	359,018
Italy	209,951
Roumania	139,103
Russia	296,152
Spain	53,347
Turkey	930,508
Other countries	69,193
Total	17,130,415

Unfortunately the official statistics of Greece are still less to be depended upon for imports than for exports. Owing to the configuration

of Greece and the difficulty of guarding such a great extent of coast, smuggling is carried on very largely.

The following are the official figures given for the chief articles imported into Greece during the year 1882 :

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>I.—Cereals.</i>		
Wheat.....bushels..	11, 079, 973	\$6, 127, 468
Barley.....do.....	271, 266	73, 311
Maize.....do.....	1, 318, 884	394, 825
Other cereals.....do.....	454, 751	119, 216
Flour.....pounds..	1, 260, 209	54, 644
<i>II.—Animals and animal products.</i>		
Oxen.....head..	10, 505	288, 186
Horses.....do.....	1, 162	63, 262
Mules.....do.....	526	29, 868
Asses.....do.....	114	1, 966
Hogs.....do.....	1, 616	12, 932
Sheep and goats.....do.....	122, 092	274, 403
Hides:		
Dry.....pounds..	2, 020, 252	416, 622
Damp.....do.....	5, 098, 349	703, 649
Prepared.....do.....	415, 644	271, 230
Dressed.....do.....	50, 664	50, 346
<i>III.—Comestibles.</i>		
Colonial wares.....do.....	753, 968	99, 685
Sugar.....do.....	14, 735, 918	1, 350, 898
Coffee.....do.....	2, 614, 542	522, 637
Rice.....do.....	9, 842, 303	486, 533
Vegetables, dry.....do.....	5, 026, 255	166, 031
Salted provisions.....do.....	8, 483, 531	784, 362
Butter.....do.....	555, 203	150, 569
Cheese.....do.....	796, 745	130, 427
Caviar:		
Black.....do.....	134, 695	114, 324
Red.....do.....	1, 298, 223	122, 953
<i>IV.—Minerals and mineral products.</i>		
Coal.....tons..	96, 463	627, 399
Petroleum.....pounds..	4, 991, 799	238, 749
Sulphur.....tons..	11, 251	316, 941
Lead.....pounds..	2, 404, 393	153, 106
Iron:		
Rough.....tons..	8, 677	402, 679
Wrought.....do.....	5, 329	753, 877
Copper, rough.....pounds..	424, 105	107, 458
Gold, worked.....drachms..	37, 960	57, 744
Bronze, worked.....pounds..	67, 002	55, 036
<i>V.—Tissues.</i>		
COTTON.		
Calico.....do.....	2, 342, 739	1, 105, 123
Madapolam.....do.....	1, 210, 342	700, 888
Cotton and muslin.....do.....	95, 366	75, 507
Printed calico.....do.....	1, 112, 204	797, 599
Other cotton goods.....do.....	339, 878	255, 985
LINEN.		
Canvas.....do.....	701, 511	125, 438
Other linen goods.....do.....	230, 530	156, 014
WOOLEN.		
Coarse woollen.....do.....	851, 399	958, 414
Woollen cloth, &c.....do.....	161, 755	199, 783
Woollen and cotton mixtures.....do.....	879, 561	1, 020, 149
Other woollen goods.....do.....	165, 155	347, 513
SILK.		
Silk tissues.....do.....	17, 650	210, 155
Silk tissues mixed.....do.....	37, 651	133, 388
Brocades.....do.....	87	1, 184
Various silk goods.....do.....		1, 110, 878

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
VI.—Other manufactured goods.		
Furniture		\$173, 870
Hats number	131, 890	193, 383
Hats, straw do	497, 087	93, 151
Hardware		332, 259
Machines number	10, 579	86, 582
Cotton yarn pounds	968, 281	424, 582
Umbrellas and parasols number	53, 551	71, 348
Arms do	18, 219	109, 966
Earthenware tons	2, 090	132, 974
Porcelain pounds	207, 004	64, 469
Glassware		287, 543
Cordage tons	1, 116	235, 998
Clothes, ready made pounds		260, 540
Matches do	483, 019	88, 730
Paper do	3, 242, 600	369, 801
Clocks number	4, 980	33, 564
Perfumery pounds	50, 144	66, 359
SUNDRIES.		
Indigo do	63, 141	81, 749
Dyes do	2, 014, 998	90, 070
Tobacco do	232, 949	111, 148
Wax do	694, 404	246, 709
Timber number	3, 454, 093	1, 356, 865
Staves do	2, 080, 513	196, 267
Hoops do	2, 798, 471	51, 821
Wines gallons	12, 884	33, 785
Other beverages do	540, 339	984, 547
Medicines pounds	187, 118	175, 240

The imports of Greece in 1882 were divided among the different countries as follows:

1. America	\$261, 063
2. Austria-Hungary	6, 898, 374
3. Belgium	48, 269
4. Egypt	70, 594
5. France	4, 095, 008
6. Germany	18, 012
7. Great Britain	8, 864, 268
8. Holland	67, 869
9. Italy	1, 307, 055
10. Roumania	863, 416
11. Russia	4, 179, 712
12. Turkey	4, 580, 791
Other countries	10, 767
Total	31, 265, 198

TRADE BETWEEN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES.

According to Greek official statistics the trade between Greece and America (no distinction of countries being made) is as follows:

Imports from the United States, 1882.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Petroleum pounds	4, 321, 642	\$200, 536
Coffee do	17, 501	2, 763
Fish, dried do	483, 289	30, 925
Calico do	20, 713	7, 525
Clothes, ready made do		2, 321
Glassware do	8, 621	1, 380
Cloth, cashmere do	1, 605	4, 329
Other goods		11, 374
Total		261, 153

Exports to the United States, 1882.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Currants, dried	13, 492, 144	\$509, 934
Sponges, coarse.....	112	80
Total.....		510, 014

This would show a great falling off from the commerce of 1881, when the imports were \$329,834 and the exports \$1,804,764, according to the same statistics.

Mr. Hancock, our consul at Patras, states the direct trade between Greece and the United States in 1882 as follows:

IMPORTS.

Petroleum, 63,351 cases..... \$81, 308 20

EXPORTS.

Currants, 13,917 tons.....	1, 180, 644 00
Olive-oil foots	781 68
Olive-oil soap.....	511 83
Total.....	1, 181, 937 51

The discrepancy between these statements is very striking. Certainly, as far as the exports are concerned, the consular figures are more nearly correct.

Large quantities of currants are shipped to the United States via England, but I am unable to ascertain the exact amount.

It will be seen that neither the Government nor the consular statistics take into account the exportations of iron ore from Seriphos and Spiliaziza mentioned above.

The Government intends to create a monopoly for the sale of petroleum, in order to prevent smuggling and to increase the revenue. The total amount of petroleum imported into Greece in 1882 and declared at the custom-house was 4,991,799 pounds. About 6,000,000 pounds were imported in bond for re-exportation to foreign countries. It is believed that all of this was consumed in Greece and a large quantity besides, and the Government and those engaged in the trade estimate the total consumption of petroleum at about 28,000,000 pounds yearly. This seems to me to be an overestimate, but unquestionably the consumption is three times as great as the declared imports. The great extent of sea-coast in Greece, and the distances at which the islands are from each other and the mainland, render smuggling very easy. At Corfu, which is separated by a long distance from the rest of Greece, not only petroleum, but coffee, sugar, and other articles are smuggled easily from Italy and from the Albanian coast, which in some places is distant only 2 miles from the island. The Turkish port of Prevesa is another smuggling center, goods being sent thence in small boats to Leucadia or Santa Maura. It is impossible to keep revenue cutters or to guard the coasts at these points without spending more than the probable loss of revenue. As to the petroleum imported in bond, the method of operation is somewhat as follows: A vessel will, for example, leave the Piræus bound for Rhodes with 2,000 cases of petroleum taken out of bond. At about the same time another vessel leaves for the island of Tinos empty, but purporting to carry 2,000 cases of petroleum. As

Tinos is a Greek port, there is no law which permits the custom officers to verify this statement. Somewhere on the high seas the vessels go alongside, and the cargo is transferred from one to the other. One vessel reaches Tinos as per statement, the other goes to Rhodes, finds some excuse for not unloading, and pursues her journey.

I am informed that the Greek Government has entered into negotiations with refining houses in the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the terms on which the quantity necessary for consumption in Greece can be obtained. Similar negotiations have been entered into with Russian refiners in the Caucasus, but it is not expected that Russian petroleum can compete here with American. The Government is desirous, in case the expense be not too great, of arranging to have the petroleum put in smaller tins, in order that it may be sold at retail with the Government seal without being opened. Should the monopoly be created, if the prices fixed by the Government are not too great, we may expect a considerable increase in the importation of petroleum.

NAVIGATION.

The navigation of the port of Piræus was during 1882 as follows :

Vessels entered at Piræus in 1882.

Nation.	Sail.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Tonnage.	Total.	
Austria-Hungary	29	9,522	368	349,179	397	358,701
Belgium			5	5,797	5	5,797
France			162	209,454	162	209,454
Germany	1	213	1	1,150	2	1,363
Great Britain			69	58,250	69	58,250
Holland			7	5,984	7	5,984
Italy	20	2,916	218	234,780	238	237,696
Norway	2	682	1	527	3	1,209
Roumania	3	437			3	437
Russia	18	2,402	2	401	20	2,803
Turkey	221	18,532	101	97,730	322	116,262
Greece (approximative)	294 6,000	34,704 48,000	934 1,200	963,252 620,000	1,228 7,200	997,956 668,000
Total	6,294	82,704	2,134	1,583,252	8,428	1,665,956

The vessels which cleared the Piræus in 1882 were in all 8,431, amounting to 1,666,767 tons, being two steamers and one sailer more than entered.

FINANCES.

Greek finances are in such a confused state that it is very difficult to ascertain the exact position of the treasury or to come to a just conclusion. Mr. Wyndham, of the English legation, in his report dated January 19, 1876, said that he had been informed on good authority that the public accounts had not been audited from 1859 to 1875. Mr. Kalligas, the late minister of finances, in his speech (November 23, 1882) on the budget for 1883, said that when he took office he found nobody in the department who could give him information respecting the financial condition of the state. A general account was only nominally kept, there was no book of the public debt, and he was unable to find out what had become of the heavy loans contracted by his predecessors. He was obliged to follow up every trace and to consult the books of various banks, in order to learn to a certain extent the finan-

cial condition of the Government. Some time after he had been made minister of finances he received information from a foreign banker that he had in his hands \$640,000 belonging to the Greek Government, but no employé of the finance department or central treasury could furnish any clue to the origin of the deposit.

Again, four months after the Government came into power, a banker informed them that about \$140,000 to the credit of Greece was remaining, without interest, in America, while the minister was paying 15 per cent. in transmitting to London. This credit had, it appears, been opened in America in 1881, but no employé of the finance department seemed to be aware of the fact.

As another instance of the want of regular and competent officials, the minister said that his department received a claim from Vienna for payment for certain stamped paper furnished, part of which was found lying in a corner of the office, none of the officials knowing of its existence, and the rest at the custom-house, where it had remained two and three years.

Mr. Zographos has published two studies on Greek finances since the revolution, from which we can glean some interesting facts.

For the first period, from 1821 to 1836, it is difficult to obtain information. General Kolokotronis said that the revolutionary armies were supported by the insurgent population. Under Capodistria, too, the finances were not regularly organized. There was the same situation under the regency. In 1833 the receipts were estimated at \$2,068,716, but were really only \$1,148,256. In 1834 the estimates were \$2,622,777, but there were actually received \$1,527,950. In 1835, out of the estimated \$2,334,251, the receipts were only \$1,507,416.

In the second period, from 1836 to 1854, the finances were in good order. King Otho refused to spend more than he had. For twenty years the budget remained nearly invariable, and scarcely exceeded \$2,800,000. In 1855 the receipts were estimated at \$3,203,025, in 1859 at \$3,864,566; in 1861, the last budget voted by the Bavarian dynasty, at \$3,785,252. During this time the expenses never exceeded the receipts.

The third period gives quite opposite results. In the two years after Otho's dethronement, 1862 presents a deficit of \$437,675, and 1863 of \$1,023,225, only to be attributed to the disorder in the Government. Since 1862 every financial year has presented a deficit more or less considerable, which has been covered by loans. The national debt has been raised to over \$80,000,000, and the annual deficit to \$2,625,000. Foreign questions, the Cretan question from 1865 to 1868, that of the frontiers in 1877 and again in 1881-'82, contributed largely to augmenting the public debt. The annexation of the Ionian Islands in 1864 necessarily produced an increase both in the receipts and expenses. Thus in 1865 the receipts rose to \$4,720,260, and the expenses to \$4,822,971, being an increase of expenses of \$1,036,000 on the budget of 1862. More than half this sum, \$602,959, was absorbed by the administration of the Ionian Isles, the receipts of which did not exceed on an average \$437,500. The budget of 1866 was nearly the same as that of 1865. The actual receipts were about \$350,000 less than the estimates. The budget of 1867 presented an increase of \$142,450 on the expenses of 1865. The receipts, estimated at \$5,651,100, should have given an increase of about \$700,000, which it was expected to obtain by a revision of the laws on licenses and the direct taxes. In point of fact, the receipts were much less than, and the expenses ex-

ceeded, the estimates. In 1868 the receipts increased by \$200,000, but the expenses, which in 1867 were \$4,965,343, rose in 1868 to \$5,773,272, *i. e.*, over \$800,000. This increase was chiefly due to the increase of pensions and of expenses for the public service. In 1869 the receipts were estimated at \$6,055,919 and the expenses at \$5,965,434. There was an increase of expenditure of \$386,957, chiefly for the public debt. In 1871 the estimates were, receipts, \$5,948,425, and expenses, \$6,037,196, an increase for the public debt of \$210,000, and a diminution in the expenses for the public service of \$175,000. In 1872 the receipts were estimated at \$6,246,687, and the expenses at \$6,625,474, the increase of receipts being due to new taxes. In 1873 the receipts were estimated at \$6,288,975, and the expenses at \$6,202,578. There was an apparent surplus, which, however, was not realized. In 1874 a budget was submitted by the Deligeorges ministry, with receipts at \$7,000,000, which presupposed an improbable increase of \$437,000 on direct taxes and \$262,000 on indirect. The expenses were increased by \$525,000, of which two-thirds were to be given to making roads. This budget was not voted, and that which was passed by the Bulgaris ministry, although carried out, was subsequently annulled on the ground that it had been passed in the absence of a quorum.

The budget of 1877 was brought in with a deficit of \$318,644. Subsequent credits were voted to the amount of \$4,666,375, on account of the excitement occasioned by the war in Turkey, and, in order to cover the large deficit, it became necessary to make a loan from the banks, in return for which their paper currency was given forced circulation, which still exists. In the budget for 1878 there was an effort to make an apparent balance, and a surplus of \$980,112 was shown, but the actual greatly exceeded the estimated expenses, and the revenue proved less than the estimates, so that there was a considerable deficit.

In the budget of 1879 the revenue was estimated at \$8,016,477, and the expenditure at \$10,517,283, and, there being a great increase in the expenditure for the army and navy, it became necessary to contract a loan of \$12,000,000. The budget for 1880 was the first of Mr. Tricoupis. He estimated the revenue at \$8,175,450, and the expenditure at \$9,214,704. He diminished the expenses considerably by dismissing several thousand men from the army, and induced the Chamber to refuse assent to a contract for two iron-clads and six torpedo-boats entered into by the preceding ministry. He endeavored to add the revenues by increasing the taxes, and by abolishing tithes and substituting a land and cattle tax. Owing to the frontier question, however, he was obliged to mobilize the army, and to increase it to 60,000 men, and in 1881 to 82,000 men, so that the total credits voted during the year amounted to \$18,389,983, fully double the original estimate. He was obliged to make a temporary loan of \$3,000,000 for military equipments and war material in Paris, by means of exchequer bills. Subsequently he obtained a loan of \$10,850,000 from the National Bank of Greece, with which he was able to take up the exchequer bills. He was overthrown in October, 1880, and the budget for 1881 was brought in by the ministry of Mr. Coumoundouros. In this the revenue was estimated at \$8,584,023, and the expenditure at \$21,727,149. It became necessary during the year to contract a new loan of \$24,000,000.

The budget for 1882 was brought in by Mr. Tricoupis's ministry, with a revenue of \$11,417,221 and an expenditure of \$13,860,681. In the revenue was included a tax on spirits, which it was estimated would bring in \$175,000, but the law did not pass. The supplemental credits

brought up the estimated expenditure to \$13,920,704, showing a deficit of \$2,503,473. In point of fact, the revenue increased to \$12,422,252 due to the Government, of which, however, only \$10,065,386 was collected in the budgetary period—one year and ten months. Expenses were reduced, and only \$12,039,147 was paid out of the appropriations. The actual deficit was therefore only \$1,973,761.

The budget for 1883 showed a revenue of \$13,898,248, and a proposed expenditure of \$15,022,473. In order to provide for this increased revenue it became necessary to impose additional taxes on tobacco, cigarette paper, wine, beer, and spirits. The tobacco law has only just gone into operation, but its result is considered to be very satisfactory. The estimate from the tobacco tax was about \$1,200,000; the results will probably be greater. Besides this a law was passed abolishing the old drachma and putting into force the new one (equivalent to the French franc), at an increased value of about ten per cent. The taxes are henceforth to be paid in the new drachmas or francs, which will give an additional sum to the Government. A great increase was also expected in customs receipts, those for 1882 having been greater than ever before. So far the receipts bear out the estimates.

The budget for 1884 has been brought into the chamber, but has not yet been discussed. According to this a revenue of \$16,337,450 is anticipated, with an expenditure of \$16,279,936, thus foreseeing a small surplus of \$57,514.

The following table will show the totals of the Greek budgets since the year 1871:

Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.
1871.....	\$5,948,425	\$6,037,196
1872.....	6,246,687	6,625,474
1873.....	6,257,475	6,287,581
1874.....	6,545,000	7,301,420
1875.....	6,166,860	6,835,884
1876.....	6,782,300	6,787,090
1877.....	6,868,225	7,186,869
1878.....	7,488,152	7,198,266
1879.....	8,016,477	10,517,283
1880.....	8,175,450	18,389,983
1881.....	8,584,023	21,727,149
1882.....	11,417,221	13,920,704
1883.....	13,921,787	15,022,463
1884.....	16,337,450	16,279,936

The actual revenue and expenditure for the five years 1878 to 1882, taking the whole budgetary period of twenty-two months, was as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.
1878.....	\$6,794,018	\$7,019,405
1879.....	7,507,287	9,563,385
1880.....	7,283,174	15,558,501
1881.....	8,188,055	19,165,211
1882.....	10,065,386	12,039,147

The deficits since 1861, *i. e.*, since the fall of King Otho and since Greece has been under a strictly parliamentary government, have been, according to official statements, as follows :

1861.....	\$456, 626	1873.....	\$229, 830
1862.....	1, 270, 623	1874.....	156, 071
1863.....	869, 090	1875.....	482, 952
1864.....	201, 181	1876.....	598, 113
1865.....	510, 425	1877.....	142, 004
1866.....	463, 132	1878.....	225, 387
1867.....	1, 247, 019	1879.....	2, 056, 098
1868.....	1, 982, 605	1880.....	8, 275, 327
1869.....	1, 345, 705	1881.....	10, 977, 156
1870.....	790, 040	1882.....	1, 973, 761
1871.....	750, 731		
1872.....	167, 830		35, 171, 706

The budget of 1883 will give a fair idea of the revenue and expenditure of the country, as follows :

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
1. Direct taxes :		Interest on foreign debt	\$214, 172
Land tax	\$1, 446, 535	Interest on internal debt	4, 015, 001
Pasturage tax	40, 530	Pensions	684, 273
Cattle	617, 600	Civil list.....	195, 412
License tax.....	308, 800	Payments to deputies and parlia-	
Building tax.....	270, 200	mentary expenses	109, 778
Tax on incomes of companies ..	57, 900	Ministries:	
	2, 741, 565	Foreign affairs.....	423, 753
2. Indirect taxes:		Justice	695, 627
Customs duties	4, 574, 100	Interior.....	2, 345, 236
Stamps	1, 300, 820	Worship and education.....	671, 179
Miscellaneous	103, 255	War	3, 196, 113
Playing cards.....	19, 300	Navy	743, 191
Taxes on consumption of wines,		Finance	345, 270
tobacco, &c.....	2, 092, 120	Administration and collection of	
Consular fees	125, 450	revenue.....	616, 400
	8, 215, 045	Miscellaneous	767, 068
3. Public establishments:		Total	15, 022, 473
Coinage.....	36, 670		
Post-office	231, 600		
Telegraphs	235, 460		
Printing office	1, 351		
	505, 081		
4. Royalties and state domains.....	670, 761		
5. Sale of national lands	779, 809		
6. Miscellaneous	608, 279		
7. Ecclesiastical revenues.....	71, 217		
8. Receipts from closed accounts in			
former years	330, 030		
Total	13, 921, 787		

From this it will be seen that the expenditure for interest, &c., on the public debt and for pensions absorbs nearly one-third—32 per cent.—of the revenue of the country. The expenses for the army and navy—for even such a small country as Greece follows the example of the great powers—are \$3,939,304, that is, 26.2 per cent. of the whole, or two fifths of what remains, and only \$6,169,773, or 41 per cent. of the total expenditure, is devoted to the government and improvement of the country.

The chief revenues of Greece are obtained from the indirect taxes, and of these the customs duties, the taxes on the consumption of tobacco, wine, and spirits, and on stamped paper alone supply more than half. The direct taxes are very light, amounting to only \$2,741,565, and leaving out from these the licenses for professions and the tax on

the income of stock companies, which fall entirely on the inhabitants of the towns; all the direct taxation that can possibly fall upon the peasantry, and even not all of that, is only about \$2,374,665. The population of Greece according to the last census of 1879 was 1,679,470, and if we add the newly acquired provinces we shall have a total of about 2,000,000. The total both of direct and indirect taxes, as estimated in the budget for 1883, is not \$11,000,000. This would give a taxation of about \$5 50 per head, and if we count the direct taxes only, \$1.35 per head. The country, therefore, can easily bear heavier taxes in case of necessity. The causes of the deficits which have so long afflicted Greece must be sought in wasteful expenditure caused by an unnecessary increase of the military and naval forces, rapidly changing governments, which often take more pains to blacken their predecessors than to economize the revenues they have left, a bad administration, incompetent officials, who devote more time to talking politics than to the discharge of their duties, and who are liable to frequent and arbitrary changes, and to a want of exactness and diligence in the collection of the taxes. It will be noticed that in the five years from 1878 to 1882 the revenue never once came to the estimate of the budget, and in 1882 we know that the sum found due to the Government was \$12,322,252, over \$1,000,000 more than the estimate, which leaves the amount of \$2,356,816, or nearly 19 per cent., uncollected.

By a law passed on February 25, 1880, all unpaid arrears of taxes up to 1851 were canceled, and the interest on all arrears, except from defaulting Government officials and tax farmers, was also canceled. A statement was officially published of the arrears of taxes from 1833 to 1877, as follows:

1833.....	\$53,650	1857.....	322,710
1834.....	114,705	1858.....	264,633
1835.....	157,152	1859.....	205,912
1836.....	175,823	1860.....	272,417
1837.....	126,562	1861.....	275,283
1838.....	131,176	1862.....	460,067
1839.....	162,771	1863.....	318,484
1840.....	210,029	1864.....	355,879
1841.....	316,082	1865.....	425,534
1842.....	402,112	1866.....	368,960
1843.....	366,670	1867.....	436,360
1844.....	298,519	1868.....	513,620
1845.....	308,874	1869.....	502,435
1846.....	404,146	1870.....	525,501
1847.....	367,122	1871.....	355,204
1848.....	405,644	1872.....	281,513
1849.....	406,077	1873.....	357,754
1850.....	365,556	1874.....	434,133
1851.....	396,624	1875.....	337,677
1852.....	426,447	1876.....	439,683
1853.....	413,888	1877.....	529,904
1854.....	399,022	Arrears of stamps during above	
1855.....	362,202	years.....	481,061
1856.....	361,284		

A certain portion of the arrears is collected in subsequent years, but a comparatively small one, for in the budget of 1883 only \$330,000 is allowed for the collection of unpaid taxes of all the previous years. Up to the abolition of the tithes a certain portion of the arrears would seem to arise from the fact that the amount of the harvest had been over-estimated in the contracts made with the tax-farmer, who was unable to collect the whole sum. The arrears at present seem chiefly to come from the land tax, the cattle tax, the tax on building, and the revenues

from the sale of national lands, *i. e.*, taxes paid by the peasantry. Apparently the system of collection is too lenient, or improper concessions are made to the peasants in order to secure their votes for the candidates of the ministry that happens to be in power.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The sore point of Greece has always been the debt. On January 1, 1883, it stood as follows :

Greek public debt on January 1, 1883.

Title of debt.	When extinguishable.	Original capital.	Now outstanding.	Rate of interest.	Amount to be paid in 1883.
<i>External.</i>					
1. Foreign loans 1824 and 1825.....	1912	*\$11,500,000	\$4,237,556	5	\$375,018
2. Loan guaranteed by England, France, and Russia, 1834.....		12,000,000	11,450,304		175,090
3. Debt to heirs of King Otho.....		973,720	667,935		39,082
<i>Internal.</i>					
4. Indemnity to islands.....					34,470
5. Loan of 1862.....	1896	1,186,560	656,361	6	83,376
6. Loan of 1867-'68.....	1895	5,000,000	3,406,112	8 and 9	451,538
7. Loan of 1871.....	1899	800,000	639,843	8	70,955
8. Loan of 1874.....	1918	5,200,000	4,765,170	6	328,736
9. Loan of 1876.....	1920	2,000,000	1,860,506	6	94,102
10. Loan of 1879.....	1919	12,000,000	11,328,135	6	771,673
11. Loan of 1880.....	1924	24,000,000	22,971,825	5	1,355,680
12. Old claims.....					2,381
13. Interest on guarantees.....					5,211
14. Ionian claims.....					8,338
15. Temporary loans.....					29,529
16. Loan from National Bank.....			12,542,034		} 121,590
17. Loan from Ionian Bank.....			599,082		
18. Exchequer bonds.....					13,896
19. Loan for building roads.....		4,000,000	4,000,000		26,055
20. Clerical service of debt.....					242,453
Total.....			79,124,863		4,229,173

* Reduced to \$6,000,000.

In the above table it is to be remarked* that the foreign loans of 1824 and 1825, although all held abroad, are, since the reduction of 1878, classed in the budget as internal debt, and that in the statement of the guaranteed loan the unpaid back interest is not taken into consideration. The total of the present indebtedness, according to the above statement, is \$79,124,863. Adding to this the various indemnities, &c., capitalized at 5 per cent., *i. e.*, \$1,876,500, we have about \$81,000,000 as the present amount of the Greek debt, without the pensions.

To this amount are to be added two sums still unfixed, the proportion of the Ottoman debt to be assumed by Greece for the provinces of Thessaly and Arta in consequence of the convention of May 24, 1881, and the indemnity for the public and *vakouf* lands in these provinces. These may amount to \$30,000,000.

The loans of 1824 and 1825 were made during the war of Greek independence by three commissioners sent out by the provisional Government. The first loan was made with the bankers Laughnan, O'Brien, Ellice & Co., for £800,000 at 5 per cent., and was placed at 59, but the interest and sinking fund, kept for two years, the commissions, &c., mounted so high that the commissioners received only £348,800. The second loan, 1825, was made with the house of Ricardo Brothers for £2,000,000 at 5 per cent., to be placed at 55½. The loss, retention of interest, com-

mission and expenses on this amounted to £1,178,000, and there were retained besides £250,000 to purchase a portion of the first loan, so that the amount which Greece ought to have received was only £572,000. The total received on the two loans was, therefore, £920,800. After deducting from the first loan £500,000 purchased by the £250,000 of the second loan, the Government remained owing £2,300,000 at 5 per cent. interest. All who are acquainted with the history of the Greek revolution know in what manner most of this money was wasted by the Phil-Hellenic committee in London and New York; how friends of Greece received shares of the loan for their services and then succeeded in getting them paid in cash; how vessels were ordered in England and America, the construction of which was so shameful and so expensive that it became necessary to sell half of them in order to obtain the remainder; how an exorbitant sum was paid for the service of Lord Cochrane, &c. These loans had been made on the faith of all the provinces then in arms against Turkey. When Greece was constituted as a power with less than one-third of the territory it claimed, the new Government refused to recognize the loan, contesting the right of the provisional assembly which had authorized it. For this reason it was never recognized even by the protecting powers, but was known under the name of the "deferred debt." The stock was bought up at nominal prices by speculators in London and Amsterdam; nevertheless the existence of this debt was always a reproach to Greece, and in 1878, greatly through the efforts of Mr. Gennadius, the Greek chargé d'affaires in London, an arrangement was made with the committee of foreign bondholders, which was subsequently accepted at a meeting of the English holders of the debt and approved by the Greek Chamber of Deputies. The Dutch bondholders at first protested, but subsequently assented to the arrangement, which was that the original capital of the loan £2,300,000, with accrued interest up to July 1878, amounting in all to £7,200,000 was converted into a debt of £1,200,000, which with commission and expenses amounted to about \$6,000,000. The old bonds were canceled, and new bonds were issued at 5 per cent., redeemable in thirty-three years.

When Greece was constituted as an independent country, the three protecting powers, England, France, and Russia, in order to provide for its improvement and development, agreed to guarantee a loan of 60,000,000 francs, which was negotiated by the house of Rothschild at 94. The amount put into circulation was 57,329,040 francs. Out of this should be deducted for loss on the negotiation, discount, commissions, &c., the amount of 6,278,411 francs, leaving 50,960,629 francs, or \$9,835,400. Unfortunately, the money realized by the loan was not applied as had been intended. There was paid as an indemnity nominally to Turkey, but in reality to Russia, which had claims against Turkey, the amount of \$2,192,953, and for claims anterior to the constitution of the Greek Kingdom, \$391,748. Besides this, there went to the Bavarian regency in 1832-1883 the sum of \$244,590, and for the transport and expenses of the Bavarian troops from September 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834, \$830,909. These last two items may in one sense be classed as necessary expenses of the country in consolidating the new dynasty, but not including these there were only \$6,175,200 disposable for the improvement and development of the country. The revenues were never sufficient to provide for the interest and sinking fund of this loan, which were met by the three guaranteeing powers. By an arrangement with these powers Greece pays annually about \$58,000 to England,

France, and Russia, each, out of which they relinquish about \$20,000 in favor of the present King.

The debt to the heirs of King Otho was for the palace and other property belonging to him personally, taken over by the nation after his expulsion.

The indemnity to the islands is paid to Hydra, Poros, and Spezzia for the losses they suffered during the revolution.

The seven loans marked 5 to 11 have been incurred partly to fill deficits in the ordinary revenue, partly to build roads, &c., but chiefly for the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the hostile attitude to Turkey and the preparations for war. Unfortunately loans contracted for internal improvements have not always been applied to that purpose, but have been diverted to other objects. By far the greater part of these loans has been expended in useless and unprofitable ways.

In return for the loans (marked 16 and 17) from the national and Ionian banks the Government granted those institutions the privilege of issuing bank notes with a forced circulation, *i. e.*, valuable as legal tender. This measure threw into disorder the entire business of the country. Gold has stood at times during the past year at 17 per cent. premium, and is even now 10 per cent. above the paper. Silver is also at a premium, with reference not only to paper, but also to the small copper pieces, considered as its equivalent, so that a silver franc is worth 1.15 francs in copper. As the lowest bank note is for 10 francs, cut in half to make 5 francs, and there is very little silver, the difficulties of making or carrying small change are very great. As the Ionian bank has the right of circulation in the Ionian Islands, the notes of the national bank, the usual currency, are at a further discount there. Add to this the loss the Government sustains when purchasing gold for payments abroad. Through the influence of a small clique of bankers here and at Constantinople exchange fluctuates so as often to place the Government in a difficult position. Up to a year ago matters were worse yet, for then accounts were kept in the old drachma, a unit not represented by any existing coin, in value 10 per cent. less than a franc. A law had been passed many years ago changing the currency to francs, but had never been applied. In spite of objections and interested prophecies of evil, Mr. Tricoupis, in November, 1882, insisted on a vote of the Chamber giving effect to this law. The result has been a great relief to all and no sensible loss to any.

Now Mr. Tricoupis is desirous of returning to specie payments. As the forced currency belongs to the banks, and not to the Government, this can be done by the simple repayment to the banks of the sums due to them, about \$13,141,116. Mr. Tricoupis has therefore made a contract with a group of Paris bankers for issuing a loan of \$34,000,000 (170,000,000 francs), which is now before the Chamber for consideration. It is proposed to issue the loan at 68½ at 5 per cent., and various minor advantages are stipulated for by the Government. The proceeds of this loan are to be used first for repaying the debt to the national and Ionian banks for the purpose of resuming specie payments. In order to prevent any sudden change, the debt is to be paid in three installments at intervals of three months, so that specie payments will not be actually resumed until nine months after the contract is accepted by the Chamber. The remainder of the loan, about 44,000,000 francs, is to be used partly for roads and railways and partly for improving the materiel of the army and navy. The Government had already been given authority by the Chamber to contract loans for portions of this amount for these purposes, but considered it better to bring them into one large loan.

Friends of Greece cannot but regret to see still more money borrowed for useless military expenditure. Unfortunately, Greek statesmen seem unable to perceive that the country could perfectly well get on with almost no military forces, for there would be no danger of its ever being attacked by a foreign power. If, instead of keeping up an army of military preparations, and of exciting or supporting rebellions in Turkish dominions, Greece should devote all her energies to the development of the country, and to showing that she is capable of governing herself well and economically, she would gain far more in the end and would stand more chance of obtaining additional territory, which, indeed, she will never get by force of arms. As it is, the Cretan rebellion and the military preparations of 1877 to 1882 have cost a very large amount—I am told even fully \$50,000,000. Rich as Thessaly may be, it can never pay the interest on the money thus expended. Indeed, it is impossible for the Greeks to obtain as much revenue as the Turks got from this province, while they are obliged to spend much more.

According to a statement made a few days ago in the Chamber, the Greek army at present consists of 1,776 officers and adjutants, and 20,548 non-commissioned officers and men. The reserve is estimated at 90,800 men. What is called the territorial army amounts to 146,000 men, the services of many of whom could be brought into requisition in case of war. By the law on military organization passed in 1882, every able-bodied man aged twenty-one years is liable to serve in the regular army for one year in the infantry, or two years in the cavalry, artillery, or engineers, after which he passes into the reserve for eight years, and then is inscribed in the territorial army, and may be called into active service up to the age of forty. The class of conscripts for 1883 has thus far given 3,563 for one year's service, and 1,543 for two years' service. The second contingent for the present year will give 4,150 men, not including the conscripts from the provinces of Larissa, Trikala, and Volo. The soldiers are obliged to do much service in time of peace, in assisting in the collection of taxes and patrolling the country roads. The gendarmerie corps included in the total mentioned above contains 4,000 men. A Greek common soldier is paid about 8 cents a day, receives rations of bread, and has two uniforms a year.

The Greek navy consists of two central batteries, one corvette, two cruisers, one transport, one royal yacht, eight gunboats, one brig, three small schooners, three torpedo-laying steamers, twenty-one small torpedo boats, and twenty torpedo launches. The navy is composed of 2,029 men, of whom 153 are officers. It is manned partly by conscription and partly by enlistment. The conscripts come chiefly from the seaboard, and are taken at the age of twenty-one for one year's service. Men may be enlisted at the age of eighteen, and serve from two to four years.

Reference has been made to incompetent and rapidly changing officials. A bill has been introduced and is now under discussion by the Chamber, for the reform and permanency of the civil service. If passed, it will doubtless be of great use, though there is necessity also of raising the salaries of the officials, who are now greatly underpaid.

WAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

There has been no great change under this head since my last report. Unfortunately Greece has suffered this autumn from heavy and unprecedented rains. There were heavy floods in Thessaly, which did great damage. Much of the embankment of the new railway was washed

away, and the opening of the line, which was fixed for October, has been unavoidably postponed until the spring. The railway from the Piræus and Athens to Patras is making good progress, and it is expected that in the course of three months the section from the Piræus to Megara will be opened, as also that from Kalamaki to Corinth, across the isthmus.

The work is still continued on the Isthmus of Corinth Canal, although very little progress seems to be made. Many persons maintain that it has been found impossible to raise the whole of the necessary capital, and that much money is wasted without producing result.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company running between Odessa, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, and the East, has now arranged to have its chief office at the Piræus, and the steamers will stop there regularly.

A contract has recently been signed between the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Government, which is now before the Chamber for ratification, by which telegraph cables will be constructed to all the islands of the Archipelago.

POPULATION.

From the statistics of the census of Greece for 1879, which were published a year ago, we may glean some interesting facts. The area of the country, according to the latest and what are considered the best measurements, although not those given in the census, was at that time 19,809 square miles; and adding 5,161 for the recently acquired provinces, we have a total of 25,070. The number of inhabitants in 1879 was 1,679,470. Adding the estimate of the recently acquired provinces, 299,955, we have a total of 1,979,423, which gives for the whole of Greece a population of 79.95 to the square mile, making it the fifteenth of European countries as to the density of the population.

Population of Greece.

Provinces.	Square miles.	Inhabitants.		Total.	Per square mile.
		Male.	Female.		
Attica and Bœotia.....	2,434	99,640	85,724	185,364	76.15
Eubœa.....	1,621	49,543	45,593	95,136	58.68
Phthia and Phocis.....	2,349	65,381	63,059	128,440	54.67
Acarmania and Ætœlia.....	2,882	71,647	66,797	138,444	48.03
Achaia and Elis.....	1,959	95,908	85,724	181,632	92.71
Arcadia.....	1,660	77,964	70,636	148,600	89.51
Laconia.....	1,636	60,842	60,274	121,116	74.03
Messenia.....	1,290	81,855	73,905	155,760	120.74
Argolis and Corinth.....	2,024	68,717	67,364	136,081	62.29
The Cyclades.....	1,040	65,112	66,908	132,020	126.94
Corfu.....	432	55,126	50,983	106,109	245.62
Cephalonia.....	313	39,579	40,964	89,543	257.32
Zante.....	169	23,935	20,587	44,522	263.44
Soldiers and sailors.....		20,523		20,523	
Sailors absent.....		5,180		5,180	
New provinces.....	19,809	880,952	798,518	1,679,470	84.78
	5,161			299,953	58.11
Total.....	25,070			1,979,423	78.95

By the above table, which gives the number of square miles of the various provinces, the population both male and female, and the rate per square mile, it will be noticed that the male population of Greece in

1879 exceeded the female by 82,000, or that there are 110 men to every 100 women, contrary to the rule of all other countries in Europe except Italy. The most thickly settled part is the province of Zante, which is at the ratio of 263.44 per square mile, and next in density after the Kingdom of Great Britain. After this comes Cephalonia (including Ithaca), 257.32 per square mile, and then Corfu (including Leucadia and Paxos) with 245.62 to the square mile.

Much has been said in recent years of the over-education of the Greeks. The census for 1879 brings to light some very curious facts. These were at first doubted, and the Government felt it necessary to revise them by means of the school statistics for 1880 and 1881, but came to exactly the same result. It is found that the number of persons in Greece who can read and write is, males, 262,856, females, 56,093, total, 318,949, *i. e.*, only 31 per cent. of the males and 7 per cent. of the females are able to read and write. The greatest proportion of literate males is in Attica, after which come Paxos, Ithaca, Aigaleia, and Corfu. The worst districts are Megalopolis, Pylia, Xerokhorion, and Naxos, where at most 18 per cent. of the males are literate. The greatest number of literate females are, in Attica, 29 per cent., Corfu, 28 per cent., Syra, 28 per cent., Tinos, 22 per cent. The lowest number are in Megalopolis, Poros, Pylia, Oros, Messa, and Naupaktia, only one per cent. There were seventeen villages of the kingdom where not a single woman was able to read or write. In 1870 there were 55. We have been told also with regard to the over-education of the Greeks, that they flocked to the towns and studied the learned professions, to the detriment of all other business. It is quite true that the university at Athens has a very large number of students, but very many of these are Greeks from Turkey, or Greeks from the kingdom who afterwards go to Turkey as physicians and school-teachers. The number in 1879 in Greece as it then was in the learned professions, was: School teachers, male 2,194, female 624, physicians 1,280, lawyers 1,690, journalists 74, public officials 7,606. I do not count the village officials who have some other occupation, and who number 2,872. The clergy number 7,952. It will be found that the members of the learned professions, exclusive of the clergy, constitute only 1.45 per cent. of the male population. The physicians number 7.62 to 10,000 inhabitants. In France there are 7, in Italy 9. The clergy number 4.75 to 1,000 inhabitants. Unfortunately they are scarcely to be considered as being educated, except in the sense of knowing how to read and write, the ecclesiastical education here being at a very low ebb. In Italy the clergy are 3.36 to 1,000, in Belgium 3.23, in France 2.97.

EUGENE SCHUYLER,
Consul-General.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Athens, November 30, 1883.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

TRADE BETWEEN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Although the year is not yet finished, I have received information from the consul at Patras which will enable us to judge fairly enough of the trade between Greece and the United States for the current year

1883. The exports of currants up to December 12 (against 13,917 tons valued at \$1,180,644 in 1882) were:

Whence exported.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
From Patras.....	9,587	\$841,588 06
Zante.....	2,306	204,808 04
Katakolo.....	203	17,274 62
Total.....	12,096	1,063,670 72

The decrease of 1,821 tons is accounted for by the serious damage caused to this year's crop by the rain, and the consequent higher prices. Had it not been for the rain, the currant crop would have been the largest ever produced, and even now it is estimated that the outturn will be about 120,000 tons, against 109,403 tons in 1882, and 123,000 tons in 1881, the largest ever recorded. About 40,000 tons are still left for shipment, but much so damaged as to be unfit for grocery purposes, and it is doubted whether some of it is not too bad even for distilling. The invoices of the currants from Katakolo were certified at Zante. Of the eleven ships with currants from Zante and Katakolo, four went by way of Liverpool. All of the currants from Zante were Morea provincial fruit, brought thither in small coasting craft, the Zante currant not being appreciated in the United States, owing to its small berry.

The exports from the Piræus amounted in value to \$12,032, consisting of a small quantity of sponges and three cargoes of iron ore from Seriphos, about 11,720 tons.

The total value of exports to the United States would therefore be about \$1,075,702.

The direct imports from the United States consisted solely of petroleum, at Tyra 46,000 cases, Corfu 39,258, and the Piræus 116,313 cases, making a total of 201,571 cases, as against 63,351 cases for 1882.

The crop of olive oil this year is very insignificant, as was to be expected. The crop last year was very abundant, and it is usually biennial. The production will not suffice for the local consumption.

Mr. Crowe writes from Zante with regard to olive stone oil:

There are two steam mills in Zante which extract by chemical process a green oil from the stone of the olive. This appears to be much sought after by soap boilers, and some 7,000 to 8,000 barrels or 437 to 500 tuns are consumed annually on the spot, besides which a quantity is exported in a liquid state. This year 92 tuns were exported at an average price of 45 drachmas per barrel or \$124 first cost per tun.

The grain crops in Greece this year were generally very good, and it is estimated that they will suffice for seven or eight months' consumption. The quantity usually raised does not suffice for more than four months' consumption, the deficiency being made up by imports from Turkey and Southern Russia. The prices are: Wheat, \$11.50 per quarter; barley, \$6; oats, \$4.40; Indian corn, \$7.60.

The grape crop was more abundant this year than it has been for many years past; so much so, indeed, that sufficient casks could not be found for the wine, and all sorts of casks were used; in one case as much as \$9 was given for empty half-hogshead beer casks. It is generally thought that the quality will be exceptionally fine, but it is yet too early to form a positive opinion. Most of it, of course, is made up for local consumption; that is, a quantity of resin put in to preserve it

and give it the bitter taste, without which the natives consider no wine good. The quantity prepared for export at Patras is estimated as worth \$90,000.

The valonea crop is good this year, and will probably reach 10,000 to 12,000 tons, but none has so far been shipped.

The crop of Kalamata figs shared the same fate as the currants, being all more or less damaged by the rain, and is estimated at about 8,000 tons.

The imports of Newfoundland codfish (mostly Labrador) of this year's catch have so far reached, at Zante, 8 cargoes, bringing 31,016 quintals; at Patras, 7 cargoes, bringing 25,400 quintals; total, 55,416 quintals; which have been sold to pay cost, freight, and insurance, at prices ranging from 21s. to 16s. per quintal, the prices declining as the vessels followed one another in quick succession. Other vessels are still expected, but at the price now reached larger consumption is quite possible. This is besides three cargoes, bringing to Zante 9,483 quintals of last year's catch. Zante is the principal center for supplying the neighboring islands, the Morea, and Crete. Meat, poultry, and other articles of consumption having considerably advanced in price of late years, the demand for codfish has annually increased, and it has in fact become a necessity amongst the working classes and the peasants of the interior both in Zante and on the mainland.

EUGENE SCHUYLER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Athens, December 18, 1883.

ROUMANIA.

Report by Consul-General Schuyler on the commerce and industries of Roumania for the year 1882.

The crops during the present year have been unusually good, both in quantity and in quality. The wheat seemed thinner than usual in the early part of the season, but there was all the more space for the kernels to develop, and they are much heavier than usual. The maize crop is equally abundant. There is, however, some dissatisfaction among agriculturists at the prevailing low prices, and fears lest on account of good harvests in other countries they may be unable to get all the advantages of their crop.

It is characteristic of Roumanians that they wish to realize as soon as possible; but there is a reason for this, in the fact that there are few large storehouses, except at the seaports, and it has to remain in the open air subject to the changes of weather. The cry about the danger of foreign competition in the grain trade led to the imposition at the last session of the Chambers of import duties on flour as follows:

On wheat flour of every quality, 3.50 francs per 100 kilograms; on rye flour, 3 francs per 100 kilograms; on maize flour, 2 francs per 100 kilograms; barley meal, 2 francs per 100 kilograms; millet meal, 2 francs per 100 kilograms; buckwheat flour, 2 francs per 100 kilograms; and bran and all kinds of cereals, 1 franc per 100 kilograms. Flour and bran were previously exempt from duty.

The official reports on malt and distilled liquors show that the production during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1881, was 5,417,803 gallons of spirit, 3,323,763 gallons of tuica or plum brandy, and 478,148 gallons of beer.

Tobacco.—There are estimated to be in cultivation under tobacco for the present year, 1882, about 21,000 acres, of which nearly 3,000 are under Turkish tobacco.

In some localities the tobacco produces very good crops, but in the greater portion of the districts about Bucharest the culture is in a deplorable condition, and the plant hardly deserves to bear the name of tobacco. The revenue of the Government monopoly for the manufacture of tobacco during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1881, was \$4,733,146. The expenditure was \$1,586,601, leaving a clear profit of \$3,146,545. During the remaining nine months of the year ending December 31, 1881, the Government profit on the tobacco monopoly had already reached \$2,483,374. The importation of tobacco by the Government amounted in the year 1880 to 4,933,324 pounds, worth about \$591,000; but in 1881 it fell off to 687,792 pounds, of a value of \$349,400.

As the consumption of tobacco in the country is not diminishing this shows that the Government monopoly is using more of the native growth.

The price of the best tobacco of Government manufacture has lately been reduced for the best quality from 50 to 40 francs per kilogram, *i. e.*, from \$4.38 to \$3.50 per pound. The quality, however, is very bad.

MANUFACTURES.

Sugar.—The law to which I referred in my last report for the encouragement of sugar manufacture has been passed, but with some changes. The state guarantees a premium of 16 centimes per kilogram for sugar made in the country by existing factories, or by factories which shall be established within fifteen years, and a premium of 20 centimes per kilogram for sugar destined for exportation. A premium of encouragement is granted to the factories of Chitila and Sascut, on account of their efforts in the past. In spite of this, Prince Nicholas Bibesco, the proprietor of the Chitila factory, has become bankrupt.

MINES.

Copper.—The company referred to in my last report for working the copper mine of Baia de Arama has not been able to begin operations, and it is now doubted whether copper exists in quantities large enough for working.

Salt.—The amount of salt sold during January, February, and March, 1880, was, for internal consumption, 11,900,130 pounds, and for export 5,666,980 pounds.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1881, the amount sold for internal consumption was 104,051,841 pounds, and for export 48,816,790 pounds, making a total of 152,868,631 pounds.

The receipts during the first three months of 1880 were \$109,814, and during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1881, \$965,167.

The contract for the importation of salt into Servia has hitherto been held by a Roumanian, and most of the salt used in that country has come from Roumania. Now the contract of the Servian Govern-

ment, which has made a monopoly of salt, has been made with an Austrian bank, and only about one-third of the supply is to be derived from Roumania.

Petroleum.—By a law passed at the last session of the Chambers an effort was made to add an impetus to the production of petroleum in Roumania, by imposing heavy duties on imported petroleum; 30 francs per 100 kilograms on refined petroleum, the latter being nearly prohibitory. This duty is applicable to petroleum imported from countries which have no treaty of commerce, and therefore strikes petroleum imported directly from the United States. As England and Belgium, by their treaties, enjoy the benefits of the exemption from duties on all petroleum sent from those countries without regard to the place of its origin, it is comparatively easy for importers of American petroleum to avoid the payment of the prohibitory duty by importing through England or Belgium. This import, however, has never been large. In 1879 the total amount of petroleum imported into Roumania was 184,536 gallons, worth \$54,522; in 1880, 305,645 gallons, worth \$54,182; and in 1881, 979,092 gallons, worth \$176,356, while the export of Roumanian petroleum during the same years was for 1879, 1,224,682 gallons, worth \$371,405; in 1880, 3,252,879 gallons, worth \$585,518, and in 1881, 3,459,346 gallons, worth \$415,121. According to the Roumanian statistics, 283,854 gallons, worth \$51,094, of the importation of 1881 came from the United States.

Several of the larger proprietors are forming companies for the better working of their petroleum lands, and some are in contract or in negotiations with American engineers and workmen for developing their wells. There seems now to be an opinion that Roumanian oil deposits are much larger than had been previously thought, and it is confidently expected that a great increase in the production of petroleum will be the result of the new methods of working.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The following tables from the report of the European commission show the navigation of the Lower Danube:

Ships leaving the Sulina mouth of the Danube during 1881.

Nationality.	Sailing.	Steamers.	Tonnage.
Austria-Hungary	18	83	47,005
Belgium .....	.....	6	6,494
Bulgaria	1	.....	5
Denmark .....	.....	3	3,216
France .....	.....	58	45,669
Germany .....	.....	3	2,168
Great Britain	7	516	498,994
Greece	487	50	128,691
Italy	24	3	9,550
Norway .....	.....	3	3,013
Roumania	15	.....	2,967
Russia	39	44	10,717
Samos	5	.....	605
Sweden .....	.....	1	526
Turkey	345	.....	33,834
Total	941	770	793,454

Goods exported from Roumanian ports on the Danube in 1881.

Articles.	Above Braila.	Braila.	Galatz.	Toultcha.	Total.
I.—GRAIN.					
Wheat quarters..	28, 525	281, 971	73, 025	3, 018	386, 539
Rye do.....	35	52, 948	94, 048	.....	147, 031
Maize do.....	44, 503	2, 536, 941	884, 489	187	3, 466, 120
Barley do.....	578	795, 419	212, 006	2, 985	1, 010, 988
Oats do.....	.....	34, 616	24, 968	.....	59, 584
Beans do.....	3, 271	72, 862	12, 897	455	89, 485
Millet do.....	.....	15, 519	213	302	16, 034
Rape-seed do.....	.....	74, 746	7, 727	.....	82, 473
Flax-seed do.....	.....	1, 271	623	.....	1, 894
Total.....	76, 912	3, 866, 293	1, 309, 996	6, 947	5, 260, 148
II.—WOOD.					
Rafts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building timber.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staves.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.—SUNDRIES.					
Flour pounds.....	.....	11, 651, 695	9, 369, 450	.....	21, 021, 145
Bran do.....	.....	94, 133	.....	.....	94, 133
Petroleum gallons.....	.....	34, 323	88, 983	.....	123, 306
Tar pounds.....	.....	364, 815	454, 960	.....	819, 775
Iron do.....	.....	240, 150	2, 389, 871	.....	2, 630, 021
Cheese do.....	38, 632	920, 724	23, 100	.....	982, 456
Skins bales.....	.....	42	.....	.....	42
Wools pounds.....	.....	121, 000	1, 768, 487	.....	1, 889, 487
Wine do.....	.....	129, 140	.....	.....	129, 140
Wine casks.....	.....	.....	255	.....	255
Wine barrels.....	.....	.....	95	.....	95
Fish pounds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
War materials cases.....	.....	.....	12, 948	.....	12, 948
Sundry goods pounds.....	.....	217, 923	1, 087, 831	419, 130	1, 724, 884
Sundry goods packets.....	.....	2, 324	32, 425	.....	34, 749
Sundry goods casks.....	.....	1, 267	.....	.....	1, 267

According to the reports of the British vice-consul at Kustendje (Constantza), the chief port of the new province of the Dobrudja, the navigation at Kustendje during 1881 was as follows:

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	43	46, 349	43	46, 349
Austrian	10	5, 250	10	5, 250
Italian.....	4	1, 534	4	1, 534
Russian	16	4, 800	16	4, 800
Turkish	210	23, 160	210	23, 160
Roumanian.....	6	366	6	366
Samiot.....	3	205	3	205
Companies' steamers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austrian Lloyds.....	80	48, 250	80	48, 250
Massageries Maritimes.....	80	65, 800	80	65, 800
Fraissinet.....	35	20, 796	35	20, 796
Total	487	216, 510	487	216, 510

The exports from Kustendje during 1881 were :

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool..... pounds..	2, 800, 000	\$400, 000
Cheese..... do.....	8, 400, 000	700, 000
<i>Local grain.</i>		
Barley..... quarters..	100, 000	400, 000
Millet..... do.....	12, 000	50, 000
Linseed..... do.....	25, 000	230, 000
Maize..... do.....	3, 000	14, 400
Rape-seed..... do.....	5, 000	28, 000
Beans..... pounds..	1, 400, 000	60, 000
Total		1, 882, 400
<i>Grain in transit from other districts.</i>		
Wheat..... quarters..	95, 262	701, 835
Barley..... do.....	29, 169	62, 250
Maize..... do.....	80, 000	394, 600
Millet..... do.....	780	2, 950
Rape-seed..... do.....	8, 070	43, 550
Beans..... pounds..	3, 841, 320	274, 380
Total		1, 477, 565
Grand total.....		3, 359, 965

From the official Roumanian statistics published for 1880 and 1881, in a manner far superior to former years, we learn for the first time the relative importance of the various custom-houses of the country.

Bucharest is by far the greatest distributing point in the kingdom ; next comes Galatz, and then the frontier station of Itzkani.

The importations in 1880 and 1881 were as follows :

Custom-houses.	Value imported.		Customs receipts.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Bucharest	\$1, 725, 391	\$17, 339, 958	\$645, 778	\$788, 132
Galatz	6, 795, 182	6, 540, 374	310, 692	331, 711
Itzkani	5, 466, 659	6, 729, 754	256, 263	331, 170
Jassy	3, 037, 657	3, 677, 244	129, 441	182, 146
Turn-Severin	3, 017, 473	1, 983, 148	65, 619	81, 747
Braila.....	2, 785, 929	2, 503, 336	144, 280	164, 062
Predeal	2, 208, 989	2, 969, 080	88, 046	118, 325
Craiova	1, 939, 019	1, 852, 645	79, 067	107, 173
Giurgevo	1, 166, 829	1, 457, 515	48, 616	63, 103
Other custom-houses.....	8, 924, 155	9, 893, 437	347, 886	560, 066
Total	51, 067, 283	54, 946, 491	2, 115, 688	2, 628, 435

Itzkani is the frontier station on the Galician-Moldavian Railway, Turn-Severin on the direct line from Bucharest to Buda-Pesth, and Predeal on that from Bucharest north to Transylvania. The trade of Jassy is confined to Moldavia. Craiova is the distributing point for little Wallachia, while the imports at Giurgevo come mostly to Bucharest.

The exportations for 1880 and 1881 show a different order. Itzkani, Predeal, and Veriorova are railway stations; the rest are all Danube ports.

Ports, &c.	Value of exports.		Customs receipts.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Braila	\$7, 221, 242	\$6, 309, 123	\$63, 348	\$62, 398
Galatz	6, 727, 055	4, 729, 025	50, 537	40, 110
Itzkani	4, 370, 578	3, 342, 507	36, 944	31, 852
Guirgevo	3, 070, 016	3, 627, 825	27, 459	32, 730
Veriorova	2, 578, 915	3, 686, 782	25, 466	34, 685
Oltenitsa	1, 875, 402	2, 506, 949	17, 471	25, 523
Predeal	1, 827, 505	1, 423, 571	12, 162	11, 712
Calarash	1, 499, 057	1, 648, 124	12, 260	16, 769
Calafat	1, 365, 795	1, 697, 714	14, 329	17, 116
Turn-Margurele	1, 192, 534	1, 564, 682	12, 869	15, 655
Cetatea	1, 175, 816	.....	12, 575	.....
Corabia	919, 220	.....	10, 099	.....
Other points	9, 969, 641	10, 757, 361	78, 006	98, 152
Total	43, 783, 776	41, 293, 663	373, 525	387, 702

Arranged according to countries, the foreign trade of Roumania for 1880 and 1881 was as follows:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Austria-Hungary	\$25, 280, 000	\$26, 992, 000	\$16, 592, 000	\$14, 426, 000
Belgium	666, 000	720, 000	500	112, 000
England	11, 472, 000	10, 101, 000	11, 283, 000	16, 445, 000
France	3, 676, 000	4, 534, 000	5, 552, 000	3, 840, 000
Germany	4, 786, 000	6, 355, 000	144, 500	317, 000
Italy	308, 000	377, 000	584, 000	925, 000
Russia	1, 182, 000	1, 137, 000	973, 000	897, 000
Servia	116, 500	220, 000	323, 000	238, 000
Bulgaria	839, 000	814, 000	2, 476, 000	1, 013, 000
Turkey	1, 704, 000	2, 474, 000	4, 618, 000	2, 268, 000
Egypt .....	.....	16, 000	.....	6, 000
Greece	721, 000	905, 000	829, 000	483, 000
Holland	7, 500	12, 590	406, 000	284, 000
Switzerland .....	.....	231, 000	.....	5, 000
Spain .....	.....	130	.....	.....
Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	24, 000
United States .....	.....	57, 280	.....	2, 000
Other states	309, 000	.....	2, 000	.....
Total	51, 067, 000	54, 946, 000	43, 783, 000	41, 293, 000

The following table shows the imports and exports classified according to articles :

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Live animals.....	\$707, 000	\$1, 002, 000	\$2, 430, 000	\$3, 319, 000
Alimentary animal products.....	539, 000	598, 000	1, 536, 000	830, 000
Grain, flour, and cereals.....	875, 000	1, 124, 000	33, 560, 000	31, 451, 000
Fruits and vegetables (not exotic).....	202, 000	180, 000	861, 000	1, 531, 000
Colonial products.....	2, 614, 000	2, 581, 000	6, 800	8, 000
Liquors, wines, &c.....	553, 000	993, 000	153, 000	54, 000
Alimentary preserves and sweets.....	482, 000	482, 000	6, 000	1, 000
Vegetable juices and vegetables.....	368, 000	553, 000	18, 000	7, 000
Perfumery.....	107, 000	125, 000	200	260
Chemical products.....	429, 000	333, 090	11, 000	12, 000
Dyes and dyeing materials.....	339, 000	437, 000	67, 000	39, 000
Oils, grease, and wax.....	1, 356, 000	1, 261, 000	10, 000	9, 000
Animal products, except skins.....	14, 000	21, 000	166, 000	156, 000
Skins, furs, and leather objects.....	6, 572, 000	7, 300, 000	1, 073, 000	365, 000
India-rubber, gutta-percha.....	193, 000	213, 000	1, 000	400
Textiles and textile materials.....	15, 456, 000	19, 681, 000	1, 720, 000	1, 416, 000
Paper, books, &c.....	2, 116, 000	1, 093, 000	39, 000	7, 000
Wood and wood objects.....	2, 031, 000	2, 782, 000	1, 015, 000	1, 032, 000
Petroleum, bitumen, &c.....	503, 000	958, 000	592, 000	417, 000
Minerals, glass, pottery, &c.....	1, 469, 000	1, 428, 000	53, 000	81, 000
Metals and metal objects.....	8, 151, 000	9, 725, 000	156, 000	146, 000
Carriages, &c.....	506, 000	430, 000	22, 000	31, 000
Art objects and curiosities.....	.....	13, 000	.....	140
Miscellaneous.....	1, 593, 000	1, 633, 000	287, 000	380, 000
Total.....	51, 067, 000	54, 946, 000	43, 783, 000	41, 293, 000

Comparing these tables with those given in previous reports, we see that the importation has constantly increased during the last three years, being \$4,048,000 greater in 1881 than in 1879, while the exports have diminished, falling in the same time \$6,475,000.

This diminution of exports is chiefly in cereals, of which there were exported in 1879 \$36,660,000, and in 1881 but \$31,451,000. The exportation of wool has slightly, that of petroleum very greatly, increased, and that of timber has decreased greatly in quantity, though, owing to higher prices, it shows an increase in value. The importation of skins, cotton, silk and woollen goods, timber, coal, worked metals, machines and railway material has constantly increased. Steel and iron rails, for instance, were imported in 1881 to the amount of \$2,364,000.

The general course of foreign trade was sufficiently shown in my report for 1880. I call attention, however, to two valuable published reports on the Roumanian trade for 1880, one by Mr. J. Jooris, the Belgian minister, and the other by Mr. J. Staub, the Swiss consul-general, who is a practical merchant, largely interested in the manufactures of wool and cotton.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

According to the Roumanian official statistics, the exports from Roumania to the United States in 1881 consisted of timber worth \$2,800, and the imports were as follows :

Articles.	Value.	Duties.
Petroleum, 1,873,436 pounds (about 283,854 gallons).....	\$5, 194	.....
Raw hides, 33,756 pounds.....	4, 603	.....
Tanned hides, 2,332 pounds.....	1, 484	\$81 83
Other articles.....	100	9 46
Total.....	11, 381	91 29

I have unfortunately been able to obtain no commercial information from the consulate at Galatz, but I learn from private sources that the importation of petroleum, originating in the United States in 1881, at Galatz, was as follows (in cases of 250 pounds) :

	Cases.
From Philadelphia direct	30, 335
From Geneva	54, 295
From Fiume	6, 580
	91, 210

On 16,000 cases the municipal tax was paid, and so much was, therefore, probably consumed in Galatz itself. In 1883 there were imported up to October 1, at Galatz, 10,000 cases of American petroleum from Geneva, and at Braila 19,000 cases directly from the United States. Some sailing ships were at that time still on the way. Galatz, being a free port, is not affected by the new duties imposed on petroleum, as already mentioned. What was not consumed there was exported to Bulgaria without paying the duty.

The exports to the United States from the consular district of Bucharest in 1882 were only beans, \$762.72.

TRANSIT TRADE.

The transit trade of Roumania in 1880 amounted in quantity to 53,129,654 pounds, and in value to \$658,986. Of the whole amount, 17,526,458 pounds, worth \$303,886, were grain, flour, &c., and 29,003,871 pounds, worth \$41,139, salt.

The transit trade in 1881 amounted in quantity to 69,067,303 pounds, and in value to \$909,688. Of this, 46,580,317 pounds, worth \$584,130, were cereals, and 17,356,044 pounds, worth \$34,020, salt. This transit trade consists chiefly of Bulgarian cereals exported to England and France, of Austrian and Italian salt sent to Bulgaria and Servia, and timber from the Transylvanian mountains floated down the Roumanian rivers to the Danube and then exported.

RAILWAYS.

The Government has purchased the railway of an English company from Cernavoda to Kustendje, for which it will pay \$3,360,000.

In connection with this it has been decided to build a line which will connect Bucharest with the Danube, opposite to Cernavoda, a connection with the railway going north via Roman through Moldavia, and another small branch to Calarasi, on the Danube opposite Silistria. The total length, according to the estimates, is 155 miles. The cost is estimated at \$6,000,000, and the road is to be finished by the 1st of November, 1884. It has been decided to build a bridge over the Danube at Cernavoda, and steps have already been taken for obtaining the plans, foreign builders being allowed to compete.

A law passed the Chamber, and is now before the Senate, for the construction of a number of narrow-gauge railways of local interest, amounting in all to 375 miles, which will connect the chief ports on the Danube with the main railway, and also with several important places lying at the foot of the mountains.

The Doftana-Câmpina Railway, connecting with one of the salt mines, is expected to be opened shortly. Those of Adjud-Oena and Buda-Slanic, connecting with the other two great salt mines, will be opened next July.

For the completion of these railways, as well as for the purchase of the Kustendje Railway and the building of those laid out, as also for certain other purposes, the Government has been authorized to issue a 5 per cent. redeemable loan to the amount of \$26,923,190.

The lawsuit between the Roumanian Government and Landau and other members of the old company of Roumanian railways has at last been decided entirely in favor of the Government. The old company has been dissolved, the seat of the railway has been changed to Bucharest, and all the railways owned by the Government are now under one central administration.

FINANCES.

The actual results of the financial year 1880-1881 are much better than had been estimated. The revenues amounted to \$29,652,355, and the expenses attained the sum of \$26,028,103. There remained therefore an apparent surplus of \$3,624,250. The unpaid arrears of revenue amounted to \$1,598,241, and the unpaid expenditure to \$601,965. If we subtract this difference from the budgetary surplus, we have a real surplus of \$2,627,974. Part of this (\$1,446,500) was due to treasury notes which were issued during the year to make up deficiencies, and if we subtract this amount, we still have \$1,181,465 as a real surplus due entirely to the ordinary resources of the year 1880-1881. The estimates for that year were: Revenue \$24,808,455, and expenditure \$25,538,184, leaving an apprehended deficit of \$729,729.

The receipts for 1881-1882 and those of the present year seem to make a surplus for those periods very probable. This is credited to the better methods of collection lately introduced.

The following is the budget of estimates for 1882-1883, the fiscal year beginning on April 1 (13):

Budget for 1882-1883, April 1 (13) to April 1 (13).

Description.	Revenue.	Description.	Expenditure.
Direct taxes	\$5, 038, 000	Public debt	\$9, 091, 686
Indirect taxes	10, 367, 200	Ministry of war	5, 280, 967
Receipts from public lands	3, 696, 320	Ministry of finance	2, 751, 200
Ministerial receipts	3, 456, 505	Ministry of worship and public in-	
Sundry receipts	1, 463, 584	struction	2, 266, 378
Ten per cent. additional on indirect		Ministry of the interior	1, 941, 192
taxes	503, 800	Ministry of public works	1, 741, 042
		Ministry of justice	855, 300
		Ministry of foreign affairs	310, 000
		Council of ministers	12, 712
		Fund for opening special and sup-	
		plementary credits	274, 932
Total	24, 525, 409	Total	24, 525, 409

Date contracted or issued.	Loans.	Rate of interest.	Total guaranteed nominal value of bonds issued.	Capital sunk. Nominal value of extinguished bonds.			Nominal capital still to be paid off at the 1st April, 1882.	Annual expense for year 1882-'83.	Date of extinction.
				To end of 1880-'81.	In year 1881-'82.	Total.			
Aug. 10, 1864	Loan, Stern Brothers	7	\$4,577,887	\$2,551,887	\$272,500	\$2,824,387	\$1,753,500	\$413,944	Feb. 19, 1888
Oct. 31, 1866	Loan, Oppenheim	8	6,322,100	2,514,200	304,900	2,819,100	3,503,000	612,588	Nov. 19, 1889
Mar. 29, 1875	Loan, 5 per cent.	5	8,920,000	600,000	246,100	846,100	8,073,900	446,000	Not fixed.
Apr. 18, 1880	Conversion, rural bonds	6	6,320,000	15,200	31,760	46,960	6,273,040	409,584	Apr. 1, 1924
Apr. 18, 1881	Five per cent. redeemable loan	5	29,640,000	.....	90,000	90,000	29,550,000	1,662,000	Sept. 1, 1968
Feb. 1, 1868	Railway, Roman-Jassy-Suceava	7½	10,307,128	16,321	2,375	18,696	10,288,432	773,034	Sept. 1, 1923
Mar. 16, 1872	Loan, from deposit treasury	5	1,997,064	.....	48,072	48,072	1,948,992	107,600	Sept. 1, 1899
Jan. 1, 1880	Loan, for purchase of Roman-Verciorova Railway	6	47,500,000	87,000	92,000	197,000	47,321,000	2,935,820	June 12, 1866
Jan. 1, 1880	Bonds, 6 per cent., of railway company (Schuldverschreibungen.)	6	9,506,400	263,050	422,925	685,975	9,589,600	820,025	
June 12, 1872	Jassy-Ungheni Railway	8	754,043	357,379	59,927	417,306	336,737	90,485	
	Total .....	.....	125,844,622	6,405,037	1,570,559	7,975,596	118,638,211	8,271,080	

The amount of treasury notes in circulation at the end of 1881 was \$2,418,346.

The amount of bank notes issued up to the end of 1881 was \$13,977,906.

The financial condition of Roumania may be judged perhaps more easily in the history of its debt, an abstract of which has been published in the financial paper of Bucharest, "Curierul Financiar."

The first loans raised by the country were the Stern and Oppenheim loans in, 1864 and 1866, for the purpose of meeting the deficits of the budget. These amounted together to about \$10,900,000, but Roumania, being then a young principality, had as yet no credit, and of the whole capital the state received only \$7,266,127. For this it bound itself to pay in twenty-four years an average annuity of \$1,006,976, that is to say, 13.85 per cent. on the sum obtained. Five years after the Oppenheim loan, in 1871, in consequence of new deficits and of the annuity of \$3,600,000, necessary for the construction of the railways, a new loan was made of \$15,600,000. The loan produced only \$11,635,450, for which the state had to pay an annuity of \$1,600,000, or 10.26 per cent. on the nominal sum, and 13.75 per cent. on the net sum received by the state. In 1875 it was again necessary to have recourse to a loan, partly to cover a deficit of \$4,800,000, and partly to complete the armament of the country.

Altogether there was need of \$5,800,000. This time the loan was placed at Paris by the bankers Fould and Camonds, on March 29, 1875, and a perpetual rente of 5 per cent. was issued at 65, which was equivalent to 7.69 per cent.

No loan was made to meet deficits until that of April, 1881, which was a 5 per cent. redeemable loan of the nominal value of \$29,640,000.

The annuities of the debt contracted for public works amounted at the end of 1876 to \$5,579,331, which may be analyzed as follows:

1. The annual guarantee due to the railway Lemberg-Cernovitz-Jassy, at \$3,450 per kilometer, about 224 kilometers, \$773,035.

2. A guarantee of \$3,721,950 due to the railway company Roman-Bucharest-Verciorova for the extent of 919 kilometers, at \$4,050 per kilometer, plus a sum of \$49,626 for redemption \$3,771,576.

3. Interest at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent due to the deposit treasury for a capital of \$1,997,064, borrowed to pay the obligations contracted towards the Roman-Bucharest-Verciorova Railway Company, \$149,780.

4. The annuity of the capital spent in the construction of iron bridges, \$288,655.

5. The annuity of the capital for the construction of the Jassy-Ung-heni Railway, \$90,485.

6. The annuity of the capital for the construction of the railway Ploesti-Predeal, for which there was issued a redeemable 5 per cent. rente for the sum of \$7,428,261 = \$505,800; total, \$5,579,331.

In consequence of the purchase of the Roman-Verciorova Railway and the extinction of the bridge payments, the annuities of the debts for public works in 1881-1882 were as follows:

1. Jassy-Suceava Railway	\$773,034
2. Roman-Verciorova Railway	3,747,856
3. Deposit treasury loan	139,794
4. Jassy-Ung-heni Railway	90,485
5. Ploesti-Predeal Railway	235,400
Total	4,986,569

Although the conversion of the stock of the Roman-Verciorova Railway was made, the seat of the company could not be transferred so

long as the mortgage bonds were not paid. These amounted to \$8,820,225, at 6 per cent. In exchange for these bonds the Roumanian government issued its own 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$9,589,600, and the bank of S. Bleichröder at Berlin was charged with the operation, which was successfully performed in April, 1882. The term of redemption was reduced from eighty-one to forty-four years. The annuities for the debt contracted for public works are therefore at present as follows:

1. Jassy-Suceava Railway	\$773,034
2. Roman-Verciorova Railway	3,747,856
3. Loan from the deposit treasury	107,600
4. Jassy-Ungheni Railway	90,485
5. Ploesti-Predeal Railway construction, and rente issued for the construction of other railways.....	515,000
Total.....	5,233,975

To this also should be added the product of the treasury notes employed in building the line Marasesti-Bugen.

The rural debt, which was created in 1864 to give land to the peasants, represented at the end of 1876, in capital and interest, which could be demanded in the following four years, the sum of \$9,371,791, besides a deficit of \$1,390,828 in bonds which had been drawn and coupons due but not paid. From January 1, 1877, to April 1, 1880, there was paid on account of the rural debt \$7,567,933, besides new charges to the amount of \$247,771.

On the 23d of April, 1880, the rural debt owed the sum of \$5,176,139, of which \$2,447,261 was due at that time and the remainder on the 23d of April, 1881, when the whole debt was to be paid off. As the funds appropriated for the service of this particular debt could not be made sufficiently available, the Government was obliged to convert the debt into 6 per cent. bonds at 84, payable in forty-four years, with an annuity of \$409,584.

The whole debt in 1876 represented an annual charge of \$12,637,685. At present, owing to the purchase of the railway lines and the different conversions, the annuity on all the debt is only \$8,310,000, that is to say, has been reduced by \$4,327,685; yet in these six years railways have been built, costing nearly \$10,000,000, and \$4,000,000 have been spent on the armament of the country.

The Roumanian 5 per cent. rente varies at present from 90 to 93.

The debt of the city of Bucharest, amounting to \$1,638,600, at 8 per cent., and the floating debt are now being converted into a 5 per cent. loan, payable in forty years.

The amount to be issued is \$2,640,000 at 88.

The law on the Bourse and brokerage has gone into operation, and exchanges have been opened in the chief cities.

POPULATION.

In my report for 1880 I made some remarks on the slow increase of the population in Roumania. Official statistics just published on the movement of the population for 1879 show a somewhat better state of things. During that year the number of births in the urban and rural communes was 167,852, and of deaths 132,219, showing an excess of births of 35,633. This excess belongs almost entirely to the rural communes, which show an increase of 34,678 to 955 in the urban communes. In 1878 there were 141,190 births and 140,773 deaths, an excess of 417 births only. In that year the urban population presented an excess of

deaths of 3,574, while the rural population had an excess of births of 3,991. The births in 1879 were 87,960 males and 79,892 females; deaths, 70,070 males and 62,149 females.

EUGENE SCHUYLER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL FOR ROUMANIA,
Athens, February 27, 1883.

ROUMANIA.

Report by Consul Schuyler, of Athens, on the trade and commerce of Roumania for the year 1882.

The ministry of finance has published a brief summary of the foreign commerce of Roumania for 1882, as the detailed returns cannot be completed for some months. The following table, taken from this source, will show the trade of Roumania with foreign countries for the year 1882, as compared with 1881:

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1881.	1882.	Difference for 1882.	1881.	1882.	Difference for 1882.
Austria-Hungary	\$26,992,000	\$26,644,239	— \$347,761	\$14,426,000	\$14,941,243	+ \$515,243
Belgium	720,000	517,566	— 202,434	112,000	118,790	+ 6,790
Bulgaria	814,000	671,963	— 142,037	1,013,000	923,957	— 89,043
Egypt	16,000	93,715	+ 77,715	6,000	16,875	+ 10,875
France	4,534,000	4,409,094	— 124,906	3,848,000	5,348,995	+1,500,995
Germany	6,355,000	6,039,685	— 315,315	317,000	1,101,387	+ 784,387
Great Britain	10,101,000	9,014,084	—1,086,916	16,445,000	19,533,855	+3,088,855
Greece	905,000	921,439	+ 16,439	483,000	382,763	— 100,237
Holland	12,590	8,703	— 3,887	284,000	983,704	+ 699,704
Italy	377,000	322,010	— 54,990	925,000	912,043	— 12,957
Norway				24,000	58,951	+ 34,950
Russia	1,137,000	1,784,973	+ 647,973	897,000	1,548,863	+ 651,863
Servia	220,000	181,817	— 38,183	238,000	323,891	+ 85,891
Spain	130	820	+ 690		101,855	+ 101,855
Switzerland	231,000	272,037	+ 41,037	5,000	83,630	+ 78,630
Turkey	2,474,000	2,048,020	— 425,980	2,268,000	2,519,994	+ 251,994
United States	57,280	12,896	— 44,384	2,000	45,237	+ 43,237
Total	54,946,000	52,943,061	2,002,939	41,293,000	48,946,033	+7,653,033

NOTE.—*Plus* sign denotes increase; *minus* sign denotes decrease.

It will be seen that the imports for 1882 were \$2,002,939 less than for 1881, and the exports were \$7,653,033 greater. The increase of exports is owing almost entirely to the previous good harvest. It will be noticed that the importation from the United States has greatly diminished, owing to the heavy duties placed upon petroleum. The exportation to the United States has very greatly increased. I am unable to say to what articles this increase of trade is due, as almost nothing was exported through the consulate at Bucharest, and I am in receipt of no information of any kind from the consulate at Galatz, the nominal consul still continuing to reside at Odessa.

As has been remarked on previous occasions, these tables do not show the exact course of trade, because many articles coming from England, the United States, and other countries are put to the credit of France, and especially Austria-Hungary, the last places of departure.

The following table will show the vessels of each nationality which left the Sulina mouth of the Danube during the year 1882:

Ships leaving the Sulina mouth of the Danube during 1882.

Nationality.	Sailing.	Steamers.	Tonnage.
Austria-Hungary	20	82	51, 818
Belgium		4	4, 181
Denmark		7	7, 728
France		63	58, 734
Germany		12	9, 724
Great Britain	3	580	608, 443
Greece	364	46	106, 643
Italy	25	3	9, 321
Norway		4	4, 654
Roumania	11		1, 483
Russia	21	41	8, 262
Samos	1		53
Turkey	359		32, 018
Total	804	842	903, 063

The following table will show in detail the merchandise exported through the mouth of the Danube from Roumanian ports during 1882:

Goods exported from Roumanian ports through Sulina mouth of the Danube, 1882.

Articles.	Above Braila.	Braila.	Galatz.	Toultcha.	Total.
I.—GRAIN.					
Wheat quarters..	13, 923	776, 096	118, 612	236	908, 867
Rye		221, 967	143, 147	5	365, 419
Maize	217	1, 960, 049	646, 157	876	2, 607, 299
Barley	3, 148	2, 096, 650	261, 375	8, 779	2, 369, 952
Oats		12, 562	18, 129	160	30, 851
Beans	6, 244	86, 093	17, 839	2, 265	112, 441
Millet		31, 399			31, 399
Rape-seed		96, 745	1, 044		97, 789
Flax-seed		216	1, 821		2, 037
	23, 532	5, 281, 777	1, 208, 424	12, 321	6, 526, 054
II.—WOOD.					
Rafts			2		2
Planks		556, 165	1, 176, 003		1, 739, 028
Building timber	807	87	25, 217		26, 101
III.—OTHER MERCHANDISE.					
Flour		10, 059, 959	3, 863, 934	14, 520	13, 938, 413
Bran		137, 293			137, 293
Tar					39, 512
Cheese		2, 095, 260	34, 925	80, 788	2, 210, 973
Skins			416	900	1, 316
Do		25, 143			25, 143
Wool	40	1, 672		83	1, 795
Do				152, 680	152, 680
Rags			25		25
Do			165		165
Salt		118, 272			118, 272
Scrap iron		294, 800	143, 459		438, 259
Bones				29, 700	29, 700
Wine		66, 000	275, 000		341, 000
Do		226	640		866
Sundries		4, 702	4, 828		9, 530
Do		1, 595, 563	4, 196, 649		5, 792, 212

EUGENE SCHUYLER,
Consul.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Roumania, July 28, 1883.

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